

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name:

other names/site number: Downtown Cleveland Historic District

2. Location

street & number: Commerce Ave, S. Sharpe, N. St., Court St., Pearman, Bayou, Central Ave. not for publication ___
 city or town: Cleveland vicinity ___
 state: MS code MS county Bolivar code 11 zip code 38732

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul MARCH 10, 1999
 Signature of certifying official Date
 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of commenting or other official Date
 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
X 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): _____

Col Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
M. J. M. Woy 5/4/99

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
Private, Public / local

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

Category of Property:
District

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 50 | 42 | buildings |
| | 1 | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 50 | 43 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: DOMESTIC/ single dwelling, hotel
 COMMERCE/TRADE/ business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store
 GOVERNMENT/ city hall, courthouse, post office
 RECREATION AND CULTURE/ theater

Current Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE/ business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store
 GOVERNMENT/ city hall, courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s): Commercial Style, Modern, Art Deco, Colonial Revival, Italian Renaissance, Commercial Italianate, Other: Neo-Colonial, Minimal Traditional

Materials:

foundation: tile; brick, concrete
roof: asphalt shingles, metal shingles
walls: brick, stucco, concrete, aluminum, ceramic tile, clapboard, board & batten
other wood, glass, steel, concrete block

Narrative Description:

See Continuation Sheets

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Narrative Description

The Downtown Cleveland Historic District is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A because it exemplifies community development beginning with the first establishment of businesses and public buildings. The district is eligible under Criterion C because it retains architectural integrity and largely exemplifies the styles of commercial architecture that were commonly constructed nationwide during fairly parallel time periods. The district boundary reflects the commercial area of Cleveland that encompasses buildings constructed during the period of significance, 1886 to 1948.

As documented in the section on historical information, the historic district area is defined by building periods associated with certain historic events and themes. The first subdivision of 1885 which consisted of eight blocks on the east and west sides of Sharpe Avenue and extended from Sunflower Road to Ruby on the east and Coleman to North Street on the west allowed for the construction of a depot for the railroad. The railroad era brought construction of the businesses nearby on Sharpe and Central Avenues and the construction of frame residences housing mostly African-American rail workers on Bayou Avenue. An 1896 plat shows a two block extension to the east. The Pearman Addition of 1901 was bounded by Jones Bayou on the east and Boliver Avenue on the west, North Court Street on the north, and Shelby Street on the South and includes the site of the courthouse. The Parks Addition of 1925 is west of Pearman Street and south of Sunflower Road is located outside the district. The 1938 Coleman Addition is located north of the original plat and includes the northeast corner of the district north of Sunflower Road. Several fires destroyed many of the original structures. The fire of 1900 was particularly destructive, resulting in the construction of several new masonry buildings along Sharpe Avenue in the years immediately following. The depot has been modified and is located outside the district. The main rail tracks are still in place, however the siding tracks have been removed.

The physical layout of the downtown area was determined by the location of the railroad line and Jones Bayou. Sharpe Avenue and Central Avenue are parallel to the railroad. Bayou Street lies parallel to Jones Bayou. The resulting convergence of Central Avenue and Bayou Street at South Court Street resulted in several irregular parcels of property in that area. Along Central Avenue, property lines and building lines do not coincide resulting in some confusion as to the property extent.

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The development of the town until WWII was directly linked to the railroad and new development occurred west of the original town. The establishment of what is now known as Delta State University in 1924 formed the western boundary of the town by the end of the period of significance. Jones Bayou has been canalized in the downtown area with steeply sloped dirt banks. At South Central Street several buildings are built over the bayou. Housing occupied by African-Americans was located along Bayou Street, North Street, and Virgin Lane. This housing has all been removed. The property along Bayou is primarily warehouses and workshops belonging to the city. The North Street and Virgin Lane properties have been removed to make way for a proposed civic center.

The prevailing style of buildings is Commercial with 52 listings followed by Commercial Italianate with 7. The two most imposing structures are the Bolivar County Courthouse (#72) and the Grover Hotel (#74), constructed in 1924 and 1926, respectively. The courthouse is individually eligible for the National Register. The Grover Hotel was modified by the addition of stucco to the exterior and modification of windows. The building retains integrity of form and mass as well as integrity of interior commercial space.

The Downtown Historic District contains a total of 93 resources. Resources which are dated after the period of significance are listed as non-contributing. Nine of the non-contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance and have been altered to the extent that they no longer retain their historical character, however if the alterations were reversed they would contribute to the character of the district. These properties are numbers 5, 11, 14, 23, 30, 32, 33, 40, and 50. Resources which are considered contributing to the architectural and historical character of the district are designated with the notation (C) and those resources which are considered to be non-contributing to the district's architectural and historical character are designated with the notation (N). Of the 93 resources, 50 are considered to be contributing and 43 are non-contributing. The Gazebo (#2) was built in 1994 and is considered to be a structure. Therefore, the Downtown Cleveland Historic District includes 50 contributing buildings, 42 non-contributing buildings, and 1 non-contributing structure.

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- 1 N ***Cleveland Volunteer Fire Dept., North Bayou Street***
Modern Commercial **Constructed: ca 1954**
History: The volunteer fire department was formed in 1920 less than a week after a major fire in Cleveland. Dues for membership were \$6.00 per year. The 1954 Sanborn indicates this station was called #1.
- One story, brick, gable roofed commercial building, with clapboard siding and 2 pairs of louvered vents in the gable ends. The letters "CVFD" are also located in the gable end. There are two overhead doors. There is a flat roof canopy supported by metal posts on the south side of the building. The foundation is a combination of tile and brick.
- 2 N ***Gazebo, North Sharpe Avenue***
Structure **Constructed: 1994**
One-story, board and batten gazebo with 3 gables and hipped roof cupola at the roof line. A balustrade extends the perimeter of the gazebo.
- 3 N ***Commercial Building, 101 Central Ave.***
Colonial Revival **Constructed: ca 1980**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick veneer commercial building with asphalt shingled mansard roof canopy. The east facade has two half glass paneled doors and three 20-light fixed windows. The south facade has one half glass panel door flanked by two 20-light fixed windows. The north and west facades have no openings.

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- 4 N ***Red Front Storage and Service Station, Commercial Building,
205 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1940, remodeled 1980**
One-story, brick and stucco, commercial building with flat roof with mansard overhang. The mansard adjoins the municipal building to the south where it is clipped. There is a large sign advertising the business on the side of the roof. The entrance is south of center, has a glass door and transom, and is flanked to the south by 2 plate-glass windows. The north end of the front facade plate-glass window slants back to the wall of the business north of here. There is a small picket fence in front of the window. The south end of the front facade slants back to the municipal building where the hip is clipped. There are metal guardrails in front of the building. The rear of the building faces Bayou and has an overhead door with multi-light windows.
- 5 N ***Commercial Building, 211 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1940, remodeled ca 1960's**
One-story, brick and stucco, hipped roofed, commercial building with a sign advertising the business on the front of the roof which has overhanging eaves. A multi-panel overhead door on the south end of the front facade is flanked on the north by 2 strings of 3 fixed plate-glass windows. The entrance is on the north end of the building and has a single-light door with barred security door, glass transom, and single-light sidelights. The rear of the building, which faces Bayou, has a scissor wire and chain link yard fence.

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- 8 C ***Commercial Building, 301 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945**
History: The 1954 Sanborn Map indicates a hardware store at this address.

One-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building with coping on parapet wall. The central merlon and parapet is similar to the building north of here. Signage advertising the business is painted in the upper portion of the building. The entrance is located in the central bay and has a single-light door with transom and transoms flank the entrance. There are also a pair of transoms in bays on either end of the front facade. Glass block extends across the top of each bay. Tongue and grove board infill the window openings in each bay.

- 9 C ***Delta Wholesale Hardware Co., 303 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945**
History: The 1954 Sanborn Map indicates a hardware store at this location.

One-story, brick, flat-roofed, commercial building with coping and parapet that has a large central merlon. The business is advertised by signage painted in the upper portions. An overhead door with multi-panels and 8 lights is centrally located and flank.

