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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	RECEIVED 2280	RECEIVED 2200
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	FEB 4 997	SEP - 5 1997 Resub
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Pla 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only cate Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (processor, or computer, to complete all items.	ces Registration Form [[National Reg entering the information requested applicable." For functions, archi gories and subcategories from the i	. If any item tectural nstructions.
1. Name of Property		
historic name	***************************************	
other names/site number Greaville Connercial Historic Di	istrict	
other names/site number Greenville Connercial Historic Di 2. Location		

______ ~==~

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Histori	c Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I
hereby certify that this X nomination request	for determination of eligibility meets the
documentation standards for registering properties in	the National Register of Historic Places
and meets the procedural and professional requirements	s set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my
opinion, the property X meets does not meet th	e National Register Criteria. I recommend
that this property be considered significant nati	onally statewide X locally. (
See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	s.7,1997
Signature of certifying official Date	
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
State or Federal agency and bureau	

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	\sim
<pre> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register</pre>	Auc Mutaz
removed from the National Register	
other (explain):	

10/10A1

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service





OMB No. 1024-0018

1. Name of Property

historic name:

other names/site number: Greenville Downtown Historic District

2. Location

street & number: roughly bounded by Poplar Street, Washington Street,
the Levee Embankment, and Central Avenuenot for publication: N/Acity or town:Greenvillevicinity: N/Astate:Mississippicode:MScode:MScounty:Washington

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination <u>request</u> for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ____ nationally ____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.) August 27, 1997 Signature of certifying official Date Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau 4. **National Park Service Certification** . I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. ____ determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain):

5. Class	ification	······································		······	
Ownership o	f Property: Private, public-loc	al, public-State	Number of Resourd (Do not include prev		
Category of I	Property:		Contributing	Noncontribut	tina
			12	9	buildings sites structures objects
			12	9	Total
Name of rela	ted multiple property	listing	Number of contributing rea	sources previou	usly listed
(Enter "N/A" if pro	perty is not part of a multiple	property listing.)	in the National Register:	2	
6. Func	tion or Use				
Historic Fund	COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC GOVERNM GOVERNM GOVERNM AGRICULT DEFENSE/ COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC COMMERC	E/professional E/financial institution E/specialty store E/warehouse ENT/fire station ENT/post office ENT/public works URE/storage armory E/business E/professional E/financial institution E/specialty store E/warehouse ON AND CULTURE PROGRESS	on		
7. Desc	ription	· · · · · ·			
Architectura	Classification(s):	Italianate Romanesque Classical Revi Moderne OTHER: vern	val acular commercial		
Materials: foundation: roof: walls: other:	brick, concrete asphalt, ceramic tile brick, weatherboard glass, cast-iron, con	, plywood, stone	gle		

Narrative Description: See Continuation Sheets

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Section 7

Greenville Downtown Historic District Greenville, Washington County, MS

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The proposed Greenville Downtown Historic District is composed of twenty-three buildings that face Main Street and Walnut Street in downtown Greenville, the county seat of Washington County, Mississippi. The district is roughly bounded Poplar Street, Washington Street, the Levee Embankment, and Central Avenue. The district's character is commercial and was the former home to the city's banks, printing, and cotton warehouses.

The buildings represented in the district include some of the oldest and most intact commercial buildings in Greenville. A variety of architectural styles are evident including: Italianate details as shown in the Levee Buildings at 211 and 229 Walnut Street (PHOTO #19 and #23), an elaborate Neo-Classical building is present at 302 Main Street (PHOTO #18), and a fine WPA Moderne building at 224 Walnut Street (PHOTO #22). One of the most unusual features is the extensive use of cast-iron columns and window crowns. The buildings located at 230, 232, and 237 Main Street represent the extensive use of paneled columns while the buildings at 213, 227-229, and 236 Main Street demonstrate the more omate octagonal columns. The octagonal columns are unusual in that the column is connected to facade by quilloche panels (two twisted iron bands with an open center). The Greenville Times newspaper featured an article about the Wall's Foundry & Machine Works located in Greenville. This article was located in the "1907 Greenville Times Souvenir Edition" and mentions many buildings in Greenville that featured the Wall's cast-iron decorative elements. Some of the buildings mentioned include the C.M. Ham Building (previously located at the northwest corner of Main and Walnut streets), the Grand Opera House (previously located on the Southeast corner of Main and Poplar streets), Greenville Inn (previously located on the northwest corner of Main and Poplar streets). Because the cast-iron columns and window crowns do not have visible manufacture's plates it is impossible to attribute them to a specific manufacturer. However, it is highly likely that the Walls Foundry & Machine Works manufactured many of the cast-iron architectural details mentioned above.

