

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

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

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

For HCRS use only

received **MAY 11 1982**
date entered **JUN 14 1982**

1. Name

historic Same

and/or common Greensboro Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number Greensboro Street N/A not for publication

city, town Starkville N/A vicinity of congressional district Second

state Mississippi code 28 county Oktibbeha code 107

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 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
	N/A 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 type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number N/A

city, town Starkville state Mississippi

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Some individual buildings are listed in the following:

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

date 1973 - 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located along one of the oldest routes leading westward from Starkville, Mississippi, the Greensboro Street Historic District comprises forty-six structures, more than thirty of which are architecturally and/or historically significant. The district is composed of one long residential boulevard which, due to its impressive assemblage of dwellings dating from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries, is representative of about six decades of historical continuity in Starkville's residential growth.

The nominated area stretches along Greensboro Street or Road (usually referred to locally as just Greensboro) for approximately one-half mile from a point just west of Cushman and Yeats Streets to the crest of the hill just east of Curtis Street and is topographically characteristic of the gently rolling terrain upon which Starkville is situated. From the eastern end of the proposed district, Greensboro slopes gradually downward to a point near its intersection with Whitfield Street, levels off as it continues westward to Gladney Street, then rises sharply up to the crest of the hill where houses #606 and #607 Greensboro are located, forming the western boundary of the district. The northern and southern boundaries of the district are formed by the rear property lines of those parcels facing Greensboro. The district's eastern boundary was chosen because of a dramatic change in land use from basically single family structures to multifamily and commercial structures which occurs at that point. A similarly dramatic break in construction dates, rather than a change in the types of buildings, determined the location of the western boundary.

Architecturally, the Greensboro Historic District presents a picture of great variety. The earliest structures along the street date from the late-1860's and early-1870's. They were widely spaced from one another and displayed a combination of vernacular versions of Greek Revival and eclectic architecture. These were followed by Queen Anne houses, as the area began to take on more of the density of a neighborhood, rather than that of a rural road. At the turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival dominated the neighborhood's fashion, but that style also gave way by the 1920's to Bungalows and Period Revivals. Most of the houses occupy sites slightly elevated above the wide, tree-lined boulevard and have uniform setbacks (averaging forty to fifty feet), which provide for spacious and attractive front yards. The majority of Greensboro's post-World War II structures, while not being architecturally distinguished, contribute to some degree to the district's character by reflecting the rhythm, scale, and materials of their older neighbors. Although principally residential in nature, the district also contains a former public school building, an office building, and a day care center which adaptively uses an 1880's residence.

Inventory of Buildings in the District

The buildings within the historic district have been classified according to three categories: contributing, marginal, and intrusion. Contributing buildings are those which possess architectural and/or historical qualities that add to the significance of the district. Marginal buildings are those which do not add architectural or historical significance but have been designed in such a way as to be compatible with the older buildings, therefore, not detracting from the district's architectural integrity. Intrusions are those buildings which do detract in varying degrees from the district's architectural integrity.

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7 - DESCRIPTION

Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

1. 302 Greensboro. Bungalow. One-story, multigable-roof, frame residence; clapboard siding; gable-roof side porch supported on brick piers; shed-roof porte cochere; exposed purlins and struts. Ca.1920.
2. Marginal (see below).
3. 305 Greensboro. Four-Square. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: roof cresting; central pedimented dormer; encircling verandah supported on Tuscan columns; tripartite frontispiece entrance; single light sash with leaded glass transom. 1911.
4. 306 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip roof, frame residence: carved tympanum; encircling verandah with spindled frieze supported on Tuscan columns. 1901.
5. 307 Greensboro. Bungalow. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: clapboard siding; pedimented gable portico supported on brick pillars; lunette window in pediment. 1920.
6. 309 Greensboro. Bungalow. One-and-a-half-story, gable-and-hip-roof, brick residence: pedimented gable portico with pent roof, supported on brick piers. Ca.1927.
7. 311 Greensboro. Bungalow. One-and-a-half story, flared-gable-roof, frame residence: shiplap siding; central three-bay shed-roof dormer; exposed purlins and struts; full-width verandah supported by coupled square columns on brick pedestals. 1923.
8. Marginal (see below).
9. Intrusion (see below).
10. 400 Greensboro. Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: central pedimented portico supported on Doric columns; Paladian variation window in tympanum; side elevations have undercut porches also with Doric columns; fan-lighted frontispiece entrance; windows have quarrel lights in upper sash and single light in lower sash; hipped dormers. 1913.
11. Marginal (see below).

