

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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 Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential District

2. Location

street & number East Church St., Front St., George St., Lamar St.,
East Market St., McLemore St., & Washington St. NA not for publication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"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name see continuation sheet

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 checked="" 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

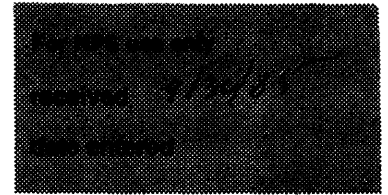
The Williams Landing and Eastern Residential Downtown District is bounded naturally on the north by the Yazoo River and on the northeast by Pelucia Bayou. Front Street, designated on the district map, is not actually a street but rather a sidewalk running along the top of the levee which is indicated by a bank line on the map. The district is bounded on the east and southeast by railroad tracks and by a group of dwellings at the dead-end of Washington Street that were omitted from the district due to age. The eastern and southern boundaries are arbitrary and based on the character of the properties in the neighborhood. The streets within the district, except for Front Street, are laid out in a grid plan and some retain their brick paving. Streets have abundant shade either from oak street trees or large shade trees in the yards of properties. Only the easternmost extremity of the district, where the neighborhood begins to become commercial, lacks large shade trees. The structural density of the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential District is typical of the overall structural density of the downtown residential neighborhood, where no residential estates exist to lend any park-like character to the district. The only spaces within the district boundaries are the river bank area, which is landscaped only in front of one property on Front Street, and one vacant lot adjacent to 306 McLemore Street (element 37). Structures within the district are limited to the large, gabled, lumber storage sheds that comprise part of the old Delta Lumber Company (elements 40 and 41). With the exception of residences at 309 East Market (element 25), 302 Front Street (element 4), and 304 Front Street (element 5), the architectural character of the district is early twentieth century with buildings representing the Queen Anne, Prairie, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Bungalow Styles. Except for the temple for Congregation Ahavath Rayim at 210 East Market (element 21), brick buildings are constructed of a very dark brick that is commonly used in Greenwood. Brick and frame construction is equally employed in the district. Ornamentation is derived from multi-light window sash, patterned sash, leaded and stained glass, and millwork including circular decorative vents, classical columns, turned posts, brackets, turned baluster railings, and knee braces. Colors used in the district vary greatly. The condition of the buildings in the district is generally good except for the old Delta Lumber Company complex which is rated marginally contributing due to its deteriorating condition. Most alterations to buildings in the district are restricted to the reduction of porch size and the removal of porch floors and millwork. The quality of rehabilitation work in the district, like the rest of Greenwood, is poor. Every district has at least one building that has been unsympathetically brick veneered or covered in asbestos, vinyl, or aluminum siding. All of the buildings within the district were originally residential in character except for the temple and the Delta Lumber Company but several residences on Market Street are being adaptively used as offices and shops.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT ELEMENTS:

Pivotal:	2	(4%)	Residential:	39	(87%)
Contributing:	30	(67%)	Commercial:	4	(9%)
Marginal:	6	(13%)	Religious:	1	(2%)
Noncontributing:	6	(13%)	Private club:	1	(2%)
Intrusion:	1	(2%)		45	(100%)
	45	(99%+)			

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Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential District
Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS Item number 4

Page 7

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Bain, William C.
500 East Washington St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 13. Jacks, James L.
209 Lamar Street
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 25. Matilda Garrard Wade
311 McLemore St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 |
| 2. Bramlette, Judy
509 East Church St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 14. Lester, Frank R.
101 George St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 26. Joann White
509 East Church St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 |
| 3. Clark, Carl
200 McCain
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 15. Looney, John
201 McLemore St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 27. Aven Whittington
911 Myrtle Street
Greenwood, MS 38930 |
| 4. Congregation Ahavath Rayim
210 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 16. Malouf, Foad and Dewey
S. Hwy. 49, Box 11
Rising Sun, MS | 28. Estate of A. A. Whittington
c/o William Whittington
1000 Grand Boulevard
Greenwood, MS 38930 |
| 5. Davenport, Mary
311 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 17. Melton, Floyd
504 East Washington St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 29. Windham, Bobby L. & J. D.
515 West Jeff Davis
Greenwood, MS 38930 |
| 6. Dubard, W. H. Jr.
309 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 18. Mitchell, Edna Jacks
211 Lamar St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 7. Eastland, Hiram C.
501 East Washington St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 19. Dorothy Odom
311 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 8. Flautt, Henry
309 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 20. Orlansky, Mr. A.
209 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 9. Garden Clubs of Mississippi
401 East Market Street
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 21. Artis Clay Rasdall
511 East Church St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 10. Gelman, Meyer
304 East Front St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 22. Jo S. Schneider
307 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 11. Hays, Terry N.
1520 DeSota St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 23. Charles M. Shields
610 Poplar St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |
| 12. Howell, Robert L.
204 East Market St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | 24. Arthur Slatten
402 East 2nd St.
Greenwood, MS 38930 | |