An inventory of the proposed district follows. Twelve of the buildings contained within the district contribute to its architectural character; their contributing character is identified with the notation (C). Nine buildings in the district do not contribute to its architectural character, usually due to recent alterations and/or fire damage that destroyed or severely altered the building's historic features. These non-contributing buildings are denoted with (NC). Two buildings in the district have been previously listed on the National Register, and these are identified with the notation (PL). Buildings are arranged in alphanumeric order by street name and address.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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		-		Greenville, Washington County, MS

1. PL 201-203 Main Street Formerly: Delta Democrat Times Building ca. 1880 NR 3/25/82

The Delta Democrat Times Building is a brick, three-bay, two-story Italianate commercial building topped with a flat roof. The upper facade features three arched six-over-six double-hung windows with cast-iron decorative corbelling and set into recessed brick panels. The windows are replacements; however, they fit nicely into the historic frames. The transoms have been covered with plywood. The storefront is divided into three bays by four, paneled, cast-iron columns. A slightly recessed doorway is flanked by large all-glass showcase windows. The doorway is divided by an all-glass door flanked by all-glass windows. The transoms have been altered and currently feature glass blocks. The top of the building might have originally featured a pressed tin comice that was removed and replaced with stucco. (PHOTO # 1)

2. C 205 Main Street

ca. 1910

This is a one-story, three-bay commercial building topped with a flat roof. The facade is marked by its asymmetrical storefront that features two large all-glass showcase windows and a one-light-and-panel door. A transom runs across all three bays and the building is topped with a name plate. (PHOTO #2)

3. NC 207 Main Street

ca. 1950

This is a brick, one-story, flat-roof commercial building. The lower level of the building has been covered with plywood siding. The building lacks omamentation except for a row of brick dentils that top the building. The entrance is marked by an asymmetrical all-glass door flanked by all-glass tinted windows. (PHOTO #3)

4. NC 209-211 Main Street ca. 1900, altered ca. 1980

This is a one-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. This was historically two buildings that were unified with the 1980s alteration. The building currently reads as one structure with two storefronts. The building reads from east to west window, window, door, window, double door, and window. All windows are twelve-light in wooden frames with decorative panels. The doors are six-light-and-two-panel configurations. An aluminum mansard roof tops all six bays. (PHOTO #4)

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5. NC 213 Main Street

ca. 1900, altered ca. 1980

This is a one-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building. The entrance is slightly recessed with all-glass windows on either end. The transoms have been enclosed with paneled plywood. A brick name plate tops the building. The only historic elements that remains are two cast-iron columns that flank the entrance. (PHOTO #5)

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6. C 217, 219 and 221 Main Street ca. 1915, altered ca. 1950

This is a triple-lot, one-story, flat-roof, brick and stucco commercial building. The building is divided into three storefronts. The storefronts are marked with a centrally located plate-glass showcase window and two outer entrances with all-glass doors. All transoms have been stucco over and the building currently features prominent name plates. (PHOTO #6)

