

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received SEP 30 1985

date entered MAR 2 1986

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

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District

2. Location

Dewey St., Lee St., Market St., Mary St., River Road,
street & number and Washington St. NA not for publication

city, town Greenwood NA vicinity of

state Mississippi code 28 county Leflore code 83

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Leflore County Courthouse--Office of the Chancery Clerk

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Greenwood state Mississippi 38930

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>NA</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

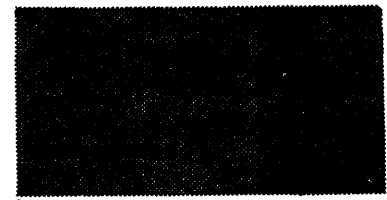
The River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District is roughly bounded on the north by the River Road which follows the westerly course of the Yazoo River and is separated and protected from the river by a concrete sea wall. Noncontributing and intrusive properties along the River Road were deleted where possible resulting in a jagged northern boundary. The district is partially bounded on the west and on the south by the Old Greenwood Cemetery and the Greenwood City Park and by the houses facing east on Mary Street at the dead end of Washington Street. The other boundaries of the district are arbitrary and were determined by the character of the buildings in the area with the intention to include as many buildings as possible that contribute to the character of the district in the area west of the central commercial area. The district is laid out in a grid pattern that is altered somewhat by the location of the Old Greenwood Cemetery and the Greenwood City Park and by the irregular nature of the River Road as it follows the westerly course of the Yazoo River. Washington and Market streets receive abundant shade from formal street tree planting on Washington Street and from large shade trees in the yards of district properties. Mary Street and the River Road receive less shade. The structural density of the district is medium with the density highest along Washington and Mary streets and lowest along the River Road where the large residences enjoy greater expanses of lawn. The park-like Old Greenwood Cemetery and the adjacent Greenwood City Park, once a cemetery for black residents of the city, constitute the major open spaces within the district. The cemetery has only a few tombstones remaining and is poorly maintained by the city. Other open spaces within the district are two vacant lots where buildings have been demolished. Structures within the district are limited to a gazebo in the Greenwood City Park and to residential garages. The architecture of the district is primarily early twentieth-century in character with a few Queen Anne houses possibly dating to the 1890's. Building styles represented are Queen Anne, Neo-classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Prairie Style, Italian Renaissance, Tudor, and Bungalow. The majority of the buildings are wood frame but a few of the smaller houses, one church, an apartment house, and two pivotal buildings are built of brick. Ornamentation is derived from multi-light window sash, patterned sash, leaded glass, classical columns, stone, cast concrete ornament, and millwork including circular decorative vents, columns, turned posts, brackets, spindle friezes, and turned baluster railings. The predominant color in the district is white and other colors are used sparingly. The condition of the buildings within the district varies from excellent to poor with the houses along the River Road being the best maintained. Most alterations are restricted to loss of ornamental detail, but one house has been unsympathetically brick veneered and a couple of houses have modern siding materials. Very little rehabilitation activity has taken place in the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District due to declining property values in the downtown residential areas. All of the buildings within the district are residential in character except for the First Christian Church.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT ELEMENTS:

Pivotal:	9	(13%)	Residential:	69	(99%)
Contributing:	51	(73%)	Religious:	1	(1%)
Marginal:	5	(7%)		70	(100%)
Noncontributing:	5	(7%)			
Intrusion:	0	(0%)			
	70	(100%)			

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



River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District
Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS Item number 7

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The inventory of buildings included in the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District is arranged alphabetically according to street with buildings cited by element numbers and by street address in ascending numerical order. Commonly used or historic names are given following the street address. Photograph references are made parentetically at the end of the descriptive text if a photograph of the building is included with the nomination. Elements are evaluated individually according to the following rating system.

- P - Pivotal buildings qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reason of individual and/or historical significance.
- C - Contributing buildings are essential to the district's sense of place and sustain the architectural and historical significance of the district.
- M - Marginal buildings do not presently contribute to the architectural significance of the district, but by their scale, material, or setting do not overly compromise the integrity of the district. Marginal buildings include those historical buildings which have been remodeled to such a degree that their architectural character has been severely compromised. Restoration of original features could cause these buildings to become contributing. Marginal buildings also include deteriorated buildings that contribute to the district but whose condition is so deteriorated that their future is uncertain.
- NC - Noncontributing buildings do not contribute to the historical character of the district, but, because they are compatible to the contributing historic buildings in scale, mass, materials, and setting, they do not detract from the visual cohesiveness of the district. Noncontributing buildings include those residences that were constructed after the Depression and are compatible in scale, mass, material, and setting--if not in detail.
- I - Intrusive buildings by their scale, materials, condition, or setting severely disrupt the cohesion of the historic environment.