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The inventory of buildings included in the Williams Landing and Eastern Residential District is arranged alphabetically according to street with buildings cited by element numbers and by street address in ascending numerical order (north to south and west to east). Commonly used or historic names are given following the street address. Photograph references are made parenthetically 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:

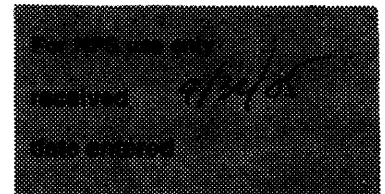
- P - Pivotal buildings qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by reasons of individual and/or historical significance.
- C - Contributing buildings are essential to the district's sense of place and sustain the the architectural and historical significance of the district.
- M - Marginal buildings do not presently contribute to the architectural significance of 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 seriously 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 - Non-contributing 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. Non-contributing 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. Information on specific architects is documented from the cornerstone or conversations with building owners or descendants of individuals for whom buildings were designed.

All buildings already listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places are so designated.

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

CHURCH STREET-EAST

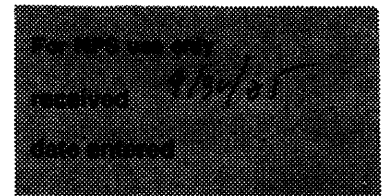
- 1 M 507. One-story, three-bay frame residence with clipped gable roof; altered by removal of full-width porch floor and millwork. Ca. 1920.
- 2 C 509. One-story, four-bay frame residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and two-bay, projecting, hipped-roof porch that has been altered by loss of its porch millwork and porch floor. Ca. 1920.
- 3 C 511. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled projection with bracketed cornice and decorative wooden vent, and full-width, hipped-roof porch supported by wooden posts or small box columns; porch enclosed on the eastern end. Queen Anne. (photo 1) Ca. 1900.

FRONT STREET-EAST

- 4 C 302. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and one-story, shed-roof gallery supported by bracketed turned posts; gallery originally wrapped around the southern side elevation and turns the corner on the northern elevation where it terminates at an original, one-story, hipped-roof ell that extends from the northern side elevation; gallery altered by the enclosure of the southern side gallery and first-story, five-bay facade altered by the conversion of a window to an additional doorway. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. (photos 2,3,5)
- 5 C 304. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled roof peak, and full-width gallery altered by the enclosure of the eastern end and replacement of the original gallery millwork by modern iron panels and railings. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. (photos 4,5)
- 6 NC 306. One-story, eight-bay frame duplex with gabled roof, three-bay gabled projection at each end, and bracketed hoods sheltering the center-bay entrance doorway of each gabled projection. Ca. 1940. (photos 4,5)
- 7 NC 308. One-story, five-bay frame residence with gabled roof and single-bay, hipped-roof entrance porch supported by box columns. Ca. 1940. (photo 8)
- 8 C 310. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection, and single-bay entrance porch in the angle formed by the ell; originally matched 312 Front Street and altered by reduction of the porch and loss of original porch millwork. Ca. 1900. (photo 8)
- 9 C 312. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection, and two-bay porch in the angle formed by the ell; originally matched 310 Front Street and altered by the removal of original porch millwork. Ca. 1900. (photo 8)