7. C 218 Main Street Originally: Fire Station #2 Currently: Greenville Fire Museum ca. 1928

Fire Station #2 is a two-story, three-bay, stepped-roof, brick commercial building with a falsefront. The facade is marked by its three bays and projecting tile pent roof and parapets. The building is sub-divided with geometrical forms as brick panels are created through slightly recessed portions of the facade. The first story has a basket-arched door with decorative wooden doors highlighted by diamond-shaped windows that include pressed-concrete keystones and imposts. This door is flanked by paired single-light-and-panel doors. Above the first story are decorative diamond-shaped, pressed-concrete medallions that flank the nameplate. The second story is marked by paired six-over-one double-hung windows with flanking single six-over-one double-hung sash windows. (PHOTO #7)

8. NC 223 Main Street

ca. 1915, altered ca. 1960

This is a one-story, flat-roof, brick commercial building that has been sheathed in stucco. The stucco has obscured any historic ornamentation and covered the transoms. Currently the storefront is marked by paired all-glass doors with plate-glass transom and two double-width plate-glass showcase windows all set into aluminum frames. (PHOTO #8)

9. NC 227-229 Main Street

ca. 1905, altered ca. 1925, ca. 1970

This is an one-story, flat-roof, brick building. Although the building is shown as two single-lot commercial buildings on the 1911 Sanborn Map by 1931 the interior wall had been cut through therefore historically adjoining the two storefronts. The 1970 modification greatly altered the original building. The massing of the storefront is a historic composition; however, modern materials have obscured any original features. The storefront currently consists of two all-glass doors with one-light sidelights set into wooden frames. The showcase windows have been covered with a modern brick veneer and the transoms have replaced glass-block windows. A wooden falsefront mansard roof currently tops the building. However, the building still retains its historic cast-iron columns and panels. (PHOTO #9)

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10. NC 230 Main Street

ca. 1911, altered ca. 1980, fire damaged July 1996

This is a two-story, three-bay commercial building topped with a flat roof. The building was gutted by fire in July 1996 and currently the facade is falling-in. The first story still remains intact; however, the historic configuration has been altered with modern materials that compromises the storefront but does not destroy is visual elements. The facade has a wooden all-panel door with single-light sidelights and transom flanked by cast-iron columns followed by plate-glass showcase windows. The second story has three bays of round-arched replacement six-over-six double-hung sash windows that have wooden shutters. A cast-iron balcony also runs across the building. (PHOTO #10)

11. NC 231 Main Street

ca. 1900, altered ca 1980

This one-story, three-bay, brick commercial building that is topped with a flat roof. The storefront has been remodeled and retains none of its historic composition. Currently a recessed six-panel wooden door is flanked by two twenty-light fixed-sash windows all set into a slightly projecting weatherboard falsefront. This falsefront is topped with a projecting mansard roof with aluminum shingles. The upper level of the building is topped with brick. (PHOTO #11)

12. NC 232 Main Street

ca. 1900, altered ca. 1980, fire damaged July 1996

This is a one-story, three-bay commercial building that rests on a brick foundation and is topped with a flat roof. The building was gutted by fire in July 1996. The storefront has been remodeled with the placement of an asymmetrical all-panel door flanked by two single-light sidelights and transom. Two paired windows set into wooden frames comprise the other two bays. Paneled cast-iron columns divide the storefront into three sections. The building is topped with brick dentils, and two slightly recessed name plates that stand next to one another. (PHOTO #12)

13. C 234 Main Street

ca. 1900, altered ca. 1980

This is one-story, three-bay commercial building that rests on a brick foundation and is topped with a flat roof. The storefront has been altered but is still clearly divided by its original cast-iron columns. All the transoms have been enclosed and the windows have been changed. There are currently two plate-glass showcase windows followed by a six-panel door and a small plate-glass window. The building is topped with a decorative brick band of dentils and corbelling set into slightly recessed brick divisions. Attached to this building is a round-arched, cast-iron alley door. (PHOTO #13)

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14. C 236 Main Street Originally: Citizens Bank Building ca. 1890