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12. 404 Greensboro. Eclectic. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-double-hip-roof, frame residence: five-bay facade with flanking one-story wings; central, three-bay portico supported on bracketed openwork piers; pedimented window heads on facade; pedimented tripartite frontispiece entrance; large central dormer with chamfered corners, patterned shingles, and ornamental bargeboard. 1869.
13. Marginal (see below).
14. 408 Greensboro. Late Gothic. One-story, multi-jerkinhead-gable-roof, brick residence: massive front chimney with decorative brick bonds; round-arched entrance; undercut corner porch supported on massive brick piers. 1927.
15. 410 Greensboro. Vernacular Greek Revival. One-story, hip-roof, frame residence: full-width portico with balustraded roof supported on square columns; pilastered and dentiled frontispiece entrance. Ca 1870.
16. The Old Middle School. Jacobethan Revival. Two-story-on-raised-basement, parapeted-flat-roof, brick school building, now vacant: nine-bay facade with projecting, blind, end pavilions ornamented by diapered brick panels; three-bay, central, stone entrance pavilion, flanked by crenelated octagonal towers, has Tudor-arched entrance and curvilinear parapet. 1927.
17. 425 Greensboro. Four-Square. Two-story, hip-roof, frame residence: three-bay facade; first story has large windows with single-lighted sash and quarrel-lighted transoms; second story has paired windows; one-story encircling verandah supported on Ionic columns with brick pedestals, central, two-story pedimented portico; tripartite frontispiece entrance; small frame playhouse in side yard is semi-reproduction of the main house and contemporary with construction of the house. 1913.
18. 411 Greensboro. Tudor Revival. One-and-a-half-story, gable-and-hip-roof, brick residence: projecting front gable with half-timbered bay window; massive front chimney; round-arched entrance contained in one-story, round tower with conical roof; splayed wooden lintels; quarrel-lighted windows. Ca 1935.
19. 413 Greensboro. Vernacular Greek Revival. One-story, gable-roof, frame: central gable on facade; tripartite frontispiece entrance; encircling Bungalowoid porch supported by tapered square post on brick pedestals; pedimented window heads on side elevations. Ca 1870.
20. 500 Greensboro. Bungalowoid. One-story, multigable-roof, brick residence: projecting front gable; brick quoins; pilastered frontispiece entrance; end porch supported on lattice piers. 1940.

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21. 502 Greensboro. Bungaloid. One-story, multigable roof, frame residence: projecting front gable; encircling undercut verandah supported by tapered square posts on brick pedestals. 1925.
22. 504 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting front and side gables with gable returns; encircling verandah supported on turned posts. 1885-90.
23. 505 Greensboro. One-and-a-half-story, steeply-pitched-gable-roof, frame former residence, now a day-care center: encircling verandah supported on fluted Doric columns; turned porch balusters; raking boxed cornices. Ca 1880's.
24. 506 Greensboro. Late Gothic. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-roof, brick residence: stuccoed porch with gabled roof echoed by larger flared-gable roof; round-arched porch entrance outlined by irregular brick quoins; undercut, Tudor-arched corner porch. Ca 1929.
25. 508 Greensboro. Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: clapboard siding; pilastered corners; pilastered Colonial Revival frontispiece entrance; hip-roof side wing. Ca 1930.
26. 510 Greensboro. Late Gothic. One-and-a-half-story flared-gable-roof, brick residence: gable facade orientation; decorative brick bonds; round-arched entrance with brick quoins located asymmetrically on facade; canopy-roofed entrance portico supported on ornamental iron piers. 1929.
27. Marginal (see below).
28. 512 Greensboro. Mission Style. One-story, flat-roof and low-pitched-gable-roof, stuccoed masonry residence: red tile roofing; segmental-arched entrance; stuccoed quoins surround some windows. Ca 1931.
29. 513 Greensboro. Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: central portico supported on two Tuscan columns; fan-lighted frontispiece entrance; windows have quarrel-lighted upper sash and single-lighted lower sash; flanking, pergola porches supported on Tuscan columns; exposed tapered rafter ends; central, five-bay, shed-roof dormer; exposed purlins and struts. Ca 1915.
30. 514 Greensboro. Four-Square. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: encircling verandah supported on Tuscan columns; transom -and-side-lighted frontispiece entrance; central, pedimented dormer. 1908.