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GEORGE STREET

- 10 C 100. One of four, one-story frame residences with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled porch projection with triangular knee braces and battered, wooden box columns atop brick piers. Bungalow. Ca. 1930.
- 11 C 100 one-half. One of four, one-story frame residences with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled porch projection with triangular knee braces; porch altered by removal of original supports and porch floor. Bungalow. Ca. 1930.
- 12 I 101. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and asbestos siding that is rendered intrusive due to the bright blue color of the siding, the picture window of the facade, and the poorly fitted shutters. Ca. 1950. (photo 10)
- 13 C 102. One of four, one-story frame residences with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled porch projection with triangular knee braces; porch altered by removal of original supports and porch floor. Bungalow. Ca. 1925.
- 14 C 104. One of four, one-story frame residences with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled porch projection with triangular knee braces; porch altered by removal of original supports and porch floor. Bungalow. Ca. 1925.
- 15 C 107. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and gabled, projecting porch with triangular knee braces and battered box columns atop brick piers linked by a clapboard porch wall. Bungalow. Ca. 1930.
- 16 C 206. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and central entrance recessed between flanking gabled projections of different depths and sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch supported by paired box columns. Ca. 1920.

LAMAR STREET

- 17 C 209. One-story four-bay frame residence with steeply pitched gabled roof and full-width porch supported by paired posts linked by a jigsaw railing; decorative, wooden circular vents in gable ends; facade bays altered. Ca. 1890. (photo 11)
- 18 C 211. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection, and two-bay porch in the angle formed by the ell that is supported by turned wooden columns linked by a railing of rectangular-sectioned balusters; decorative, wooden circular vents in gable ends. Ca. 1900. (photo 11)

MARKET STREET-EAST

- 19 C 204. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled projection sheltering unusual elliptical bay with vertical tongue-and-groove siding, and a one-story, wrap around porch that is supported by turned posts and wraps around the eastern corner of the house;

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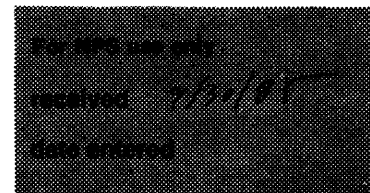
Element #, Value, Street # & Description / Values: P=pivotal, C=contributing, M=marginal,
NC=noncontributing, I=intrusion

MARKET STREET-EAST (continued)

- 20 C 209. One-story, symmetrically composed, brick residence with hipped roof and large central hipped dormer; the three central bays are recessed between projecting, hipped-roof end bays and are fronted by an open porch enclosed by a low brick porch wall; a porte cochere extends from the western side elevation and a hipped-roof porch (now enclosed) is supported by brick piers linked by brick porch wall and extends from the eastern elevation. (photo 13) Ca. 1920.
- 21 C 210. Congregation Ahavath Rayim. Brick temple building with gabled roof and a pedimented Tuscan portico sheltering a three-bay loggia set between projecting end bays that contain the entrance doorways entered from the loggia; ornament includes keystoned flat arches and stained-glass windows; a gabled-roof addition extends from the western elevation. Neo-Classical Revival. Architect: Frank R. McGeoy. 1923.
- 22 NC 303. One-story gabled-roof duplex residence with projecting end bays containing the entrance doorways. Ca. 1940.
- 23 M 305. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and central gabled projection surmounting a polygonal bay with single, stained-glass transom; duplex or office conversion resulted in the loss of the original full-width gallery which has been replaced by two, flat-roof porches flanking the polygonal bay and featuring exposed rafter ends and turned posts. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 14)
- 24 C 307. One-story, three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and full-width, undercut porch supported by brick piers linked by a low, brick porch wall. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 25 P 309. Two-story three-bay frame residence with pedimented, gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, and one-story, hipped-roof gallery that wraps around the western side elevation and is supported by bracketed turned posts that are linked by a jigsaw railing; unusual vernacular window treatment of bracketed and dentiled cornice. Queen Anne. Ca. 1890. (photo 15)
- 26 C 311. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection, and single-bay shed-roof entry porch supported by paired, rectangular-sectioned posts and located in the angle formed by the projecting ell; entry porch altered by reduction in size and loss of porch floor and millwork; fenestration in facade of gabled ell unsympathetically altered. Ca. 1900. (photo 16)
- 27 P 401. Whittington House/Mississippi State Garden Club Headquarters. Two-story symmetrically composed, hipped-roof, brick mansion house with three-bay, two-story central block flanked by one-story pavilions with balustraded flat roofs; a large, hipped dormer is positioned over the central entrance which is sheltered by a one-story, balustraded, flat-roof porch supported by brick piers set in antis with turned Doric columns; encircling the central block is a full entablature embellished with triglyphs and guttae; windows are filled with double-hung sash in either 6, 12, or 9-over-one configuration with first-story windows having flat brick arches with keystone and skewback blocks of stone; porte cochere extends from the eastern elevation; property includes a one-story brick garage with hipped roof. National Register. Neo-Classical Revival. 1914-15. Architect: Ben Price (Birmingham).