This a two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building that is topped with a flat roof. The storefront has been altered and currently features centrally placed paired single-light-and-panel doors flanked by octagonal cast-iron columns and plate-glass showcase windows. The cast-iron columns are unique with their guilloche panels that are characterized by two twisted iron bands with an open center. All transoms have been enclosed; however, the building retains its historic composition. Located on the eastern corner of the first story is an enclosed round-arched door that led to the second story. An iron gate remains attached to the building. Dividing the first and second stories is a full-width wrought iron balcony. The second story is characterized by a centrally located round-arched door that has been removed and replaced with six-over-nine double-hung sash windows. Six-over-nine double-hung sash windows have been placed into the remaining two bays of round-arched frames. All three bays are placed into slightly recessed panels that are topped with three-stepped brick courses. The building most likely was topped with tin cornice that has been removed. (PHOTO #14)

15. C 237 Main Street

ca. 1890, altered ca. 1970

This is a double-lot, two-story, six-bay, brick commercial building. The facade is divided into two storefronts and reads window, door, window, window, door, window. All windows are modern plate-glass set into a modern aluminum frame while all doors are paired one-light set into wooden frames. The storefront has been recessed by the removal of the original showcases. However, the panel cast-iron columns have been retained. The second story is characterized by six bays of squared (enclosed) windows with hood molds. The six bays are placed within slightly recessed panels. The building was most likely topped with a tin comice that has been removed. (PHOTO #15)

16. C 239 Main Street

ca. 1890, altered ca. 1980

This is a two-story, two-bay brick commercial building that has little ornamentation. The storefront is characterized by a recessed round-arched doorway and a six-over-nine double-hung sash replacement window set into the historic brick, round-arched frames. A cast-iron balcony runs over part of the building and divides the first and second stories. The second story is characterized by two six-over-nine replacement windows set into the historic brick, round-arched frames. The building is topped with a tin cornice that features decorative brackets. (PHOTO #16)

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17. C 239B-241 Main Street Originally: Citizen's Bank Building ca. 1898, altered ca. 1980

This is a double-lot, two-story, four-bay brick building that rests on a brick foundation and its topped by a flat roof. The building has many features that are associated with the Richardson Romanesque style. Including its massive elliptical-arched windows and doors that have rusticated stone surrounds with accented keystones and imposts. The facade has been historically divided into two storefronts and reads door, window, door, door. The facade features a corner tower topped with a parapet. The entrance is located in the corner tower and is located on a cant wall that is made flush with the building by two arches similar to an arcade. The second bay in the facade reading from east to west features a recessed elliptical-arched doorway, followed by a double-pane all-glass window with hood mold, and a replacement all-glass door set into the historic arched opening. The westernmost bay has been modernized with a plate-glass window with round-arched transom flanked by all-glass doors with single-light transoms. A beltcourse runs across the building The second story has four bays that alternate window motifs; beginning with a squared one-over-one double-hung sash windows with four-light fanlight transom. Recessed brick panels, corbelling, and dentils top this very ornate building. (PHOTO #17)

18. PL 302 Main Street Originally: First National Bank of Greenville Building ca. 1903, additions 1957, 1971 NR 01/11/76

The First National Bank of Greenville is a two-story, Neo-Classical Revival style building with a flat roof and gabled parapet. The facade is dominated by a monumental pediment supported by four lonic columns. In 1957, a reinforced concrete wing was added to the east wall of the main building and then in 1971 a metal addition was made to the rear of the building. The facade is brick with a rock-faced stone watertable. The tympanum features elaborate carving including medallions and festoons. A centrally located door is flanked by two windows with transoms that are covered by elaborate iron bars. The building also has stone quoins, entablature, and surrounds. (PHOTO #18)

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19. C 211 Walnut Street Originally: First National Bank Building Warehouse for the Mississippi Board of Levee Commissioners ca. 1880