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31. 515 Greensboro. Colonial Revival. Two-story, gable-roof, frame residence: three-bay facade; central, pilastered frontispiece entrance with bracketed gabled overdoor; gable returns; one-story, flat-roof wing on east side and one-story, flat-roof porch supported by square columns on the west side. 1929.
32. 516 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof frame residence: projecting front gable with gable returns; central, pedimented dormer with patterned shingles and paladian variation window; full-width Bungalow porch. 1905.
33. 517 Greensboro. Eclectic. Two-story, hip-roof, frame residence: full-width, two-tiered gallery, with dentiled cornices, supported by superimposed square columns; central bay of gallery is pedimented with carved tympanum; gallery extends at an angle beyond the west side of the house to form a one-story gazebo; tripartite frontispiece entrance. Ca. 1874. Building is in good condition, but gallery is deteriorated.
34. 518 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: projecting pedimented front gable; encircling verandah supported on chamfered posts; gabled dormer with returns and paladian variation window. Ca. 1905.
35. Marginal (see below).
36. 520 Greensboro. Four-Square. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: full-width one-story porch supported on square columns; frontispiece entrance; windows have quarrel-lighted upper sash and single-lighted lower sash; central pedimented dormer. 1905.
37. 521 Greensboro. Four-Square. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: encircling verandah supported by square columns; tripartite frontispiece entrance; central pedimented dormer. Ca. 1905.
38. 522 Greensboro. Vernacular Greek Revival. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: central gable-roof portico, with returns, supported by square columns; central portico is flanked by flat-roof porches also supported by square columns; tripartite frontispiece entrance. Ca. 1870.
39. Marginal (see below).
40. 524 Greensboro. Late Gothic. One-story, multigable-roof, stuccoed masonry residence: two projecting front gables, one containing a round-arched entrance with field stone quoins; massive, front, field stone chimney; exposed half-timbering. 1929-30.

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41. 601 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: encircling verandah supported by bracketed chamfered posts; turned porch balusters; cornice window and door heads; projecting front and side gables with returns. Ca 1900.
42. Marginal (see below).
43. Marginal (see below).
44. Marginal (see below).
45. 606 Greensboro. Eclectic. One-and-a-half-story, hip-roof, frame residence: clapboard siding; tripartite frontispiece entrance; flat-roof portico supported on ornamental iron piers; hipped dormers. Ca 1890's.
46. 607 Greensboro. Queen Anne. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-on-hip-roof, frame residence: encircling verandah, with dentiled cornice, supported on Tuscan columns; central, tripartite frontispiece entrance; gable returns; raking dentil moldings on front gables; central pedimented dormer. Ca 1900.