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- 10 N ***Fletcher Nowell Funeral Home, 307 Central Avenue***
Colonial Revival **Constructed: ca 1954**
One-story, hipped roof, brick, commercial building with a wing on the north side. The roof extends to porches on the wing and main building. It is supported by 4 Doric columns on the main building and the wing porch is supported by 2 columns. There is denticulation at the cornice and the eaves are extended. The main building has a central entrance with a 6-panel door with single-light sidelights and broken pediment with denticulation. There are two of 9/9 DH windows with shutters and similar pediment in the window crowns flanking the entrance. The corners of the building are quoined. The wing has 2 of the same type windows. There is shrubbery planted at the front facade. There are roof vents on the wing and main buildings.
Outbuilding:
(10a) Metal and brick sheathed Quonset hut with shed roof portico over glass door with paired 5-light sidelights. (n)
- 11 N ***Commercial Building, 323 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933, remodeled 1954**
One-story, board-and-batten over brick, flat-roofed commercial building with crenelated parapet. There is a board and batten shed roof canopy supported by brackets and turned posts that extends the full front facade. The building is similar to others on Cotton Row. A sign in the upper portions advertises the business. The central entrance has a glass door. Fixed plate-glass windows flank the entrance on either side.
- 12 C ***Carothers and Co., Varner Co. Cotton Merchants, 325 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933**
History: The 1933 Sanborn Map indicates a store at this location. The 1941 Cleveland City Directory has Carothers and Co. as occupants at this address.

One-story, stuccoed-brick, flat-roofed commercial building with crenelated parapet. The building is similar to others on Central Avenue. A sign in the upper wall advertises the business. The central entrance has a leaded and stained glass door with a 2-light transom. A 3-light transom and air conditioners with fixed plate-glass windows flank the entrance on either side.

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- 15 C *Odom Motor Co., Commercial Building, 337 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933**
One-story, brick commercial building with crenelated parapet with masonry coping. The center of the parapet has a wide merlon. A sign advertising the business is located in the upper wall of the building. It appears the exterior has been modified by the infl. of louvered vents or transoms that are located in two sections over the plate-glass windows with a masonry rectangular block design. A glass transom with fleur de leuf pilasters divides the sections and is located over a slightly recessed entrance that has a 9-light door. There are pilasters on either side of the entrance. A plate-glass window is located north of the entrance and 2 plate-glass windows are located south.
- 16 C *Commercial Building, 341 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933**
History: The 1933 and 1954 Sanborn Maps indicate this building was used as cotton offices.
- One-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building with crenelated, stepped parapet with masonry coping. It is nearly identical to the buildings north of this location on Cotton Row. The building had 2 bays that have been modified. Two fixed, plate-glass windows replaced one bay to the south and one large with one narrow plate-glass windows are located to the north as well as the entrance which has a single-light, single-panel door. The brick wall beneath the windows is narrower than those of the buildings to the north. There is a scalloped awning that extends across full front facade.

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- 17 C ***Catchings Cotton Company, Commercial Building,***
343 - 347 Central Avenue
Commercial **Constructed: 1933**
History: The 1933 and 1954 Sanborn Maps indicate cotton offices at this location. The 1941 Cleveland City Directory has Catchings Cotton Co. at this address.

One-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building with crenelated, stepped parapet with masonry coping. There is a rectangular area in the upper wall of the building that is demarcated by soldier-coursed brick. The building has 2 storefronts that are identical to that of the building to the north. Each store has recessed entrance with single-light, single-panel, wood double doors. Fixed, plate-glass windows and narrow plate-glass windows angle back to the door and flank the entrance on either side. There is a window wall beneath the windows.

- 18 C ***Boots Jones Cotton Co., Commercial Building,***
349& 351 Central Avenue
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933**
History: The 1933 Sanborn Map indicates this is one of many cotton offices on Cotton Row. The Cleveland City Directory shows this as Boots Jones Cotton office. The 1954 Sanborn Map indicates an addition at the rear of the building.

One-story, brick commercial building with a crenelated stepped parapet at the facade with masonry coping. The building is occupied by 2 businesses both with almost identical storefronts. There is a rectangular area in the upper wall of the building that is demarcated by soldier coursing brick. The north bay has a recessed entrance with single-light wood door flanked to the south by a sidelight. Transoms over both storefronts have been infilled. Fixed, plate-glass windows and smaller divided plate-glass window that angles back to the door flank the entrance on either side. There is a window wall beneath the windows.

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- 19 N ***Cleveland Lumber and Supply Co., 418 Central Avenue***
Commercial Italianate **Constructed: ca 1927, additions 1954**
History: Cleveland Lumber Co. was formed in 1927 by J. T. Robinson, W. L. Catching, and J. L. Smith. The 1933 Sanborn Map indicates a building at this location. The 1954 Sanborn Map indicates an expansion of the building identified in 1933 to present configuration.

One-story, side-gabled, clapboard building, with varying levels of gables and wings. A front facing gabled, pedimented, canopy with Signage at its crest divides the building and allows vehicular access to the supply yard. The portion of the building south of the canopy is lower and has an entrance with shed-roof portico and solid side walls. The door is a solid-core door and is flanked to the south by a fixed plate-glass window and sidelight. A lower, gabled, wing on the far south end of the front facade is lower and the walls recessed. A step and handrail lead to the door.

- 20 C ***Brown and Sons, Commercial Building, 423 Central Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1935**
One-story, front gable, metal-clad, frame building with stepped parapet at the front facade. Business is advertised by a sign painted above a centrally located sliding door flanked to the north by a door and 2/2 DH window. There is a chimney north of center at the front facade.

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21 C *City Hall, 100 North Street*

Colonial Revival

Constructed: 1924

History: Before City Hall was built, R. M. Dakin sold mules and horses from this lot. The City Hall of the 1880's originally was held in a freight car by the railroad tracks. In 1924, the present building was constructed and identifies the architect, builder, and city officials by a cornerstone placed on the southwest corner of the building.

Two-story, simple hipped roof building with overhanging boxed-in eaves and 2 roof vents. The facade facing North Street has 5 6/1 DH windows at the second story. The first story at this facade has an entrance with solid-core door on the west end flanked to the east by 2 6/1 DH windows. West of the windows is a second entrance with one 6/6 DH window on the east side of it. A metal canopy supported by French iron columns and brackets extends 3/4 of the facade facing North Street below the second story windows. The west facade facing Central Avenue has 2 windows at the second story and a flat-roofed portico with wide entablature and triple support columns over an entrance. The entrance has a solid-core door. The municipal building is connected on this end of the building.

Outbuilding:

(21a) One-story, flat-roofed, brick municipal building, with a wide cornice and quoins at both ends of the facade facing Central Avenue. There is an entrance with quoins that is facing south. It is slightly recessed and has a 6-panel door flanked on either side by 9/9 DH windows and shutters. The facade facing Central Avenue has the letters advertising the building function on the south end of this facade. There are three 9/9 DH windows and shutters with arched window crown facing Central. Shrubs are planted around the building.(n)

22 C *Commercial Building, 108 North Street*

Commercial

Constructed: ca 1933

One-story, brick, flat-roof commercial building. Letters advertising the business are located in the upper portion of the building. The central entrance is recessed with a large Palladian window over double glass doors with sidelights slanting back to the doors. There are 3 narrow fixed windows with large transoms on either side of the doors. The window casing is wood.

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- 23 N ***Commercial Building, 110 North Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933, remodeled ca 1975**
One-story, brick, flat-roofed with parapet, commercial building that has been extensively remodeled. The front facing facade has been sided in board-and-batten and vertical metal siding covers most of the facade and forms a pent roof over the windows and door. There is a sign advertising the business in the upper portion of the building. The central entrance is recessed with an 18-light door. It is flanked by fixed plate-glass windows that replace the original bays. The window casing is wood.
- 24 C ***Commercial Building, 112 & 114 North Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945**
One-story, brick, flat-roofed, commercial building, with two businesses within. The Second Edition is located on the east end of the building. The entrance to Ginna's is on the west end of the building which is clipped facing the corner of the streets. The entrance has a cloth awning over a one light panel double doors. A sign advertising the business is above the awning. The east end of the business has a large plate-glass window and a second sign overhead.
- 25 N ***Commercial Building, 116 North Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945, remodeled ca 1970**
One-story, wood frame sheathed in texture 1-11 plywood, commercial building that has a lighted sign advertising the business above a shed-roof porch supported by brackets. The back portion of the building is concrete block. The entrance has a solid-core door and narrow fixed window on either side.
- 26 C ***Commercial Building, 120 North Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1930**
One story, flat roofed, brick, commercial building with a masonry capped parapet. A row of brick runs in a soldier course in the upper portion of the building where a sign advertising the business is located. The recessed entrance is on the west end of the front facade and has a door with one light and bars. A sign advertising the business is painted on the front facade east of the door.