Dating of elements within the district is based on a 1918 Sanborn Insurance Map, a 1926 Sanborn Map updated to the 1960's, and information on tax cards in the city of Greenwood Tax Assessor's Office, if dates are recorded as being furnished by the homeowner and are in accordance with stylistic dates.

Element #, Value, Street # & Description / Values: P=pivotal, C=contributing, M=marginal
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DEWEY STREET

1 C 108. Two-story five-bay asbestos shingle-clad apartment residence with gabled roof and center-bay frontispiece entrance; windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash and are arranged in pairs and in single units. Ca. 1940.

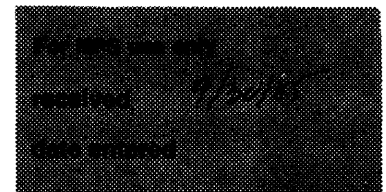
LEE STREET

2 NC 100. One-story brick residence with gable roof. Ca. 1955.

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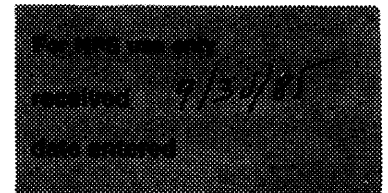
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MARKET STREET-WEST

- 3 M 412. One-story five-bay frame residence with hipped roof and three-bay porch supported by brick piers. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 4 C 415. The Millbeck. Two-story three-bay brick apartment building with truncated hipped roof; deeply recessed, narrow, center bay with frontispiece entrance containing a single-leaf glazed door set within sidelights and transom; center-bay is recessed within flanking end bays with triple sash units of an eight-over eight double-hung sash flanked by four-over-four units; first-story window bays and second-story center-bay window feature stone or cement keystones; bracketed cornice. Mediterranean. Ca. 1925. (photo 1)
- 5 C 502. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, central gabled dormer with exposed rafter ends and knee braces, and flanking the central dormer are gabled roof peaks with knee braces that define the end bays of the house; a full-width porch extends westerly to form a porte cochere and is supported by an arrangement of brick piers and turned columns; brick piers flanked by turned columns resting on a low brick porch wall define the entrance doorway and each corner of the porch is supported by a corner brick pier and column; entrance doorway consists of single-leaf glazed door set within patterned transom and sidelights; brick porch wall features open panels. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 2)
- 6 C 504 and 504 1/2. One-story brick duplex residence with gabled roof; a gabled two-bay porch supported by brick piers fronts the westerly two bays and a single-bay, gabled entry porch supported by brick piers shelters the entrance in the easterly bay; chimney on the facade. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1925.
- 7 C 506. One-story frame residence with multi-gabled roof, gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and gabled projecting porch supported by box columns atop brick piers; fenestration altered on the facade. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 8 C 507. One-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, and full-width porch supported by box columns; single-leaf glazed entry door is set within sidelights and transom; windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 9 C 508. One-story four-bay brick duplex residence with gabled roof and matching end-bay gabled entry porches with arched openings; paired windows filled with three-over-one, double-hung sash occupy the two center bays. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1925.

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MARKET STREET-WEST (continued)

- 10 C 514. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof and full-width undercut porch supported by turned posts; single-leaf glazed entry door; fenestration altered on the facade by conversion of window to a door. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 11 NC 516. One-story three-bay frame residence that has been unsympathetically altered by brick veneering and removal of original porch. By 1918.
- 12 M 600-02. One-and-a-half story frame duplex residence with gabled roof and gabled dormers with paired windows; two end bays are sheltered by flat-roof balustraded porticos supported by new fluted columns; fenestration altered. Ca. 1935.
- 13 C 601. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and larged gable projection with Palladian window effect in gable end; from the pent roof of the gabled projection springs an offset gabled peak; single-leaf glazed door within sidelights and transom; full width porch supported by box columns taht has been partially and unsympathetically enclosed. Ca. 1905 (photo 3)
- 14 C 603. One-story frame residence with hipped and gabled roof and gabled projection with decorative circular vent in gable end; single-leaf door with glazed upper panel set beneath a transom; narrow stained-glass upper sash or transom in facade windows; porch supported by turned columns originally wrapped around the easterly side elevation and is partially enclosed. Ca. 1905. (photo 3)
- 15 C 606. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and large central gabled dormer with Palladian effect created by windows and semi-circular vent; gabled projection with diamond-shaped window opening in gable end; porch is pedimented to define entrance, supported by turned columns, and has been partially and unsympathetically enclosed; single-leaf glazed entry door set within transom and sidelights; patterned window sash. Ca. 1905. (photo 4)
- 16 C 607. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled projection, and three-bay porch supported by turned columns; entrance consists of single-leaf glazed door set within sidelights and transom; windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1910. (photo 5)
- 17 C 608. Two-story five-bay frame residence with gabled roof, windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash, and center-bay flat-roof portico supported by box columns that shelters a single-leaf entry door; remodeled substantially from original appearance. Ca. 1935.
- 18 C 609. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped-roof dormer; almost full-width porch is supported by turned columns; entry doorway features single-leaf door with oval glazed panel set beneath a transom. Ca. 1910.