Marginal Buildings

2. 304 Greensboro. Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: one-story porch supported on square columns. 1941.
8. 313 Greensboro. One-story, multigable-roof frame duplex: asbestos shingle siding; twin projecting front gables; central square-columned portico. Ca 1950.
11. 402 Greensboro. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-roof, frame duplex: twin projecting front gables; painted wood shingle siding; recessed central porch. Ca 1950.
13. 406 Greensboro. One-story, multihip-roof frame duplex: asbestos shingle siding; Colonial Revival frontispiece entrance. 1950.
27. 511 Greensboro. One-story, gable-roof, frame residence: bay window; stoop porch. 1955.
35. 519 Greensboro. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: central, Tuscan-columned portico. Ca 1960.
39. 523 Greensboro. Modern Colonial. One-and-a-half-story, gable-roof, frame residence: central, Tuscan-columned portico. Ca 1960.

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42. 603 Greensboro. One-and-a-half-story, multigable-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable; asbestos siding. 1948.
43. 604 Greensboro. One-story, multigable-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable; square-columned porch. 1948.
44. 605 Greensboro. One-story, multigable-roof, frame residence: projecting front gable; asbestos siding. 1941.

Intrusions

9. 315 Greensboro. Creole Georgian Revival. Two-story, gable-roof, brick office: full-width, two-tiered ornamental iron gallery; gauged voussoirs. Ca 1977.

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 checked="" 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
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1860's - 1920's **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Greensboro Street Historic District is a highly cohesive and architecturally/historically significant collection of primarily residential structures. It possesses fine examples of vernacular architecture dating from the 1860's through the 1920's and preserves the scale and ambience of its historical appearance better than any similar street in the city of Starkville. Additionally, the proposed district is important as containing perhaps the highest concentration of residences of the economic and civic leaders of Starkville from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries.

Originally known as Baordtown, Starkville was settled in the early 1830's and became the seat of Oktibbeha County in 1835, although it was not incorporated as a town by the Mississippi Legislature until 1837 (Thomas B. Carroll, Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County [Gulfport, Miss.: The Dixie Press, 1931], p. 35). The town apparently functioned as only a small business and legal center, for, while the county grew rapidly in the years prior to the War Between the States, Starkville continued to be but a village of fewer than two hundred people in 1860 (Carroll, pp. 81-82). Following the war, however, the town experienced a marked increase in population. This growth may have been due not only to the decline of the agricultural aristocracy but also to an effort by local residents to prevent total takeover of the local government by Carpetbaggers. If this was their ploy, it was to a degree successful, for despite the presence of a Union garrison in Starkville through the 1860's, the Republicans were never quite able to wrest control of the city government from local Democrats (Carroll, pp. 128, 140-141).

It was during the late-1860's and early-1870's that the oldest houses now extant on Greensboro began to appear, although the road had been a major route leading west from Starkville since early times. The road was named Greensboro because it led to the former town of Greensboro, which, until 1871, was the county seat of Choctaw County, and even after the demise of Greensboro, the road continued to be known by that name until most of it was incorporated into U.S. Highway 82 (Dunbar Rowland, Mississippi, Vol. 1, [Atlanta: Southern Historical Publication Association, 1907], p. 800). Today only a small portion of this important early road remains apart from Highway 82 within Starkville.

The Greensboro Historic District contains many excellent examples of the architectural styles common to the area, spanning the different periods of the district's growth. The earliest of the styles is the Greek Revival (evident in #410, #413, and #522 Greensboro) which continued to enjoy popularity in this region after it had declined in most other regions. Reflecting the area's period of economic recovery during the Reconstruction era, these houses do not possess the high-style classical decoration found in some of the county's antebellum residences, but primarily limit the Greek detail to simple columned porches and tripartite frontispiece entrances. #404 Greensboro features the use of Greek, Italianate, and Gothic motifs to produce an unusual eclectic ensemble. Several Queen Anne houses (#306, #504, #515, #518, #601, and #607 Greensboro) were built between 1880 and the turn-of-the-century, but the buildings which had by far the most obvious visual impact

9. Major Bibliographical References

Carrol, Thomas B. Historical Sketches of Oktibbeha County. Gulfport, Miss.: The Dixie Press, 1931.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 46.5

Quadrangle name Starkville, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	6	3	3	0	9	2	0	3	7	0	3	9	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