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- 27 N **124 North Street**
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945, windows bricked ca 1950's**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with varying row locks of brick at the cornice. The entrance is on the west end of the facade and has a barred one light door. The door surround has projected masonry and brick points. Three narrow bands of interrupted masonry run near the foundation.
- 28 C **Commercial Building, 109 North Street & 102 North Sharpe Avenue**
Commercial Italianate **Constructed: 1909**
History: Around 1909, a second store was constructed, this time of brick. The upstairs housed several offices and apartments. In 1913 the P.L. Davis Furniture was located here and stock included undertaking supplies. An upstairs office also served as the library which was established by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The city directories indicate the Graham Brown Co. had a hardware store here in 1930 and in 1941 the building was Owen's Drugstore.
- Two-story, brick, commercial building at the corner of Sharpe and North Street that has a crenelated parapet at the facade facing Sharpe. The letters "Hill Building" are located in a slightly recessed square above 4 shuttered windows with masonry sills at the second story. A narrow masonry band visually divides the stories and a sign advertising "Neysa's..." is located below it. The recessed, central entrance has double one-light, one-panel doors and 3-panel sidelights. Pilasters frame the entrance. There is a plate glass window on either side of the entrance. The windows are recessed and have recessed walls beneath the windows. Awnings are located over the openings. The facade facing North Street has 21 shuttered windows with sequential arch window crowns at the second story. A fixed plate-glass window and awning is located at the west end of this facade. East of this window are respectively, an infilled door, 3 hopper windows with sequential arched crowns, a recessed entrance with sequential arch over a panel transom and double doors with 10 lights and one panel each, and a sign advertising antiques. East of center of this facade is an entrance with the same double door and awning flanked on either side by 28-light fixed windows and awnings. East of this entrance is a set of 3 one-light, 3-panel windows with sequential arch and glass transoms, air conditioner, 1/1 DH window with the same crown, and 1 shuttered window like those at the second story.

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- 29 N ***Commercial Building, 104 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1909, remodeled ca 1950's**
 One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building that has been extensively remodeled with horizontal metal siding and the letters "Cato" in the upper portion. A band of vertical texture 1/4" plywood siding divides it and the openings. Both ends of the front facade have the original brick exposed. The entrance on the north end of the facade is recessed, with double glass doors and a one-light transom. Three plate-glass windows are south of the entrance.
- 30 N ***Commercial Building, 106 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1913, facade alterations ca 1950's**
 One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building that has been extensively remodeled. The upper portion of the building has vertical metal siding and signs advertising the business. A flat-roofed canopy suspended by metal tie rods extends across the front facade and is located over a deeply recessed, off-center entrance that has a glass door and one-light transom flanked to the south by a narrow plate-glass window. There is a bay on the south side. The north end has 3 plate glass windows that slant back to the entrance.
- 31 C ***Commercial Building, 108 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1905**
History: The 1909 and 1913 Sanborn maps indicate this was a meat store and general merchandise store respectively. In 1909 the building had an iron awning.

 One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with corbeled parapet. The upper portion of the building has a rectangular sign panel that is recessed. A shed roof, metal canopy extends the full facade. The centrally located entrance has a glass door with sidelights and is flanked on either side by bays.

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- 32 N *Commercial Building, 110 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial *Constructed: ca 1909, remodeled ca 1954*
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building that has been extensively remodeled. Plywood and batten siding has been added to the cornice. A plywood and batten shed roof canopy extends across the front facade and has a sign advertising the business. The off-center entrance is recessed and has double glass doors and is flanked to the south by a bay. North of the entrance is a 5 window bay that is divided by a sign for the business. There are decorative arches in each of the windows.
- 33 N *Commercial Building, 118 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial *Constructed: ca 1909, facade alterations ca 1950's*
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building that has been extensively remodeled by the addition of vertical metal siding. A sign advertising the business is located in the upper portion of the building. A flat-roofed canopy suspended by tie rods extends across the facade. The south end of the facade has off-center double glass doors flanked to the south by 3 plate-glass windows. It appears this was once 2 buildings that have been remodeled into one. The north end of the building has 2 plate-glass windows on either side of a narrow window that may have been an entrance.
- 34 N *Commercial Building, 120 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial *Constructed: ca 1913, remodeled ca 1950's*
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, remodeled commercial building with texture 1-11 plywood and Signage in the upper portion of the building that advertises the business and a pent roof canopy across the front facade. The brick, which is exposed at the first story, is like Kamiens. The entrance is recessed with a glass door and transom and a plate-glass window on the south side that angles back to the main facade. A bay is located on the other side of the entrance. The windows are not as long as most on this block as the wall beneath them is exposed.

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35 N ***Kamien's/Tong Grocery Store, Commercial Building, 126 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: 1904, remodeled ca 1954**

History: Kamien's is Cleveland's longest running dry goods store as four generations of Kamien's have operated the business. I. A. Kamien, who came to Cleveland in 1892, built this first brick building which had an iron awning at the front facade in 1909. The building next to the original store was expanded into Kamien's in later years. It was probably re-facaded at this time.

One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with "Kamien's" in letters across the upper portion of the building. A wood shingled, shed-roof porch with denticulation and wide entablature supported by 4 Doric columns extends across the front facade. There are 2 plate-glass windows on the south end of the front facade. The entrance is north of center and had double glass doors with glass transom and sidelights. The entrance is recessed with a plate-glass window that angles back to the main facade. The south end of the building has 2 plate-glass windows and a bronze plaque advertising the store.

36 N ***Bolivar County Bank, Commercial Building, 128 North Sharpe Avenue***
Colonial Revival **Constructed: ca 1905, additions 1954**

History: The 1905 through 1933 Sanborn maps indicate this was a bank. The Bolivar County Bank was established by Edgar Brown who also established the Bolivar Insurance Agency. In 1922, the library formed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was located upstairs. In 1925 the building had club rooms and in 1933 the Telephone Exchange was located here also. In 1909 the building had an iron awning and did not undergo changes until an addition was added in 1954. This building is one of Cleveland's oldest for continuous use in the same occupation.

One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with extended and stepped parapet sidewalls and a massive stuccoed entablature engraved with the letters "Cleveland State Bank" and supported by 4 massive Doric columns. The central entrance has a broken pediment and pineapple finial, wide entablature, and 4-light transom over double doors, each with 6-light and one-panel. The entrance is flanked on either side by 10-light fixed windows with simple window crowns.

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- 37 N *Commercial Building , 136 North Sharpe Avenue*
Modern **Constructed: ca 1954**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, and concrete block, commercial building that has been remodeled by the addition of a cedar shake covered mansard/hip roof facade with a sign advertising the business. The off-center entrance has a 6-light, one-panel door and 3-light transom. It is flanked to the north by 9-light fixed windows and to the south by a 15-light fixed window. The brick is located at the front facade.
- 38 N *Portwood Brothers Drug Store, Commercial Building, 138 North Sharpe Avenue*
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1905, remodeled ca 1954**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with dome canopy across the front facade. The off-center entrance is recessed and has a one-light door, one-light transom, and one-light sidelights. There are plate-glass bays on either side of the entrance.

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39 C C. R. Smith Building , 140 North Sharpe Avenue

Neo-Classical

Constructed: ca 1909

History: C. R. Smith built this business, the 4th incorporation of Cleveland, into one of the largest department stores in Mississippi. Smith, an insurance agent and Bolivar County Bank founder and president, had the building constructed after the devastating fires around 1909. It was touted as the only "3 story" building in the Delta area. The upstairs had fraternal society meeting rooms, offices, and the downstairs was a department store. The Sanborn maps and city directories indicate that the store sold dry goods, hardware, mens clothing, etc. The Elite Hat Shop was located upstairs in the 1930s and the Escue Co Mens Store, C. I. Bagwell Hardware, and Hytkens Department Store was on the first floor. Thweat's funeral home business got their start in the casket section of the department store. Dr. Townsend, a dentist, and doctors E. McLean and Dr. Wiggins had offices on the second floor.

Two and one-half story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building on a symmetrical plan with parapetted walls. Letters "C. R. Smith" are located centrally near the cornice in a section of the building which is recessed to the 1st story. A corbeled band of brick divides the cornice area of the building from seven window openings which are boarded up. Windows have voussoirs with keystones and masonry sills that run the length of the window strings. A wide masonry entablature divides the 2nd story from the 1st and has ornamental masonry brackets at each end. The entrance is recessed and has double glass doors and glass transom. There are bays on either side of the entrance with 3 plate-glass windows.

40 N Commercial Building, 146 North Sharpe Avenue

Commercial

Constructed: ca 1925, remodeled ca 1954

One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building that has been modified by the addition of cedar shakes and a hipped roof porch. There is Signage at the roofline that advertises the business. The access to Virgin Alley on the south end of the building is barred and flanked to the north by a recessed double glass door with transom. A plate-glass window slants to the entrance. The north end of the building has a plate-glass window.