This is a two-story, comer lot, canted-comer wall brick building covered in stucco and topped with a flat roof. One of the oldest bank buildings standing in the Delta, the bank building features many details associated with the Italianate style. The building is set on a diagonal with facades on both Walnut and Main Street. The main entrance is located on a cant wall that has one bay on each story. The entrance is accented by a one-light-and-panel door with single-light transom set into its original wooden frame and flanked by cast-iron columns. The hood molding is a free-standing modified entablature. The second story bay is two-over-two double-hung sash window topped with a pedimented hood mold. The Main Street facade is three bays with two--two-over-two double-hung sash windows featuring projecting hood molds and accentuating keystones. The westernmost bay is similar to the main entrance with its five-panel door with single-light transom flanked by cast-iron columns and topped with a free-standing modified entablature (PHOTO #19). The Walnut Street facade is also three bays with the first story featuring three two-over-two double-hung sash windows with projecting hood molds with accenting keystones. The second story of two-over-two double-hung sash windows with decorative brackets. (PHOTO #20)

20. NC 214 South Walnut Street ca. 1950

This is a one-story, four-bay brick warehouse building topped with a flat roof. The building feature three bays of six-over-nine double-hung sash windows set into brick frames and a three-light-and-six-panel garage door. (PHOTO #21)

21. C 224 South Walnut Street Originally: Fort Nicholson Armory Building ca. 1940, addition ca. 1950

This is a two-story, six-bay industrial building constructed by the Works Progress Administration in the WPA Moderne style. The building is marked by streamlined columns of vertical piers that divide the different bays. The first story is composed of two centrally located single-light-and-metal doors flanked by two eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows with four-light transoms on either end. The second story has six bays of eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows with four-light transoms. Above the doors are blocked letters spelling "Fort Nicholson" and a crest. The bays are divided with slightly projecting vertical designs. A vertical parapet is centrally located and accentuates the building. Attached to the south side of the building is a one-story, gable-roof, concrete block addition. (PHOTO #22)

C Outbuilding at 224 South Walnut Street In the rear is a circa 1940 Quonset hut.

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 Greenville Downtown Historic District

 Greenville, Washington County, MS
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22. C 229 Walnut Street Originally: Headquarters for the Mississippi Board of Levee Commissioners ca. 1883, altered ca. 1925

This is a two-story, asymmetrically planned Italianate building with a low hipped roof. The brick building has been stucco and features a three-bay facade with two recessed facades of two bays and three bays. The facade is characterized by its centrally located entrance that is flanked by a single two-over-two double-hung sash window (PHOTO #23). A shed-roof extends from the building providing shelter to the main entrance. A beltcourse separates the first and second stories. The second story features round-arched, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with slightly raised sills and lintels. The recessed facades are marked with two diagonally placed (stairwell windows) round-arched, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with slightly raised sills and an all-panel, round-arched door. The second recessed facade has a double-wide round-arched doorway that has been covered with plywood. The second story features three round-arched, two-over-two double-hung sash windows with slightly raised sills and lintels. The entire building has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. (PHOTO #24)

Although there have been several alterations to the buildings in this area, including the remodeling of storefronts, fire damage, and the removal of a few buildings, the proposed district contains the most intact grouping of architecturally significant buildings in downtown Greenville. Several of the buildings in the area, including the original First National Bank, the later Neo-Classical First National Bank, Citizens Bank, Fire Station No. 2, the Delta Democrat Times Building and the Levee Board Building are among the most historically and architecturally significant surviving buildings in Greenville. The proximity of these buildings within an area of two city blocks constitutes a significant historic district, despite the loss of integrity of some of the lesser buildings in the area.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations:

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See continuation sheets.

Areas of Significance Architecture

Period of Significance 1880-1947

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person(s) N/A

Cultural Affiliation(s) N/A

Architect/Builder Barber & Kluttz/Inventory #18 N/A

REGISTER NATIONAL OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section 8 Page

Greenville Downtown Historic District Greenville, Washington County, MS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Greenville Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Greenville's downtown buildings form a locally significant and well-preserved collection of mid-nineteenth and twentieth century banks, as well as cotton, professional retail, and newspaper printing offices. Greenville is the county seat and largest town in Washington County and provided important governmental, industrial, and cultural services to the surrounding communities. The Greenville Downtown Historic District's oriented toward the Mississippi River, its major transportation corridor, making the river and the offices of the Mississippi Levee Board comerstones of the district.