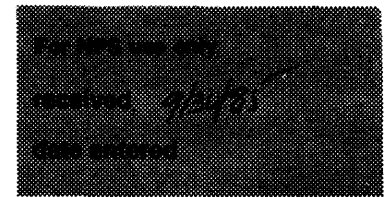
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MARKET STREET-WEST (continued)

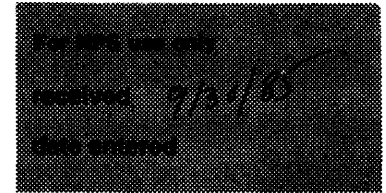
- 19 C 611. Two-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped-roof dormer, and hipped-roof porch supported by turned columns; entry doorway features single-leaf glazed door; windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1910. (photo 6)
- 20 C 612. Two-story two-bay frame residence with hipped roof and central gabled dormer with pilasters and arched window with keystone; full-width porch extends easterly to form a porte-cochere and is supported by heavy turned columns echoed on the ends of the facade of the house by pilasters; entrance consists of single-leaf glazed door set within sidelights and transom. Ca. 1910. (photo 7)
- 21 C 613. Two-story yellow brick apartment residence that is constructed of oversized brick; five-bay central gabled block is flanked by two-story single-bay gabled wings; dentiled cornice; flat-roof portico with iron balustrade supported by groupings of square posts; six-over-six, double-hung sash fill the window openings. Ca. 1935. (photo 8)

MARY STREET

- 22 C 106. One-story three-bay frame residence with truncated hipped roof and full-width porch supported by turned posts; center-bay entrance doorway with transom and single-leaf door with glazed upper panel; center-bay entrance flanked by floor-length windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1900.
- 23 C 107. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof and hipped-roof two-bay porch supported by battered box columns; paired windows with one-over-one double-hung sash flank an entry door with glazed upper panel. Ca. 1920. (photo 9)
- 24 M 108. One-story asbestos shingle-clad frame residence with hipped roof, gabled projection, and porch supported by replacement posts; windows in facade of gabled projection filled with paired four-over-four double-hung sash; porte-cochere supported by brick piers extends northerly from the side elevation; deteriorated condition. Ca. 1910.
- 25 C 109. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and hipped projecting corner porch with broad arched openings; porch supported by clapboard piers that are linked by a clapboard porch wall. Ca. 1920. (photo 10)

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MARY STREET

- 26 C 110. One-story brick and stucco residence with gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled projecting porch supported by brick piers linked by a low brick porch wall; one-over-one, double-hung sash in window openings; porte-cochere supported by brick piers extends southerly. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 27 C 111. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade, knee braces, and gabled porch with short wooden posts resting on tall brick piers that are linked by a clapboard porch wall; a single-leaf entry door with two rows of small windows across the top is flanked by narrower flanking sidelight panels; one-over-one, double-hung window sash. Bungalow. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 11)
- 28 C 114. Two-story two-bay frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped-roof dormer; full-width porch supported by Ionic columns on brick piers wraps around the southerly side elevation; entrance consists of single-leaf glazed door set within sidelights and transom; windows are arranged in single units and paired units of one-over-one, double-hung sash. By 1918. (photo 12)
- 29 M 116. One-story five-bay frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped dormer; facade has been unsympathetically brick veneered; full-width hipped-roof porch has been altered by the removal of the original supports which have been replaced with iron posts. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 30 NC 118. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and single-bay pedimented entry porch supported box columns; windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash are arranged in triple and paired units on either side of the entrance; gabled porch extends southerly. Ca. 1950.
- 31 C 120. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer with patterned sash, and porch supported by turned columns that wraps around the northerly side elevation; entrance doorway consists of single-leaf glazed door set within transom and sidelights. Bungalow. By 1918.