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- 41 N *Commercial Building, 150 North Sharpe Avenue*
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1925, remodeled ca 1954**
 One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with wide masonry cornice. There is Signage advertising the business in the upper portion of the building. A metal canopy suspended by cables extends across the full facade. The off-center entrance has double glass doors and glass transom. It is flanked by plate-glass bays on both sides.
- 42 C *Post Office and City Store, Commercial Building, 158 & 154 North Sharpe Avenue*
Commercial Italianate **Constructed: ca 1930**
History: The post office originally was in this building according to the 1930 city directory and 1933 Sanborn Map. The 1941 directory indicates this was a part of the Sterling Dept. Store. The 1954 map shows the building was added on to.
 Two-story, 3 bay, flat roofed, stucco, brick, commercial building with parapet with masonry coping. There is banding near the cornice that has a square cut out design. It is interrupted by pilasters that have decorative vertical designs and are quoined with globular finials. There are two businesses in this building. Betty's Vogue, located in the south end of the building, has been modified by 2 fixed windows at the second story that are now fixed but once were double hung. The windows surrounds are wide masonry. There is a domed awning that extends the extent of the business. On the south end of the facade there is a 2 panel door. North of this is an off center entrance flanked by plate glass bays with decorative molding beneath the windows. Judge Little's is located in the north end of the building. The windows surrounds are wide masonry. There is a domed awning that extends the extent of the business. On the center facade there is a glass door flanked by plate glass windows. North of this is a glass door with sidelights flanked by plate glass bays. There is a decorative molding beneath the windows. Windows at the second story facing north are steel 24-light casements with 8-light awning.

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- 43 C ***Commercial Building, 160 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1925**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with slight parapet and metal coping. Signage near the cornice advertises the business. A cloth awning extends the full front facade. The entrance on the south end has double glass doors with infilled central divider and transom. An entrance on the north end has a glass door with transom, plate-glass window to the north, and a plate-glass bay that slightly projects from the facade and intersects with the south entrance.
- 44 C ***Commercial Building, 162-170 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1925**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick and stucco, commercial building that has 4 businesses within. The businesses are advertised by Signage in the upper portions of the building. Each business has ventilators at the roof. The business is located on the south end of the building. The entrance is centrally located and similar to Comfort Control with plate-glass bays on either side of a 1-light door with glass sidelights and transom.
- 45 C ***Commercial Building, 172 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1919**
Two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building, that originally had 2 businesses within, with corbeled parapet with wide cornice. A band of angled brick is located below the corbeling and above a recessed masonry band that is covered by signage advertising the business. Transom openings beneath the sign have been infield with wood. A flat-roofed canopy suspended by cables extends across the full front facade. Double glass doors with transom is located south of center and is flanked to the south by 2 plate-glass windows. The entrance on the north end of the front facade has a glass door with transom and wide sidelights where a 2nd door once was. The entrance is flanked on either side by plate-glass windows. A piece of corrugated tin divides the window and southerly doors.

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**46 C *Boiler (Matthews New Cotton Gin), Boiler, 201 North Sharpe
Commercial Italianate* **Constructed: 1909****

History: This building may have been part of a cotton gin located here in the 1900's that utilized steam power in production. The Cleveland Light and Power Co. (later Home Light and Ice, Ms. Power and Light Co.) assumed this property in 1909. The 1905, 1909 Sanborn Maps indicate both the cotton gins and later power company buildings at this location. It is difficult to determine whether or not this was a part of the gin complex or the power company. The 1925, 1933 Sanborns clearly identifies this as a boiler room, this was probably the boiler to Matthews New Cotton Gin, date ca. 1905.

One-story, building with slight gabled pitch, extended eaves, and roof vents on either end of the roof. A near central exit is infilled as are windows on either side.

**47 C *Commercial Building, 224 North Sharpe Avenue*
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1925****

History: The 1925 and 1933 Sanborn Map indicates this was a feed store. The 1941 city directory indicates it was Pace Feed and Seed Supply. The Fleming Coal and Transfer Co., established in 1927, moved into this location in 1949. The 1954 Sanborn shows there were 3 buildings here.

One-story, flat-roofed, parapetted, brick, commercial building with metal coping. There is a roof vent located centrally. A sign in the upper portion of the building advertises the business. The entrance is beneath the sign at the 1st story and has a glass door flanked by plate-glass windows, one of which is partially boarded. A flat-roofed canopy supported by Doric columns extend across the front facade to the locksmith business. This portion of the building has a higher parapet with signage and indicates the joining of 2 buildings. On the north end of the front facade there are 2 plate-glass windows with an infilled door and window opening. There is one plate-glass window on the south end of the front facade. A shed roof addition extends to the building.

Outbuildings:

(47a) One-story, flat-roofed, parapetted warehouse with shed porch and shed roof addition. ca 1925 (c)

(47b) One-story, front gabled, frame, metal clad, warehouse. ca 1954 (n)

(47c) Gabled, frame, lumber warehouse. (c)

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48 C ***Nowell Lumber Co., 227 North Sharpe Avenue***

Commercial **Constructed: ca 1930**

History: The building originally was Goyer Co. Wholesale Grocers and later Cates Grocers of the 1930s. A cold storage to the south has since been demolished. It is now used as a warehouse.

Two story, brick veneer, commercial building with parapet wall with masonry coping. The front facade faces Sharpe and has 4 windows in the second story. The porch extends below the windows and is supported by metal columns. The 1st story has 3 bays with overhead doors on the south end and an entrance with solid core door flanked on either side by 15-lights with awning windows with shutters. The foundation is elevated. Stairs and handrail lead to the entrance. The building appears as it did originally with the exception of the bays, handrail, and porch.

49 C ***Commercial Building, 300 North Sharpe Avenue***

Commercial **Constructed: 1924**

History: This building was part of the Goyers grocery complex located across the street. It was owned by Mr. Beamon who ran it as a wood and metal shop from the 1940s until the 1980s.

One-story, frame, metal clad, front gabled building with sliding doors and a full length roof vent on the north end of the building that covers materials.

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51 C *Nehi Bottling, 310 North Sharpe Avenue*

Art Deco

Constructed: 1927

History: On March 8, 1927, Homer Sledge formed the Nehi Bottling Company, one of Cleveland's oldest and longest running industries. The cost of constructing the Art Deco style facility was \$12,000. The business is still occupied by Nehi Bottling Company. The 1933 and 1954 Sanborn Map indicates that the building was constructed of steel trusses.

One-story, dome roofed, steel truss, brick commercial building with stepped parapet at the front facade. The parapet has Deco-style geometric fluting at the corners. There is a roof vent north of center and Deco-style letters advertising the business in the upper portion of the building. A band of masonry with circle and ribbon pattern extends across the front facade above the window openings. It is interrupted on the north end of the front facade by vertically projecting and fluted pilasters at the entrance. The entrance has a 9 glass-block transom and rounded pent roof over double glass doors. The pilasters have the band design near the top of the pilaster while the bottom is solid near the level of the window sills. The pilaster design is repeated at the ends of the front facade and between the window openings. The original window openings have been altered by stucco infill within the surround. There is 1 fixed window north of the entrance and 5 south of the entrance. The brick is exposed beneath the windows at the foundation level.

Outbuildings:

(51a) One-story, metal clad, Quonset hut with sliding door.(c)

(51b) One-story, metal clad gabled warehouse.(c)

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- 52 C ***Coca Cola Bottling, Temperature Control, 315 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial Italianate **Constructed: 1920**
History: The first bottle of Coke rolled off the conveyor belt on June 29, 1920. The business, established by R. G. Bufkin, is one of Cleveland's first industries. The 1954 Sanborn map indicates there was a 7 car garage at the rear of the building.

Two and one-half story, hipped roofed, brick, commercial building with hipped roofed dormer with 2 louvered vents facing Sharpe. The roof is overhanging and supported by Italian Renaissance style brackets. The roofline on the north end of the building extends into a dormer with a pair of 8-light casement windows. There are four 8-light casement windows with 4-light transoms at the 2nd story facade that faces Sharpe. The entrance is off-center to the south and has a massive masonry quoined door-surround with a divided rectangular pediment. The top of the pediment has block finials. The entrance is recessed with double 6-light, 4-panel doors and a 4-light transom above the south door and an air conditioner above the north door. South of the entrance is an 8-light casement with 8-light transom. North of the door is one replacement fixed window with fixed transom and a fixed window with 4-light transom. Lintels over all the windows are soldier course brick. A sign advertising the business is located over the fixed windows. The north end of the building has two 8-light casements and 4-light transoms at the 2nd story and a terra cotta "Coca Cola" sign dividing the stories. There are 3 casements at the first story. An addition to the west is gabled and has 6-light hopper windows beneath an extended roof line.