The town of Greenville was founded around 1844 when Issaquena County was carved out of Washington County. The reorganization of counties resulted in the need to move the then county seat from Princeton, a town only few miles north of the Issaquena County line, to a more central location (Henry Tillinghast Ireys. [Washington County Historical Society, Greenville]). A site was selected on the bank of the Mississippi River at Bachelors' Bend and construction of a courthouse began in December 1846.

The name Greenville was chosen in honor of General Nathaniel Greene, one of George Washington's officers. The town remained at this location until the river carved itself into the town and became a constant threat. Therefore, after further damage from Federal forces during the Civil War it was decided by the legislation to establish a new location that would be less threatened by the Mississippi River but would still provide businesses with easy access to the waterway. This discussion led to the establishment of the new and present location of Greenville, a location approximately one-and-a-half miles north of the original 1846 site.

Greenville was quick to recover from the Civil War. The town was incorporated in 1870 and the organization of its railroad soon followed. The railroad and river were very important to the agricultural economy of Greenville. Even after the Civil War changed its social system, many of the large plantations were converted to smaller farms with tenant workers. By 1878, the Greenville, Deer Creek, and Rolling Fork Railroad was in operation and provided an easy means of shipping goods between the Delta counties. The strong economic base of the area attracted many prominent families to Greenville thus providing the town with the reputation of being a cultural oasis. Greenville has been the home to many accomplished writers including William Alexander Percy and Hodding Carter Jr., Pulitzer winning editor of the <u>Delta Democrat Times</u> who inspired such authors as David Cohn, Walker Percy, Shelby Foote, Ellen Douglas, and Beverly Lowry.

Several of the buildings included in the Greenville Downtown Historic District once housed the town's thriving newspaper industry. The Delta Democrat Times Building at 201-203 Main Street (Inventory #1) was listed on the National Register on March 25, 1982, for its associations with William Hodding Carter, whose editorials on racial and religious tolerance influenced many writers and politicians. Several of the buildings on the south side of Main Street were used for the printing and distribution of the newspaper. Along with the printing industry, Greenville was the center of finance for the surrounding area as indicated by the many banking institutions.

REGISTER NATIONAL OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Five of the buildings in the district were built as banks or housed banking firms at one time. These include some of the most architecturally significant buildings including fine examples of the Italianate style as shown at 201-203 Main Street (Inventory #1), 236 Main Street (Inventory #14), and 211 Walnut Street (Inventory #19). Other styles represented in the banking buildings are the fine Neo-Classical Revival designed First National Bank of Greenville at 302 Main Street (Inventory #18), previously listed to the National Register in January, 11, 1976, and the Citizens Bank at 239B-241 Main Street (Inventory #17), this building is one of the few surviving commercial buildings in Greenville with Richardson Romanesque details. In addition to the banking buildings, the Greenville Downtown Historic District also has a well-preserved example of WPA Moderne style architecture as represented in the Fort Nicholson Armory building at 224 South Walnut Street (Inventory #21). One of the town's best preserved buildings is the Fire Station #2 building at 218 Main Street (Inventory #7). This building retains both its exterior and interior details and has been rehabilitated as a museum.

Although there have been several alterations to the buildings in this area, including the remodeling of storefronts, fire damage, and the removal of a few buildings, the proposed district contains the most intact grouping of architecturally significant buildings in downtown Greenville. Several of the buildings in the area, including the original First National Bank, the later Neo-Classical First National Bank, Citizens Bank, Fire Station No. 2, the Delta Democrat Times Building and the Levee Board Building are among the most historically and architecturally significant surviving buildings in Greenville. The proximity of these buildings within an area of two city blocks constitutes a significant historic district, despite the loss of integrity of some of the lesser buildings in the area.

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9. Major Bibliog	anhical	Dafarancae						
9. Major Bibliographical References Bibliography See continuation sheet.								
Dinitographiy	See Co	nunuation sheet.						
Previous documentation on file (NPS) Primary Location of Additional Dat								
				X State Historic Preservation Office				
preliminary determination of individual listingX State Historic Preservation Office (36 CFR 67) has been requestedOther State agency previously listed in the National RegisterFederal agency								
								previously determined eligible by the National Register X Local government
designated a National Historic Landmark								
recorded by Histor			X	Other				
#			Name of rep	pository: see continuation sheet				
recorded by Histor								
#								
10. Geographical	Data	····						
Acreage of Property: 7	7.25							
UTM References:	Zone	Easting/Northing		Zon	ne Easting/Northing			
	A	15/679800/3698200		C	15/680290/3698130			
	В	15/679940/3698365		D	15/680210/3698450			
	_			-				
See continuation s	heet.							
Verbal Boundary Des	cription	See continua	tion sheet.					
Boundary Justificatio		See continua	tion sheet.					
11. Form Prepare	d By							
name/title: Kim Isbell,	Consult	ant (rewritten Harrison	Lea Stam	m MDAH)				
organization:		· ·			date: 8/15/96 (6/97)			
street & number:	PO BC	X 111			telephone:(318) 472-9715			
city or town:	Martha	ville	state:	LA	zip code: 71450			
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Additional Document	ation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Submit the following items with the completed form: Continuation Sheets Maps								
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.								
	STOLIC OF	sincts and properties h	aving large	e acreage or	numerous resources.			
Photographs	k and w	hile shelescophe of th						
Additional items (Chec		hite photographs of the		al itome)				
	K WILLI LII			ai ileinis)	:			
Property Owner(s)								
name: Multipl	e				talaahaaa.			
street & number:		•	-1-1-	•	telephone:			
city or town:			state:		zip code:			

REGISTER NATIONAL OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Greenville Downtown Historic District Greenville, Washington County, MS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Research was conducted in the Washington County Public Library, Shreveport, Louisiana, Memorial Library, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the Washington County Tax Assessors Office. Consultation with Greater Greenville Development Foundation staff, Louise Loughran of the Greater Greenville Development Foundation and Richard Cawthon of the Mississippi Department of History and Archives staff determined district boundaries and area of significance.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Greenville Downtown Historic District is an irregularly shaped district with boundaries as delineated on the accompanying Washington County Tax Maps (scale 1"=100').

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district includes a group of contiguous commercial, industrial, and public buildings that represent the architectural development of Greenville during the period of significance, 1880-1941.



REGISTER NATIONAL OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	PHOTOS	Page	12	Greenville Downtown Historic District
				Greenville, Washington County, MS

PHOTOLOG

All the following information is the same on each photograph:

- 1. Greenville Downtown Historic District
- 2. Greenville, Washington Co., MS
- 3. Deborah Wise
- 4. June 1997
- 4. Mississippi Department of Archives and History
- Photo 1 201-203 Main Street, facade
- Photo 2 205 Main Street, facade
- Photo 3 207 Main Street, facade
- Photo 4 209-211 Main Street, facade
- Photo 5 213 Main Street, facade
- Photo 6 217, 219, and 221 Main Street, facade
- Photo 7 218 Main Street, facade
- Photo 8 223 Main Street, facade
- Photo 9 227-229 Main Street, facade
- Photo 10 230 Main Street, facade
- Photo 11 231 Main Street facade
- Photo 12 232 Main Street, facade
- Photo 13 234 Main Street, facade
- Photo 14 236 Main Street, facade
- Photo 15 237 Main Street, facade
- Photo 16 239 Main Street, facade
- Photo 17 239B-241 Main Street, facade
- Photo 18 302 Main Street, facade
- Photo 19 211 Walnut Street, Main Street facade
- Photo 20 211 Walnut Street, Walnut Street facade
- Photo 21 214 Walnut Street, facade
- Photo 22 224 Walnut Street, facade
- Photo 23 229 Walnut Street, facade, view to southwest

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Photo 24 229 Walnut Street, facade, view to southeast