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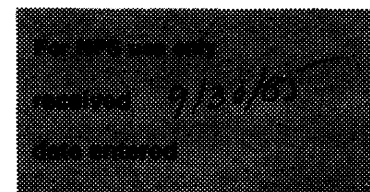
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RIVER ROAD

- 32 C 415. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade having stepped attic windows in gable end; gabled projecting four-bay porch supported by brick piers; entrance doorway flanked by windows filled with twelve-over-one, double-hung sash; the easternmost bay on facade is filled with a triple window arrangement of nine-over-one double-hung sash. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 13)
- 33 P 501. Two-story three-bay mansion residence with hipped roof, hipped dormers, and a full-width double-tiered porch which is surmounted by a full entablature with modillioned cornice and shaped parapet; the porch is supported on both levels by tetrastyle fluted Corinthian columns which are linked on the second-story level by a cast-iron railing; center-bay frontispiece entrance which features a single-leaf door with stained-glass panels set beneath a semi-circular, stained-glass transom; center-bay second-story entrance features double-leaf doors with leaded-glass upper panels set beneath a multi-light transom; the openings flanking the doorways on both levels are openings filled with double-leaf, glazed (French) doors. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1915. (photo 14)
- 34 P 507. One-and-a-half story frame residence with hipped roof and large central gabled dormer with Palladian window and dentiled cornice that is flanked by two small gabled dormers with Ionic pilasters and bas relief ornament in the gable ends; one-story porch surrounds the facade and side elevations and features an elliptical projection with arched and scrolled pediment defining the entrance doorway; the porch has a full dentiled entablature supported by Ionic columns linked by a turned baluster railing; elliptical curve of the central facade echoes the curve of the porch and contains a frontispiece entrance with double-leaf glazed doors set beneath a patterned transom. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 15)
- 35 P 601. Two-story stuccoed and scored frame mansion with hipped roof, hipped dormers, and pedimented gabled dormer centered above the offset portico; ridges of the roof and dormers feature cresting and finials; giant-order single-bay portico features a balustraded flat roof, modillioned cornice and fluted Ionic columns; a one-story porch extends the full width of the facade and wraps around both side elevations; the one-story porch features a turned-baluster roof balustraded and a full, dentiled entablature supported by fluted columns that are missing their Ionic capitals; frontispiece entrance frames a single-leaf glazed door set within leaded-glass sidelights and transom; windows are filled with one-over-one double-hung sash and are arranged in single units. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1905. (photo 16)

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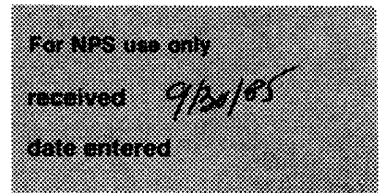
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RIVER ROAD (continued)

- 36 C 605. One-and-a-half story frame residence with steeply pitched hipped roof; central gabled dormer with Palladian window is flanked by smaller hipped-roof dormers; a full-width porch wraps around the easterly side elevation and features a pedimented projection defining the entrance and is supported by turned columns linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade that is apparently a replacement; the entrance consists of a single-leaf glazed door set within leaded glass transom and sidelight; the entrance doorway was originally flanked by one-over-one windows with an upper leaded-glass sash but the westernmost window was changed to a door opening as part of an unsympathetic apartment conversion. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1905. (photo 17)
- 37 C 609. One-story symmetrically composed brick and stucco residence with gabled roof, central shed-roof dormer, and porch that extends easterly to wrap around the easterly side elevation and extends westerly to form a porte-cochere; porch and porte-cochere are supported by heavy fluted columns; side porch extension and porte-cochere are bracketed; porch is reversibly enclosed. Ca. 1925. (photo 17)
- 38 P 613. Two-story symmetrically composed frame residence with hipped roof, overhanging eaves, and a central hipped dormer with patterned upper sash in triple window unit; a one-story porch is supported by brick piers with egg-and-dart molded capitals and the piers are linked by an iron railing on the facade and by lattice panels with large diamond-shaped openings enclosed the eastern and western ends of the porch; six-bay upper facade is filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash with upper patterned sash; center-bay entrance doorway is filled with a single-leaf glazed door set within leaded-glass transom and sidelights; the entrance is flanked by triple units of a large unpatterned one-over-one sash flanked by narrower one-over-one units with patterned upper sash. Prairie Style. Ca. 1915. (photo 18)
- 39 P 711. Two-story irregularly massed and fenestrated brick residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer and hipped two-story projection at western end; arched, recessed entrance with single-leaf door with small lights in upper panel; small arched stairway windows on the facade; windows filled with six-over one (second-story) and nine-over-one (first-story) double-hung sash; some casement windows. Ca. 1920. (photo 19)
- 40 C 901. One-and-a-half story brick and stucco residence with clipped-gable gambrell roof with large, central, clipped-gable dormer with extending eaves; flat-roof entry porch, now enclosed, is supported by massive piers; windows are filled with nine-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1920. (photo 20)