Outbuildings:

(52a) Brick parapetted, seven car garage at the rear of the building. (c)

- 53 C ***Phalia Barn, 318 North Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1925**
One-story, frame, metal-clad, front-gabled building with central metal door.

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- 54 N ***Masonic Building/ Bolivar Commercial Newspaper, Commercial Building, 100 Pearman Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1919, facade alterations ca 1950's**
Two-story, flat-roofed, stuccoed brick, commercial building with parapet at the front facade, 2 fire walls on the east end of the building, and metal coping. The first floor entrance facing Pearman Avenue is slightly north of center and flanked to the north by 2 fixed windows and to the south by 3 fixed windows. A metal canopy extends the full front facade. The facade facing Court Street has 2 sets of entrances with windows. The set on the west end has a fixed window flanked to the west by a recessed entrance with a 6-light 2-panel door and infilled transom, and to the east by the same type entrance with a second entrance and transom with one-light one-panel door. There are 3 metal canopies over the doors and windows. The east entrance has a metal canopy over a 6-light, 2-panel door flanked to the east by a one-light panel door and a 1/1 DH window with concrete sill. There is an electric sign that advertises the business hanging between the 2 sets of entrances.
- 55 N ***Ellis Turnage Law, 108 Pearman Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945, remodeled ca 1970's**
One-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with a stepped parapet at the north side and a one-step parapet on the south end of the front facade. The parapet has metal coping. The steps indicate that this building was actually two buildings connected at a later date. The north side of the front facade has 2 louvered vents near the cornice and has a glass door centrally located and flanked on either side by a 16-light fixed window with Palladian fanlight. The south side of the front facade has the same type door flanked to the south by the same type window. A canopy suspended by tie rods extend the full front facade.
- 56 N ***Denton Dairy, 110 Pearman Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1950's**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with a flat-roofed, suspended awning. The wall slants back to the entrance which is on the north end of the front facade and has a 2-light door. Its flanked to the south by 4 fixed windows.

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- 57 C *Commercial Building, 112 Pearman Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1945**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with parapet side walls and concrete coping. The entrance is on the south end of the front facade and has a one-light door flanked by a 2-light casement and 2-light hopper window with shutters as well as a 3-light casement and 2-light hopper with shutters. A domed cloth awning extends across the openings.
- 58 C *Denton Dairy, 116 Pearman Avenue***
Quonset **Constructed: 1929**
History: This is the oldest existing industrial building in Cleveland. It was founded by W. W. and C. E. Denton in 1929 to process milk products for the Delta area. The 1933 Sanborn map indicates a bath house and swimming pool as part of the complex. The 1954 Sanborn map identified a garage, bottle warehouse, repair shop, cold storage, and ice cream creamery.

One-story, flat-roofed, stucco and brick commercial building. The north one-half of the building has been modified by the infill of all openings with brick, with the exception of a glass door with glass sidelight north of center. A shed-roof ventilator is located at the center of the roofline. The south side of the front facade is of separate construction. It has 2 arched parapets over 2 overhead doors. The level of the roof appears to have been changed from flat to parapetted. Concrete coping caps the walls.
Outbuilding:
(58a) Quonset hut with brick false parapet with herringbone brick rowlock and overhead door. ca. 1929 (c)
- 59 C *Commercial Building , 120 Pearman Avenue***
Minimal Traditional **Constructed: ca 1940**
One-story, frame, side gabled, building with a gabled portico supported by metal columns. The entrance is centrally located with a fixed window south of the door and 12-light window north of it. The south end of the front facade has a pair of 12-light windows.

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- 60 N ***Commercial Building, 202 Pearman Avenue***
Minimal Traditional **Constructed: ca 1960**
One-story, brick, cross-gabled building with a side-gable. There is a gabled porch with shiplap siding in the pediment and louvered vent in the eaves. The gable ends are returned. The porch is supported by 4 Doric columns. The entrance is centrally located with frame door surround and is flanked on both sides by a pair of 6/6 DH windows with masonry lintels and sills. A concrete step leads to the entrance. Shrubs are planted around the columns. Bronze plaques advertising the lawyers are located on either side of the door.
- 61 C ***Commercial Building, 204 Pearman Avenue***
Minimal Traditional **Constructed: ca 1945**
One story, cross-gabled, brick veneer, building with a side-gable. The cornice is denticulated and a shed roof portico supported by Doric columns is located at the entrance which is centrally located. It has a 3-light door and is flanked on either side by one 3/1 DH window. A concrete sidewalk and step lead to the entrance. A sign in the yard advertises the business.
- 62 N ***Cleveland Shopping City Texaco, 102 South Court Street***
Modern **Constructed: ca 1954**
One-story, brick, flat-roofed, with mansard overhang, gas station that has been remodeled. Facing Court Street, the building has a shingled, deck roofed, canopy supported by bracketed posts that connects with the roof of the main building. The north east corner of the building has ribbed paneling above four plate-glass windows. There is a plate-glass door south of the windows and 2 doors on the north end of the building. The south-east facade has 2 overhead door entrances that have since been infilled with paneling. The gas pumps have been removed.
Outbuilding:
(62a) One-story, metal clad, gabled roofed garage with overhead door. ca.1965 (n)

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**64 C *Ellis Theater, Commercial Building, 104 South Court Street*
Art Deco **Constructed: 1938****

History: W. T. Ellis, owner of the Ellis Theater, came to Cleveland in 1916. He opened a drugstore on Sharpe Ave. and showed movies in a tent in the downtown area. In the 1930's, at a cost of \$50,000, Ellis had this building constructed. Three years later, he opened another theater, the Regent, next to H. M. Ward's lumber store (Bears) on South Sharpe. The 1954 Sanborn Map indicates the theater still in operation.

Two-story, brick and concrete, flat-roofed Art Deco-style building with stepped parapet and wide masonry coping. The middle section of the building, which is on a symmetrical plan, is recessed and has three 8-light casement windows. The area above these windows has a different pattern of brick work which may indicate these particular window openings may have been modified. There are 4 masonry Deco motifs near the cornice in the middle section. The east and west sections of the building each have corrugated decorative masonry below the cornice and a 6-light casement with transom. The recessed area is defined by brick pilasters as well as the corners of the building. The pilasters extend from the top of first story. A canopy extends across the middle section of the building where the marquis is located. It advertises the business. The first story is sheathed in 1 x 1 ceramic tile. There is a sign that advertises the business on the central ticket sales bay which has 2 lights and double glass doors on either side. There are glass transoms the length of the window and door openings. The west section of the building has a solid-core door and fixed window with a metal canopy overhead. The east section has a fixed window and 6-panel door with a small metal canopy. The building is located partly over the bayou.

**65 N *Somerville Building, Commercial Building, 105 South Court Street*
Art Deco (1980's) **Constructed: ca 1933, facade renovation 1987****

Two-story, flat-roofed, stucco, commercial building with parapetted side walls. There is decorative molding at the cornice. Four decorative panels are located over 5 second-story replacement, single-light windows with voussoir lintels and flat masonry sills. A decorative Deco molding separates the window course at the first story. There are 2 glass doors that are centrally located that have large, fixed, glass transoms. The doors are flanked on the east by a pair of one-light fixed windows with transom. West of the doors are a string of 3 windows that are the same size as the transoms. There are full-length Deco, fluted pilasters at the corners of the building.

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- 66 C ***Commercial Building, 110 South Court Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1933**
History: The 1933 Sanborn Map indicates a laundry at this address.

One-story, brick commercial building, with flat roof and varying levels of stepped parapet with wide merlons at the front facade. The coping is brick. Metal tie rod plates are located in the upper portion of the building on either side of a decorative masonry rectangle with soldier course brick demarcation. Signage advertising the business is located beneath this decorative area and is flanked on both sides by the same rectangular decorative design that are approximately 3 times the length. The first story has a solid-core door on the west end of the front facade. A second door is located west of center and is flanked on either side by plate-glass windows. A third door with one light is located east of center and is flanked on either side by plate-glass windows. The windows are slightly inset. A cloth canopy extends across the facade.

- 67 C ***Bolivar County News, Commercial Building, 111 South Court Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1941**
One-story, brick, commercial, flat-roofed building with parapet and masonry coping. The parapet on the east end of the front facade has a small step in it. A pilaster divides the building into two sections. The east facade has a bay with recessed entrance. The entrance has a wood, single-light door and the bay has 3 plate-glass windows. A 3-light transom is located above the entrance and bay. It has the same decorative molding as 105 South Court over the transom. The west end of the building has 2 plate-glass windows with cloth awning. This building is partly over the bayou.