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MARKET STREET-EAST

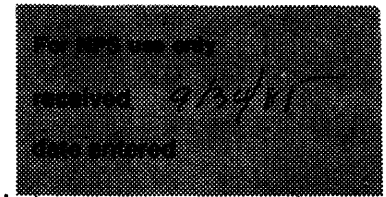
- 28 C 402. One-story, three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, one hipped dormer on eastern side elevation, and undercut, full-width porch supported by battered box columns atop a low clapboard porch wall; detached hipped-roof garage. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 29 NC 404. One-and-a-half story, brick-veneered residence with gable-end facade with a three-bay first story with a shed-roof porch sheltering the entrance doorway of the easternmost bay. Ca. 1950.
- 30 NC 408. One-story brick duplex with entrances on both Market and McLemore Streets; Market Street facade features two gabled projections with the westernmost three-bay projection containing a central doorway with shed-roof hood supported by brackets; a similar shed-roof hood shelters the entrance doorway of the five-bay McLemore Street facade. Ca. 1935.
- 31 C 409. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, rectangular two-story bay on eastern side elevation, wide overhanging eaves, patterned upper window sash, and a full-width, hipped-roof porch supported by brick piers linked by a low brick wall enclosing the porch. By 1918. (photo 18)
- 32 C 411. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormers, wide overhanging eaves, patterned upper window sash, and a full-width, hipped-roof porch supported by brick piers linked by a low brick wall enclosing the porch. By 1918. (photo 18)

McLEMORE STREET (formerly Depot Street)

- 33 C 201. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, polygonal bay at northern side elevation, and central shed-roof porch supported by chamfered posts sheltering the entrance doorway; facade altered. Ca. 1900.
- 34 NC 205. One-story, four-bay, asbestos shingle-clad duplex residence with gabled roof and end-bay gabled projections containing the entrance doorways. Ca. 1940.
- 35 C 206. One-story frame residence with steeply pitched hipped roof, central gabled dormer, gabled ell projection, and single-bay shed-roof porch sheltering entrance doorway; porch reduced in size and altered. Ca. 1905.
- 36 M 208. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and projecting gabled porch supported by box columns. Ca. 1935.
- 37 C 306. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled-bay projection with verge board and corner brackets, and four-bay porch with turned posts. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 19)
- 38 M 307. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and hipped-roof porch projection that has been unsympathetically enclosed; porch originally wrapped around southern side elevation. Ca. 1910.

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McLEMORE (formerly Depot Street)(continued)

- 39 C 311. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, gabled-roof peak with Palladian window, and one-story hipped-roof porch that wraps around the southern elevation and is supported by turned wooden columns; porch altered by removal of porch floor. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. (photo 20)
- 40 M 401. One-story, three-bay brick commercial building with flat-roof front section and gabled rear section; center-bay entrance and curved corners with glass blocks in the arc of the curve; part of the Delta Lumber Company complex. Art Moderne. Ca. 1945.
- 41 M 403. Old Delta Lumber Company (vacant). Lumber yard complex consisting of (1) a tall, gabled-roof, metal-clad lumber storage building with shed-roof side wings and central drive-through; attached, second shed-roof wing on southern elevation with additional drive-through; (2) a one-story frame office building with gabled peak toward the corner entrance and wide overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces; deteriorated condition; and (3) a one-story metal-clad woodworking building with gabled roof and exposed rafter ends. #1 and #2 were standing by 1918; #3 dates to ca. 1940. (photo 21)