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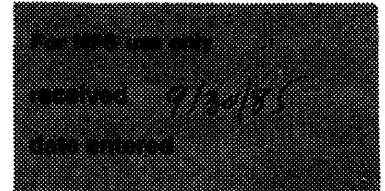
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RIVER ROAD (continued)

- 41 C 905. Two-story frame residence with multi-gabled roof; two-story gabled projecting polygonal bay with corner brackets and pendants; one-story porch supported on turned columns extends from easterly from the polygonal bay and steps back to front a one-story gable wing; frontispiece entrance with single-leaf door; house has been somewhat altered by remodeling. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900. (photo 21)
- 42 C 909. One-story brick residence with gabled roof and lower gabled westerly wing which has an arched opening with keystone that contains the arched entry door; entrance doorway is sheltered by a pedimented, bracketed hood; windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash; simple-half timbering in gable ends. Tudor. Ca. 1925. (photo 22)

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WASHINGTON STREET-WEST

- 43 C 600. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, gabled projection with circular decorative vent in gable end, and three-bay porch supported by turned posts; single-lead entry door with glazed panel set within sidelights and transom. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895.
- 44 C 604. One-story frame residence with gable on hip roof and gabled-bay projection with vergeboard, decorative circular vent in gable end, and stained-glass transom in window opening; porch that wraps around the easterly side elevation and features a gabled peak with sunburst motif over entry, bracketed turned posts, spindle frieze, and turned baluster railing; single-leaf entry door set within sidelights and transom. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 23)
- 45 C 605. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and hipped projection fronted by gabled projection with fixed, rectangular, stained-glass light in gable end; elliptical porch with gabled peak with sunburst over entry, bracketed turned posts, and spindle frieze. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 24)
- 46 NC 606. Vacant lot. (photo 25--house still standing in 1982)
- 47 C 607 and 607 1/2. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and porch undercut under the northeast corner that is supported by turned posts resting on a clapboard porch wall. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 48 C 608. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and exposed rafter ends; Two-bay western portion of the facade projects slightly in front of the one-bay eastern portion; windows are arranged in paired units of one-over-one, double-hung sash except over the entrance doorway where the bay is filled with a single sash; the single-leaf glazed entry door is sheltered by a single-bay hipped-roof entry porch with exposed rafter ends that is supported by battered box columns echoed on the facade by pilasters. By 1918. (photo 25)
- 49 C 609. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, gabled dormer, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces; full-width undercut porch supported by paired, battered box columns resting on a porch wall of rock-faced blocks which continue unbroken to form the foundation of the porch. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 50 C 609 1/2. One-story asbestos shingle-clad frame residence with gabled roof, gabled projection with square patterned light in gable end, and a porch featuring a gabled peak with sunburst motif over the entrance and a battered box columns providing support. Queen Anne. Ca. 1900.

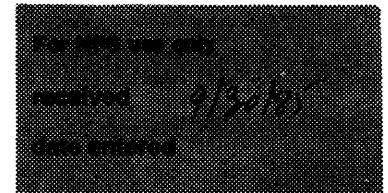
**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District

Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS Item number 7

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Element #, Value, Street # & Description / Values: P=pivotal, C=contributing, M=marginal
NC=noncontributing, I=intrusion

WASHINGTON STREET-WEST (continued)

- 51 C 611. One-story frame residence with gambrell roof, gabled projection, and porch that originally wrapped around the easterly side elevation; porch is now partially enclosed and the original porch millwork has been replaced by iron supports; fenestration also slightly altered. Ca. 1900.
- 52 P 612. Two-story brick and stuccoed-frame residence with two-story central block flanked by one-story projecting wings; central block and wings feature hipped roofs so shallow as to appear flat; wide, overhanging bracketed eaves; three arched windows are centered on the second-story facade above the center-bay entrance which is sheltered by a flat-roof portico supported by massive box columns echoed on the facade by pilasters; single-leaf glazed entry door flanked by paired nine-over-one, double-hung sash; projecting wings have bays filled with three, nine-over-one sash. Italian Renaissance. Ca. 1925. (photo 26)
- 53 C 700. First Christian Church. Brick Classical Revival church building with capped parapet wall above the molded cornice which encircles the building; full-height, slightly projecting portico with triangular pediment framing a circular light with surrounding garland swags; portico is supported by tetrastyle columns; principal and matching flanking doorways feature full entablature with deeply projecting cornices that are supported by pilasters; decorative brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks occupy the bays that flank the portico; three multi-light sash in keystoned window openings are located above the entrance doorways. Neo-Classical Revival. 1925. (photo 27)
- 54 C 704. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection, and brick shed-roof entry projection; gabled porch extends from westerly side elevation. Ca. 1935. (photo 27,28)
- 55 C 706. One-story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof; gabled entry hood supported by consoles resting on brick pilasters shelters a single-leaf glazed entry door flanked by single units of casement windows with patterned transoms; the western end bay is fill with a triple arrangement of casement windows with patterned transoms while a matching paired arrangement fills the eastern end bay. Ca. 1925. (photo 28)
- 56 M 707. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, central gabled dormer, & hipped-roof porch altered by removal of the original porch detailing which has been replaced by iron supports; facade unsympathetically brick veneered. Bungalow, By 1918. (photo 29)

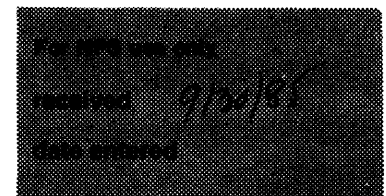
**United States Department of the Interior
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River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District

Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS **Item number** 7

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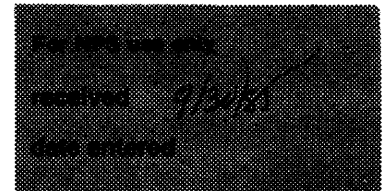
Element #, Value, Street # & Description / Values: P=pivotal, C=contributing, M=marginal
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WASHINGTON-WEST (continued)

- 57 C 709. One-story brick residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, and undercut porch supported by brick piers; porch has been enclosed by is reversible. Bungalow. Ca. 1920 (photo 29)
- 58 P 710. Two-story irregularly massed and fenestrated brick residence with multi-hipped tile roof and wide, overhanging bracketed eaves; chimney on facade; first-story hipped-roof entry porch with arcaded openings supported by corner brick piers with round, cast-stone or concrete columns set in antis; single-leaf glazed entry door set beneath fanlight; windows with arched panels bearing bas relief ornament; transomed windows on the facade. Italian Renaissance. Ca. 1925. (photo 30)
- 59 P 711. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof; giant-order, center-bay, pedimented portico with full dentiled entablature supported by paired, fluted Ionic columns; entablature continues around all elevations of the house and is supported at the corners by pilasters; a one-story full-width porch is railed above the entrance doorway and is supported by Ionic columns that are paired at the corners; ends of porch are enclosed; entry doorway consists of single-leaf glazed door set within leaded-glass sidelights and transom. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 31)
- 50 C 712. One-story brick residence with gable-end facade with half-timbering in the gable end; gabled projecting entry porch with arched openings and side gabled porch supported by brick piers extends from the easterly side elevation. Tudor. Ca. 1930. (photo 30)
- 51 NC 800-04. Vacant lot.
- 52 P 801. One-and-a-half story three-bay brick residence with steeply pitched gabled tile roof; large central, gabled, shingled dormer with Palladian window is flanked by smaller hipped, shingled dormers; one-story porch wraps around the easterly side elevation and breaks forward to emphasize the entry doorway; the porch features a full dentiled entablature supported by fluted Ionic columns that are paired at the entry projection; entrance doorway is recessed and framed by freestanding Ionic columns; entrance doorway consists of a single-leaf door with upper glazed panel set within sidelights and transom. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1915. (photo 32)
- 53 C 805. Two-story frame residence with hipped and gabled roof and two-story gabled projection; one-story porch that is pedimented to define the entrance, supported by turned columns, and wraps around the easterly side of the gabled projection; single-leaf glazed door set beneath transom; fenestration altered at western end of facade. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 33)

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River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District

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Element #, Value, Street # & Description / Values: P=pivotal, C=contributing, M=marginal
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WASHINGTON-WEST (continued)