- 68 N ***Cypress Building, 113 + 115 South Court Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1941, facade alterations ca 1980**
Two-story, brick, board-and-batten, shingled, commercial building with a flat roof and concrete coping on parapeted wall. A wood-shake shed roof is located at the front facade of the building which is sheathed in rusticated board and batten below the shed roof. The original brick is visible at the sides of the front facade, above the shed roof, and beneath the window and door openings. It appears original plate glass windows were replaced by a 20-light fixed window at each end of the front facade. The main entrance east of center has a board-and-batten door. The wall angles back to what may have originally been a commercial window bay but what is now a second entrance. It has the same type door.

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- 69 C ***Commercial Building, 116 South Court Street***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1930**
History: The 1930 Cleveland City Directory indicates E. H. Green had a law office on the west side of the building and A. D. Moore had a real estate office on the east side. The 1933 Sanborn Map shows the building had a frame porch which is no longer present.
- One-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building, with parapetted walls and masonry coping. The parapet has a central step at the front facade. The building is on a symmetrical plan with 2 entrances at the center flanked on either side by 1/1 DH replacement windows with shutters. The doors are 1-light, 1-panel with aluminum screen. A metal canopy extends three-fourths of facade. The windows have concrete sills.
- 70 N ***Griffith Building, 123 South Court Street***
Modern **Constructed: 1986**
One-story, brick, flat-roofed commercial building with parapet walls and masonry coping. The front facade parapet has a low step centrally. Brick runs in a soldier course directly beneath the cornice. The building is on a symmetrical plan with corbeled lintel over the entrance. There are quoined pilasters on either side of the entrance which has French double doors with decorative panel and wire glass light. Two 6/6 DH windows flank the entrance on each side and feature sequential-arched window crowns.
- 71 C ***Smith Building., 125 South Court Street***
Commercial Italianate **Constructed: ca 1909**
Two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building on a symmetrical plan. A wrought iron balcony with wrought iron brackets extends the full front facade and is located beneath the second story windows which are grouped in a string of three 1/1 DH flanked on either side by a pair of 1/1 DH windows. The entrance has a round arched brick pediment with a single-light, single-panel door and single-light, single-panel sidelights flanked by paired windows with shutters. An iron railing and steps lead to the entrance. There is a parking lot east of the building.

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72 C Bolivar County Courthouse, 200 South Court Street

Commercial Italianate

Constructed: 1924

History: The first courthouse was constructed in 1901 on a square donated by W. L. Pearman. The building was designed by Jackson, Ms. architects W. B. and W.S. Hull. The jail, housed in a separate building, was built by the Pauley Jail Co. from St. Louis at a cost of \$30,000. In 1923, the original building was demolished and in 1924 the present building was constructed at a cost of \$150,000. It was designed by N. W. Overstreet, a well known architect from Jackson, Ms., that designed several public buildings in the state. The additions were constructed in 1938. The west addition is used as the jail.

Three-story, brick, concrete, and ceramic tiled, hipped roof courthouse on an elevated foundation. The building has extended eaves and denticulated cornice. There are two ell and two additions. The facade, facing South Court Street, has a hipped roof ell on either side of the main body of the building and parapeted entrances. The main portion has an extended roof supported by 4 massive Ionic columns and pilasters with terra cotta escutcheons. There are 3 windows at the second story that have wide masonry surrounds with sequential arches and ornamental keystones. The windows are fixed with varying sizes of 8-light and 4-light transoms. The first story windows are 3-light fixed with air conditioners. Geometric brick panels divide the second and first story windows. The entrances are located on either side of the main body of the building in a parapeted wall and have single-light double doors. The wall has Beaux Arts garlands at the roofline. Pilasters are stone on either side of the window and door openings. Windows in the parapeted walls are the same at the second story as those mentioned. Steps lead to each entrance. Trees and shrubs serve as landscaping. A short retaining wall extends around half of the building. The east and west ends of the main body of the building are identical. Windows on the east and west elevations of the building are 1/1 DH and located in pairs at three stories. They flank central entrances that have double glass doors with glass transoms. At the third story there is a 3-light fixed window with sequential arch and keystone. There is also a 3-light window at the second story. The additions, added in 1938, are located on the north end of the building. The west addition has two stories and windows are 1/1 DH or fixed. An entrance has a ceramic tiled, hipped roof portico and 3-light door. The east wing is One-story with a few 1/1 DH windows. Entrances are located on the north end of both additions.

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73 N *Commercial Building, 101 South Sharpe Avenue*

Commercial

Constructed: ca 1909, remodeled ca 1950's

History: The 1909 Sanborn map indicates there was an iron awning at the front facade and that this was a general store. The 1913 map shows the building sold furniture and dry goods. W. T. Ellis came to Cleveland in 1913 and opened the drug store in 1916 and theaters at different locations in following years. John E. Ward bought the store from W.T. Ellis after WWII. The 1941 city directory shows this was the Ward Ellis Drug Store.

One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building. The north end of the front facade that faces the corner of Sharpe and North is clipped with double glass doors and one-light transom and sidelights. A sign is in the upper portion of the building advertising the business. Two elongated plate-glass windows face Sharpe. A domed awning wraps around the corner of the building.

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- 74 C ***Grover Hotel, 109 South Sharpe Avenue***
Art Deco **Constructed: 1926**
History: The Grover was constructed in 1926 at a cost of \$125,000 as the Deltas finest hotel and first skyscraper. It had 100 rooms that serviced the railroad employees and visitors of the area. The 1930 city directory shows R. S. Cooper, tailor, the Palace Barber Shop, and Hotel Grover Café were located here. In the 1940s and 1950s the hotel was off-limits to the students at Delta State.

Five-story, scored stucco over brick hotel on a symmetrical plan. It has an arched parapet that is crenelated at the corners and is capped with masonry coping. An escutcheon is located centrally above the 5th story windows. Each story has 3 windows each that are one-light fixed with 1/1 DH. The window surround is masonry and the openings have decorative infill. The original windows were in pairs of 6/1 DH. The 5th story central window differs in that it is louvered with infill underneath. The 1st story main entrance is recessed with a glass door and one-light, one-panel sidelights. Entrances on either side have a glass door and fixed plate-glass window. The original 1st floor windows had Palladian lights in the openings. The north front facade window has masonry infill beneath it. On either side of the main building are one-story, parapeted wings used as a restaurant (north) and barber (south). The north wing has a glass door and fixed plate-glass window with masonry infill beneath it. The south wing is the same but the window is totally infilled. The north side of the building has a flat roof porch with handrail. North of the wing there is a masonry carport that accessed vehicular traffic. A smaller wing with fixed windows and glass door is north of the carport.

- 75 C ***Commercial Building, 115 South Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1909**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with crenelated parapet capped with masonry coping. Signage in the upper portion has been painted over. A shed-roof canopy suspended by tie rods extends across the front facade. It has composite shingles and a scalloped cloth awning is attached to the fascia with a sign advertising the business. The recessed entrance is centrally located with a glass door with one panel and is flanked on either side by bays. The wall beneath the windows is wide.

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- 76 N ***Commercial Building, 117 South Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1905, addition ca 1933**
One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with wide masonry cornice with banding. A sign in the upper portion advertises the business. The entrance is off-center to the north and has a glass door with one-light transom. It is flanked on either side by bays. The window sills are curved molding. A band of masonry is located above the door and window openings.
- 77 C ***Commercial Building, 119 South Sharpe Avenue***
Commercial **Constructed: ca 1905, addition ca 1954**
History: The 1905 through 1925 Sanborn maps indicate this was a drug store. In 1909 the building had an iron awning. The 1941 city directory shows this was Muffeletto's Grocery.

One-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with crenelated parapet capped with masonry coping. The building is on a symmetrical plan. Signage advertising the business is in the upper portion of the building. A full-facade shed board-and-batten canopy covers the original transom and is supported by rough lumber posts and brackets. The entrance is recessed with double glass doors and one-light transom. There are bays on either side of the entrance.
- 78 N ***Union Planters Bank, 129 South Sharpe Avenue***
Modern **Constructed: ca 1980**
One-story, flat-roofed, rectangular, brick commercial building. The north front facade has a sign in the upper portion of the building and quoining at the corner. An off-center entrance has double glass doors, sidelights, and transom and masonry pilasters. There is a domed cloth awning over the doors.
- 79 N ***Valley Bank, 100 Sunflower Avenue***
Neo Dutch Colonial **Constructed: ca 1980**
One and one-half story, side-gabled, brick commercial building on a symmetrical plan. There are false chimney style parapets at both ends of the building and 4 eyebrow vents at the metal roofline. The entrance has a round-arched portico with wide entablature that advertises the bank. It is supported by square columns. The entrance has a fanlight and double 9-light, 2-panel doors with decorative sidelights. There are 2 8-light casement windows on either side of the entrance.

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80 C *Commercial Building, 118 Sunflower Avenue*

Commercial

Constructed: ca 1933

One-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with stepped parapet at the front facade and side walls. A sign in the upper portion advertises the business. The west end of the front facade has a metal canopy suspended by tie rods over a string of plate glass windows and double glass doors. The east end of the front facade has the same windows but a single door on the far end. The windows have been infilled above the canopy with metal. Both ends on the front facade have brick pilasters.

Outbuildings:

(80a) One-story, flat-roofed commercial with stepped parapet wall facing Bayou Ave.

(c)

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Statement of Significance

The Downtown Cleveland Historic District is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places with local significance under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A because it exemplifies community development beginning with the first establishment of businesses and public buildings. The district is eligible under Criterion C because it retains architectural integrity and largely exemplifies the styles of commercial architecture that were commonly constructed nationwide during fairly parallel time periods. The period of significance for the District is listed as 1886-1945, with the founding of the town and ending with the end of World War II. Continuous change took place throughout the time period.

Historical Background

The downtown Cleveland historic district, which encompasses the original town site of 1886, the central business area, and the courthouse, represents various stages of growth and development of the town from the 1880's to the 1950's. The first stage began with the arrival of the railroad in 1884 opening the way for settlement. The railroad quickly heightened the economic opportunities in the timber and agricultural industries. Additionally, with Cleveland's designation as a county seat, the city experienced tremendous growth from the 1900's to the 1910's as the demands for products increased. Population increased with the end of W.W.I as more people immigrated to the town. The improvements of roads and the establishment of Delta State College enhanced growth in business and industry of the 1920's ensuring the perpetuity of Cleveland. The 1930's were marked by the construction of several businesses and the firm establishment of neighborhoods. The 1940's to 1950's represented a period of expansion near the courthouse, on South Sharpe Avenue, and on North Street, and in 1951- the County Health Center, named for Dr. R.D. Dedwyler was constructed on Court Street.

Before the settlement of Cleveland and Bolivar County, the land was inhabited by the Native American Choctaws. The area, in close proximity to the east side of the Mississippi River, was mostly swamp with thick canebrakes and hardwood forests. In 1820, the Treaty of Doaks Stand secured a large portion of the state including the southwest corner of Bolivar County. The statewide removal of the remaining Choctaw and Chickasaw was finalized in 1830 by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Areas of Significance

- 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.
- X 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.

Architecture
Commerce
Community Planning and Development

1886-1945
Period of Significance

Significant Dates
N/A

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

- ___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ___ B removed from its original location.
- ___ C birthplace or a grave.
- ___ D a cemetery.
- ___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ___ F a commemorative property.
- ___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person(s)

Cultural Affiliation(s)
N/A

Architect/Builder
N.W. Overstreet, C.R. Smith, Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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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

Name of repository:

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

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Because of the adverse conditions of the land, settlement was slow. Ruben T. Sims owned part of the land where Cleveland is located, leaving his holdings to heirs upon his death in 1860. In 1867, Moses Coleman purchased land on Jones Bayou which runs north and south through town and two years later, W.L. Pearman purchased a clearing on the bayou next to Coleman's holdings.

The coming of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, however, allowed for the expansion of industry and settlement. In 1881, railroad companies purchased 225,000 acres of mostly wooded land for resale in Bolivar County. Sawmills and lumber camps sprang up throughout the county marking the beginning of the timber industry in that area. Three years later, railroad workers constructing a trestle across Jones Bayou, stayed in accommodations near the Pearman home at what is now 215 Pearman Avenue. T.B. Johnson opened the first general store and post office nearby to satisfy their needs. In October of 1884, the Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas Railroad Line with passenger service was completed between Memphis and New Orleans.

The needs of the railroad workers and plantation owners spurred the development of the community. The Johnson store's first postal records identified the town as Fontaine. It was also known as Coleman's Station and later Sims. It is not certain whether or not the original town site was laid out by Sims or Coleman, however, a deed in 1885 indicated a plat of 8 blocks located west of the railroad and sale of property by Coleman to the railroad depot. Finally, on March 25, 1886, the town was named after the 22nd President of the United States and incorporated as Cleveland.

Ideally situated halfway between Memphis and Vicksburg, Cleveland attracted entrepreneurs of varying ethnic backgrounds. By 1888, five merchants and several saloons operated their businesses on Sharpe Avenue east of Jones Bayou in tents and quickly constructed frame buildings. Jewish settlers moved to the area such as I.A. Kamien, who established a dry goods store at 126 North Sharpe Avenue(#35). Many of the early businessmen lived along the bayou in close proximity to their businesses and a makeshift railroad depot. Several African-American families, many working for the railroad, lived on what is now Bayou Street.

By 1895, much of the land that had been cleared for timber was put into cultivation and two cotton gins were erected north of what is now Sunflower Avenue. That same year, two attorneys

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set up practice and several more businesses on Sharpe Avenue opened including hotels, restaurants, meat markets, furniture stores, drug stores, dry goods businesses, and clothing stores. In 1896, Pearman subdivided his holdings east of the railroad on all sides of the existing 1885 plat.

One of the problems encountered by the fledgling community of businessmen was accessibility of the county courthouse located several miles away in Rosedale. In 1899, the problem was put to a vote and it was decided that Cleveland would be the second county seat.

By 1900, property in Cleveland was valued at \$150,000 and the population grew to 479 people, making it one of the largest towns on the railroad line. A year later, the new county courthouse was erected on a square donated by Pearman on Court Street. The same year, he further subdivided his holdings west of the bayou. Immediately, Cleveland experienced a shift of population from the east side of the bayou to the west.

With the new county designation and subdivisions, Cleveland grew in leaps and bounds. The first newspaper, the Cleveland Enterprise, was founded by C.S. Glassco and in later years located at 209 South Court Street, and a second paper, the Cleveland Progress hit the stands. Legal professionals flocked to the county seat and the first bank, the Cotton Exchange Bank, was formed. The Nott and Ward lumber company at 219 South Sharpe Avenue steadily increased sales with the onslaught of people. In later years, they established a brick company to handle the tremendous need for brick in construction.

Cleveland, however, experienced hard times around the turn of the century. The town survived flooding from a broken levee in 1895, but did not fare well in the fire of 1900, which destroyed 13 frame buildings on Sharpe Avenue including meat markets, drugstores, and dry good stores. The 1900 fire prompted the construction of brick buildings on that block.

In 1904, I.A. Kamien built one of the first brick buildings at 126 North Sharpe(#35) and sold clothing and dry goods. The store is still in operation and owned by the Kamien family. In 1905, using bricks brought in by train, Gwinn and Company built a building at 201 South Sharpe. The contractor constructed a platform from the tracks to the building site over muddy, unpaved streets sliding bricks to the site. In following years E.B. Hill, a grocery salesman and entrepreneur, constructed an entire block of buildings at the cost of \$10,000. Located north of the Grover

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Hotel at 104 to 120 North Sharpe Avenue(#29-34), the block was Cleveland's first mercantile complex.

C.R. Smith, originally T.B. Johnson's bookkeeper, also constructed several brick buildings, including five large warehouses, north of Hill's block at 128 to 140 North Sharpe Avenue. The C.R. Smith building, the first two and one half story building in the area, was the fourth incorporated business in Cleveland and one of Mississippi's largest department stores. The store sold dry goods, clothing, ladies hats, hardware and caskets. The first dentist in Cleveland, Dr. Walter Townsend, and Dr. Wiggins had offices on the second floor. The fraternal societies of Cleveland met on the third floor.

By 1905, twenty homes, one hotel, commercial offices, and other buildings had been constructed on the west side of the bayou. Access was eased by the construction of the South Court Bridge, a 220 foot pile bridge across the bayou. That same year, the town constructed sidewalks, and prepared for a water works which was constructed in 1910. Electricity was provided by the Cleveland Light, Ice, and Fuel Company whose facilities were located north of Sunflower Avenue. Also in 1905, W.C. Handy, called the "Father of the Blues", was enlightened by the haunting music of an African American band in Cleveland and credited the town as the original "Home of the Blues".