WASHINGTON STREET-EAST

- 42 C 407. One-story brick residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, gabled porch projection supported by battered wooden box columns atop brick piers linked by a low, brick porch wall; patterned upper window sash and glazed entrance door. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 43 C 500. One-and-a-half story frame residence with hipped roof, gabled dormers on the facade and side elevations, gabled ell projections, and one-story porch supported by turned wooden columns that wraps around the western side elevation; altered by the removal of the porch floor and original porch millwork and by the installation of a brick wainscoting. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910.
- 44 C 501. One-story, five-bay frame residence with clipped-gable roof, exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and central, projecting clipped-gable, three-bay porch supported by battered wooden box columns atop stuccoed-brick piers that are linked by a low stuccoed-brick porch wall. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 45 C 502. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof, gabled polygonal bay on the western side elevation, gabled ell on the eastern elevation, and one-story gallery with turned wooden columns that wraps around the eastern side elevation. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. (photo 22)

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1890–1935 **Builder/Architect** see inventory

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Within the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential District is the Williams Landing site, the point on the Yazoo River where the town of Greenwood, originally called Williams Landing, began as a trading post and shipping port in 1834. The waters of the Yalobusha River and Tallahatchie River flow in the Yazoo River just north of this point and made Williams Landing a popular shipping point. The boundaries of the district were drawn to include the Williams Landing site and as many as possible of the remaining historic buildings in the area east of Main and Howard Streets, the principal streets running north and south through the commercial area of the town. This particular area of downtown has suffered the most from demolition and unsympathetic new commercial construction and the remaining buildings are endangered by expanding commercial development. Only four individually significant buildings remain in a neighborhood that once contained many fine Neo-Classical Revival residences. Two of the individually significant buildings are located within the district boundaries and two are being nominated individually as part of the multiple resource nomination. The character of the buildings in the district is similar to the western downtown residential area with buildings dating primarily to the early twentieth century and representing the Queen Anne, Prairie, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow Styles. The residence at 309 East Market (element 25) is one of only three, two-story Queen Anne Style residences surviving in the city. 409 (element 31) and 411 (element 32) East Market are excellent examples of the restrained Prairie Style, and the Whittington House at 401 East Market (element 27) is one of the city's best examples of a Neo-Classical Revival brick residence and is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Local architect Frank R. McGeoy, who designed many of the city's landmark buildings, is represented within the district by the temple building of Congregation Ahavath Rayim. Included at the southern boundary of the district, adjacent to the railroad, is the old Delta Lumber Company plant (element 40 and 41) dating to the first decade of the twentieth century when Greenwood's expanded economy included lumber as one of the area's leading industries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See item 9 continuation sheet with form for Greenwood Multiple Resource nomination

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 23 acres (approximately)

Quadrangle name Greenwood, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	7	6	2	4	2	5	3	7	1	2	6	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	5	7	6	2	4	2	5	3	7	1	2	1	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	5	7	6	1	9	2	0	3	7	1	2	1	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	5	7	6	1	9	2	0	3	7	1	2	6	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundaries of the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential District are irregular and are bounded naturally on the north by the Yazoo River and on the northeast by the Pelucia Bayou. The eastern, southern, and western boundaries are arbitrary and based on the character of the architectural resources in the area. See

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries accompanying scale map.

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Warren Miller/preservation consultant

organization Historic Natchez Foundation

date June 15, 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

Aschapel

date 3/2/86

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

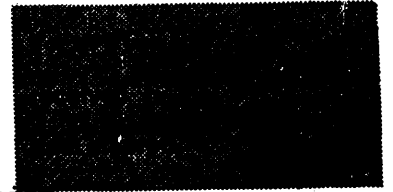
date

Chief of Registration

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

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

Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District



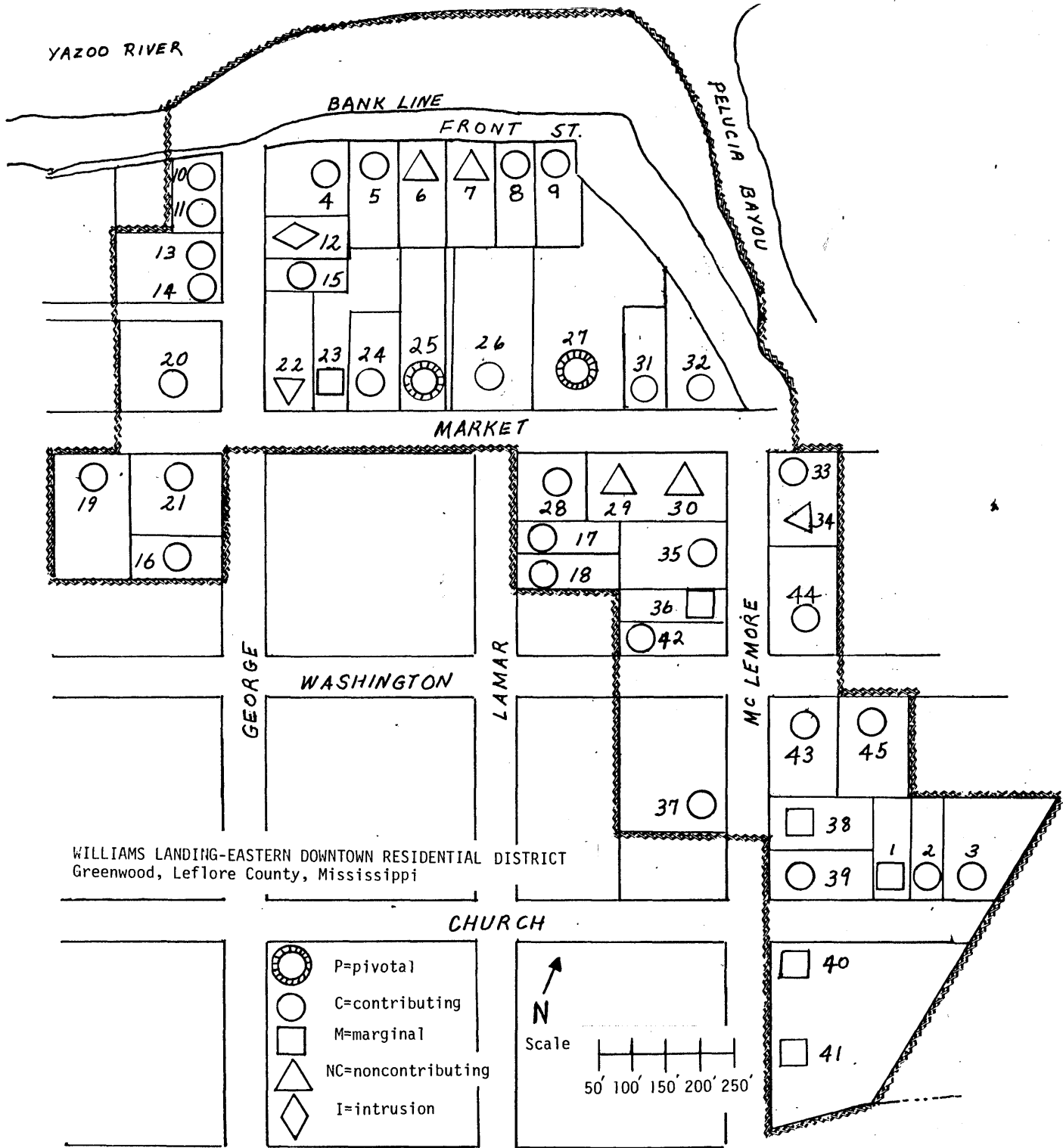
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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The period of significance of the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District dates from 1834, the year that the town of Greenwood began as a shipping point called Williams Landing, through the Great Depression. The expansion of Greenwood's cotton economy, which began with the development of the federal levee system at the end of the Civil War, increased dramatically from 1890 until the Great Depression signaled a decline that was immediately reinforced by World War II and the mid-twentieth-century synthetic fabric boom.

The 1834 Williams Landing site is located within the boundaries of the district, but all contributing buildings represented by element numbers date from about 1890 to 1935, with the exception of element 40, which dates to about 1945. This particular building is part of a lumber company complex that includes several buildings with the earliest ones constructed by 1918. Element 40 is the only building with Art Moderne detailing located within the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area.



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