- 64 C 806. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, and full-width hipped-roof porch supported by paired Ionic columns atop brick piers; single-leaf glazed entry door set within sidelights and transom. Prairie Style. By 1918. (photo 34)
- 65 C 807. Two-story frame residence with gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces; hipped-roof rectangular bay window on first-story facade; eyebrow-shaped entry doorway hood supported by consoles and new iron openwork posts; single-leaf entry door with two rows of small windows at the top which is matched by narrower sidelights that flank the door. Ca. 1915. (photo 35)
- 66 C 808. Two-story rock-faced ashlar residence with hipped roof and central hipped-roof dormer; central block is framed by corner towers without turrets; a one-story porch extends across the facade of the central block and the easterly tower and is supported by turned columns atop stuccoed piers; single-leaf glazed door set within sidelights and a leaded glass transom; window opening east of doorway features an upper leaded-glass sash. Ca. 1910. (photo 34)
- 67 C 811. One-and-a-half story frame residence with gambrel roof and later, large, shed-roof dormer; gabled projection and porch supported by turned columns atop brick piers wraps around the easterly side elevation; glazed entry door set within sidelights and transom. Ca. 1910. (photo 35)
- 68 C 812. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and hipped projection; one-story porch supported by turned posts wraps around the westerly side elevation; single-leaf door with oval glazed panel is set beneath a transom. Ca. 1910. (photo 36)
- 59 C Old Greenwood Cemetery (bordered on the south by Leflore St., on the east by Gillespie Street, on the west by 1st Street, and on the north by Strong Avenue and the rear property lines of houses facing Washington Street at 801, 805, 807, and 811). The old cemetery for Greenwood which contains only a few marked graves with iron fencing-- adjoins the Greenwood Public Park. (photo 37)
- 70 C Greenwood Public Park (bordered on the north by Leflore St., on the east by Gillespie Street, on the south by Johnson Street, and on the west by 1st Street). Public park that adjoins the Old Greenwood Cemetery and contains an octagonal gazebo with pyramidal roof supported by wooden posts linked by a railing composed of panels with boards forming X's. (photo 38)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates see inventory **Builder/Architect** see inventory

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) ^{1844–1941}

The River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District contains a significant group of architecturally and historically important buildings and sites associated with Greenwood's early development and with its later position in the early twentieth century as the center of Mississippi's second great cotton kingdom. Within the district boundaries are the Old Greenwood Cemetery, where the earliest settlers of Greenwood are buried with markers dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Adjacent to the Old Greenwood Cemetery is the Greenwood City Park, originally a cemetery for black residents of the city. Some of Greenwood's most outstanding residential buildings are located within the boundaries of the district and testify to the prosperity of the city in the early twentieth century. 501 (element 33), 507 (element 34), 601 (element 35) River Road and 801 Washington Street (element 62) are among the city's best expressions of Neo-classical Revival architecture and are individually significant. Also eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places are 613 River Road (element 38), perhaps Greenwood's best example of the Prairie Style, and 612 Washington Street (element 52), an excellent example of residential Italian Renaissance architecture. Although downtown Greenwood was once densely populated with one-story Queen Anne Style cottages, almost all of these houses survive today as isolated residences and exist as a group only on the 600th block of Washington Street. Other architectural styles represented in the contributing buildings of the district are Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Tudor. Demolition activity in Greenwood has centered primarily on residential buildings downtown with the result that the historic downtown residential neighborhoods have been considerably reduced in size and are now separated from the central commercial area by parking lots and intrusive new construction.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See item 9 continuation sheet for Greenwood Multiple Resource Area nomination.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 38

Quadrangle name Greenwood, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>15</u>	<u>761410</u>	<u>37123610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>15</u>	<u>761410</u>	<u>371171510</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>15</u>	<u>7607810</u>	<u>371171510</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>15</u>	<u>761071810</u>	<u>3711231610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See accompanying scale map.

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

state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	code
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state	<u>NA</u>	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Warren Miller/preservation consultant

organization Historic Natchez Foundation date June 25, 1985

street & number P. O. Box 1761 telephone (601) 442-2500

city or town Natchez state Mississippi 39120

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Kenneth H. P'Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date September 25, 1985

For NPS use only

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

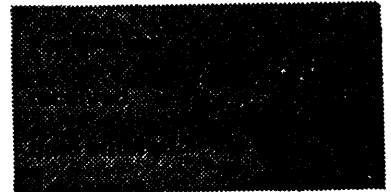
<u>G. Schlarf</u>	date <u>3/2/86</u>
Keeper of the National Register	

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration _____

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

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River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District

Continuation sheet

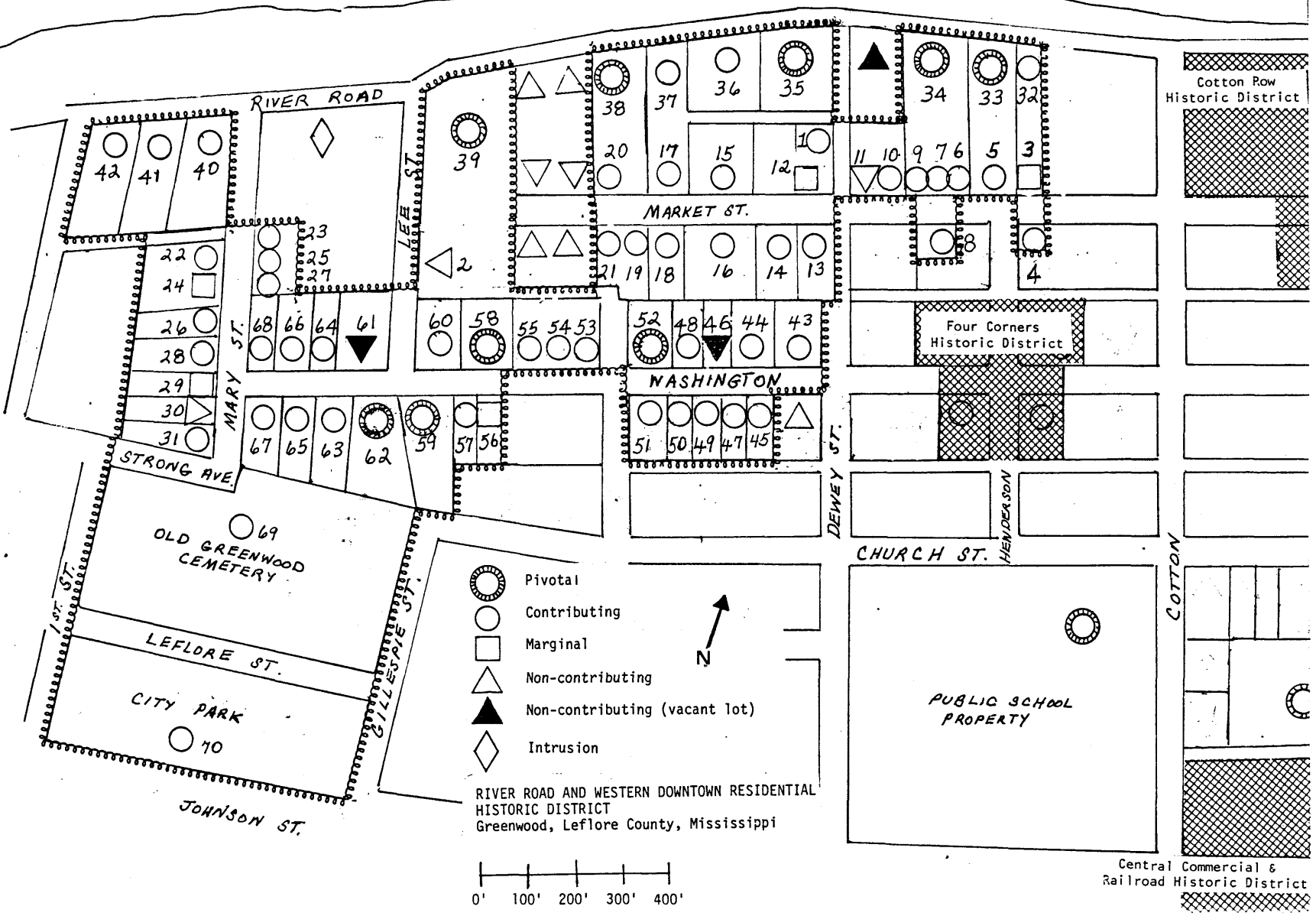
Item number 8

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The period of significance for the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District dates from the organization of Greenwood as a town in 1844 through its boom period from about 1890 until the beginning of World War II. The expansion of Greenwood's cotton economy, which began with the development of the federal levee system at the end of the Civil War, continued until the Great Depression signaled a decline that was immediately reinforced by World War II and the mid-twentieth-century synthetic fabric boom.

Two elements within the district, the Old Greenwood Cemetery and the Greenwood City Park (formerly a black cemetery) are associated with the pre-Civil War period of development. Most of the contributing elements were constructed during the cotton boom period from about 1890 to the eve of World War II. Some of the most architecturally significant residences were constructed on the eve of the Great Depression. Although not quite fifty years old, houses constructed through the depression years up to World War II are listed as contributing buildings, if they maintain the character established by earlier buildings in the district. For example, a Tudor or Spanish Eclectic house constructed in the late 1920's is not easily discernible from a house of the same style constructed in 1938. In the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District, element 1, ca. 1940, is listed as contributing, because it is similar to elements 17 and 21 and, although it appears to date slightly later, it could also have been built more than fifty years ago.

YAZOO RIVER



RIVER ROAD AND WESTERN DOWNTOWN RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi

Central Commercial & Railroad Historic District