Fires again destroyed much of Cleveland from 1905 to 1915 when two fires almost every two months occurred in that time period. The worst 1908 fire gutted the Hill Block and city records located there were destroyed. The biggest 1909 fire gutted five stores in the C.R. Smith block including grocery stores, a bakery, and a cotton company. A fire wall in Shirks Pool Room saved the remaining buildings from destruction. It wasn't until 1919 that a volunteer fire department was formed to handle the fire problems.

Population statistics, however, revealed that the fires did not thwart the increase in population. The population doubled from 479 in 1900 to 1001 in 1910. Part of the increase is due to the immigration of several Italian families to Cleveland from 1908 to 1909.

The pre WWI to the post WWI period marks a time of continued increases in population and growth in Cleveland. By 1913, property values in Cleveland amounted to \$671,772. Thirteen lawyers, four doctors, two veterinarians, and two dentists advertised their services in 1915, the

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same year the present railroad depot was constructed. It was also during this time period that the streets were graveled and the Bolivar Commercial newspaper was established.

The cotton industry flourished as the largest agricultural commodity in the state with an average of 5,000 to 6,000 bales shipped by train every season from Cleveland. Many African Americans arrived post WWI from Illinois to work in the cotton industry. In 1917, the population of African Americans in Cleveland neared 40%.

In 1920, cotton prices fell from one dollar a pound to twenty cents, land valued dropped, and the population growth slowed compared to the previous decade with a figure of 1,674 residents. Despite this fact and a devastating fire in 1921 that gutted five stores on the C.R. Smith block, Cleveland continued to expand. Brick buildings infilled much of the burned and empty lots on Sharpe. In 1922 the roads were paved and the 25 mile long Jones Bayou dredged. A year later, Elmer Nowell established a lumber company at 310 North Sharpe(#51); a pharmacist, W.T. Ellis, opened the Regent Theater at 215 South Sharpe, and the old courthouse was replaced at a cost of \$150,000.

From 1920 to 1930 the population doubled from 1,674 to 3,240 residents. The number of public buildings, private businesses, and homes throughout the city also doubled from the numbers of proceeding decade. Much of the expansion is attributed to the opening of the Delta State College in 1924 and the routing of the Mississippi Delta/Gulf Coast Highway #61 through town.

By 1924, Cleveland was the fourth largest in Mississippi delta town based on post office and cotton receipts, bank clearings, and gross business. There were four churches, a newly constructed fire department and city hall, a hospital, two banks, a railroad shop, cotton compress, two hotels, three restaurants, four drugstores, two department stores, bakery, three hardware stores, lumber and brick yards, two newspapers, five garages and auto sales establishments, two barber shops, one jewelry store, one theater, and numerous other stores. The majority of the businesses were located on Sharpe Avenue, Central Avenue (Cotton Row), Court, and North Streets. Businesses constructed in the late 1920's include the Fleming Coal and Transfer Co., the Coca-Cola Plant at 315 North Sharpe Avenue(#52), and two businesses still in operation: the 1927 Nehi Bottling Co. at 310 North Sharpe Avenue(#51) and constructed for \$12,000, and the 1929 Denton Manufacturing Co. at 110 Pearman Avenue(#56). Denton, manufacturers of ice

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cream and milk products is the largest, longest running industry in Cleveland. The Grover Hotel, known as the "delta's first skyscraper", was built in 1926, offering incoming rail traffic the services of a hotel, restaurant, barber shop and tailor.

By 1930, the majority of the neighborhoods in close proximity to the downtown area had been established. The 1930 city directory indicated that African Americans lived mostly on Bayou, Virgin, and North Streets. Virgin Street, an alley east of the buildings on Sharpe, was allegedly noted as a "rough place". The directory, however, shows that a few Chinese families resided there as did many African Americans employed as laborers, laundresses, maids, cooks and business owners. The majority of the African American railroad employees lived near the railroad on Bayou Street. Within the survey area, the majority of the Anglo Americans lived on Sharpe and Pearman Avenues, and Court and North Streets.

In 1930, several businesses within the historic district in Cleveland were constructed or improved. In 1930, J.T. Robinson and W.L. Catching founded the Cleveland Lumber Co. at 118 Central Avenue(#19). That same year, Ralph Joe, an employee at the Bolivar Feed and Seed Co., purchased that business in bankruptcy and reopened it as the Modern Store, 118 North Sharpe(#33). Other Chinese families opened four grocery stores from 170 to 162 North Sharpe Avenue(#44).

Despite the nationwide Depression, businesses and public facilities continued to be constructed. In 1931, the Goyer Grocery Co. opened their doors at 222 North Sharpe Avenue(#50) and several offices on Cotton Row were constructed. In 1934, the post office was built at 301 South Sharpe(#49), and in 1938, the jail annex was constructed. It was also during this time period that W.T. Ellis opened a second theater, the Ellis, at 104 South Court(#64). This building and those at 105 (Sommerville Building, #65), 110 (laundry, #66), and 111 (Bolivar County News, #67) South Court are quite remarkable as they were constructed on a concrete platform over Jones Bayou.

In 1940, the population of Cleveland numbered 4,189 and in 1950 it was 6,747. Buildings continued to be constructed on empty lots in the historic district area. In 1940, George D. Warner opened the Delta Wholesale Hardware Co. at 310 and 303 Central Ave(#8,9). The Cleveland Motor co. moved in next door to Delta at 219 and 223 Central Ave(#6,7). The water plant was also constructed around the same time and is located next to Delta and on the west and east sides of Bayou Street.

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By 1945, property values reached \$2,844,468.00. Several buildings were constructed on Pearman Avenue to accommodate residents and offices for those associated with the Courthouse and legal profession. Businesses on North Street and the south end of South Street replaced residences in the 1940's. One of the longest running businesses, Singer Sewing Machine, moved in to 213 South Sharpe in 1941 and is still in operation today. Nine years later, the Dedwyler Memorial County Health Center at 201 South Court Street was constructed. The County Health Center was dedicated to Dr. R.D. Dedwyler, the first County Health Officer and the first doctor in the United States to use diphtheria antitoxin.

By the end of World War II in 1945, the area encompassed by the Historic District had been fully developed and, with the modifications noted, has remained mostly intact.

Shortly after the end of the period of significance, 1945, a number of new buildings were constructed along the east side of Pearman Ave, north of the district boundary. These were small commercial buildings which have remained intact since their construction. Also, on the west side of Pearman Ave, several residencies that date to the period of significance were converted to offices.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 66.3 acres

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|---------|
| A | 15 | 710980 | 3736819 | C | 15 | 711149 | 3736058 |
| B | 15 | 711200 | 3736817 | D | 15 | 710640 | 3736057 |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the Cleveland Downtown Historic District is shown on the accompanying maps.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the buildings that have historically been part of the Cleveland Downtown and retain historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Samuel H. Kaye

organization: ADEPPT

date: 19 June 1998

street & number: P.O. Box 48

telephone: (601) 327-6241

city or town: Columbus

state: MS

zip code: 39703

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner(s)

name: Multiple

street & number:

telephone:

city or town:

state:

zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Downtown Cleveland Historic District
Name of Property

Bolivar County, Mississippi
City and State

Section 11

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PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Information is the same for all photographs

1. Downtown Cleveland Historic District
2. Bolivar County, MS
3. Samuel H. Kaye
4. June, 1998 (#1-10), March, 1997 (#11-20)
5. Mississippi Department of Archives and History

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. South Court Street from Pearman Avenue, looking east.
2. Bolivar County Courthouse, looking northwest.
3. South Court Street from Bayou Street, looking west.
4. South Sharpe Avenue from South Court Street, looking northeast.
5. South Sharpe Avenue from South Court Street, looking northwest.
6. Central Avenue, 219 Central, looking northwest.
7. Central Avenue, 211 Central, looking southwest.
8. North Sharpe Avenue from Sunflower Avenue, looking southeast.
9. Upper Sharpe Avenue at First Street, looking north.
10. Upper Central Avenue at Coleman Street, looking southwest.
11. Courthouse (#72), 200 South Court Street
12. Nehi Plant (#51), 310 North Sharpe Avenue
13. Coca-Cola Plant (#52), 315 North Sharpe Avenue
14. Grover Hotel (#74), 109 South Sharpe Avenue
15. Delta Wholesale (#9), 303 Central Avenue
16. City Hall (#21), 100 North Street
17. Hill Building (#28), 109 North Street & 102 North Sharpe Avenue
18. Jay's (#32), 110 North Sharpe Avenue
19. Kamien's (#35), 126 North Sharpe Avenue
20. Ellis Theater (#64), 104 South Court Street