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Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

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

D

1	6	3	2	9	9	2	0	3	7	0	3	9	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

See attached map.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth H. Pool, Architectural Historian

organization Mississippi Department of Archives and History

date January 8, 1982

street & number P. O. Box W-239, Mississippi University for Women

telephone (601) 328-0104

city or town Columbus

state Mississippi 39701

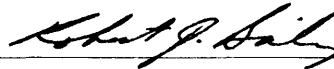
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date May 5, 1982

For HCERS use only

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



date 6.14.82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

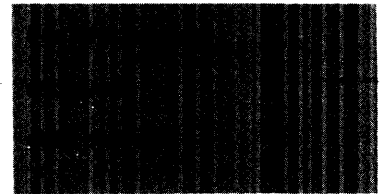


date 6/14/82

Chief of Registration

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

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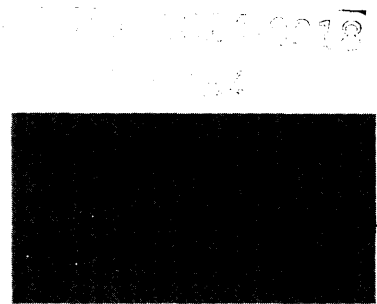
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on the neighborhood were the Colonial Revival and Four Square houses. Their pretentious use of mass, Doric or Tuscan columned verandahs, fan-lighted entrances, and other classical details mirrored the prosperity enjoyed by the community from 1900 through the First World War. By 1920, Bungalow Style dwellings began to dot the neighborhood; versions of the style were both large and small, brick and frame. However, by the mid-1920's the popularity of Bungalow Style was almost entirely transplanted by that of the "period house" in Late Gothic Style. One of the most outstanding structures within the district is the Old Middle School Building constructed in 1927 in the Jacobethan Style. It is one of only a few buildings of this design in Mississippi.

The residents of Greensboro have played key roles in the political activities of Starkville through the years, providing three mayors, two aldermen, a judge, a sheriff, and a state legislator. Others were leaders in the fields of business and education: William H. Reynolds (404 Greensboro) founded Reynolds Insurance Agency in 1888; Colonel A. G. O'Brien (410 Greensboro) established the Starkville Banner newspaper in 1903; William Henry Gunn (425 Greensboro) was a prominent druggist and planter; Frank Cooper (502 Greensboro) was President and Chairman of the Board of Peoples Bank; J. B. VanLandingham (510 Greensboro) founded VanLandingham Lumber and Construction Company; Grady Imes (512 Greensboro) was owner and editor of the Starkville News; J. A. Lamb (520 Greensboro) was Superintendent of Starkville Public Schools, 1906-1913; Randle C. Carpenter (306 Greensboro) was professor of engineering at Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College (now Mississippi State University) from 1901-1953; Christopher R. Stark (400 Greensboro) was librarian from 1900-1908 and later Professor Emeritus of Math at Miss. A & M; and B. M. Walker (517 Greensboro) was President of Miss. A & M.

A known archaeological site is present within the district boundaries. A mound, approximately five feet high and 100 feet in diameter, is located on the property of 524 Greensboro (#40). It has not been tested to determine significance.

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9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interviews with property owners within the district and with long-time residents of Starkville, Mississippi. Conducted by Kenneth H. P'Pool, architectural historian with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, July - September, 1981.

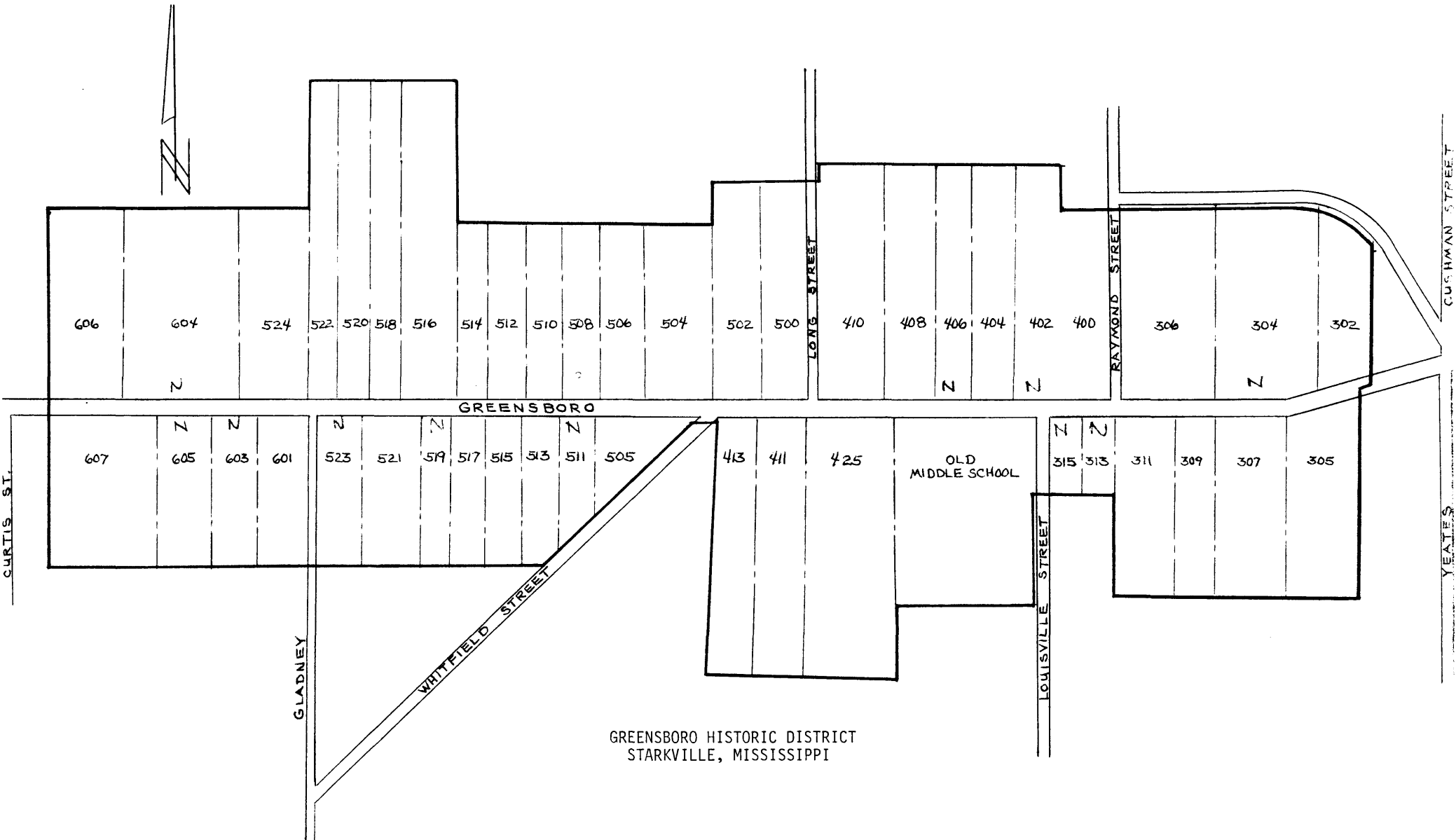
Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson. Statewide Survey of Historic Sites. Oktibbeha County. Starkville.

Mississippi State. Mississippi State University Library, Special Collections. Starkville papers.

Rowland, Dunbar. Mississippi. Atlanta: Southern Historical Publishing Association, 1907.

Sanborn Insurance Maps of Starkville, Mississippi, for the years 1918 and 1925. New York: Sanborn Map Company. Originals located at Mississippi State University Library, Special Collections, Mississippi State, Mississippi.

Stark, Genevieve Maxon. "The Naming of Starkville." Unpublished typescript, 1968. Copy in Mississippi State University Library, Special Collections, Mississippi State, Mississippi.



GREENSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI