

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

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Boulevard Subdivision

and/or common Grand Boulevard Historic District

2. Location

Adams Ave., Barton Ave., Cleveland Ave., Grand Boulevard, Harding Ave.,
street & number Jeff Davis Ave., Jefferson Ave. Monroe Ave., Poplar St., NA not for publication
President Ave.

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 type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition		<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input 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 Multiple owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Greenwood

state Mississippi 38930

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Grand Boulevard neighborhood is situated on a flat plain of land bordered on the south by the Yazoo River and on the north by the Tallahatchie River. The district boundaries, however, are shortened by commercial intrusions at the Boulevard's southern end and by new construction of residences, a church, and a school at the northern end. Due to the interruption of new construction, the last property at the northern end of the Boulevard is being nominated individually in the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area nomination. Eastern and western boundaries have been determined by the character of the buildings in the neighborhood with the purpose of including the highest possible concentration of contributing pre-War World II residences.

The streets in the district are laid out in a grid plan with the wide, divided boulevard serving as the district's central trunk. The streets are all well shaded by formal street planting and by large trees in the lawns of the individual properties. The formal street planting of oak trees dates to the development of the subdivision around the turn of the century. . . The overall structural density of the Grand Boulevard Historic District is lower than in any other district in the city. The density is higher on the Cross Streets, where the houses tend to be cottages, and lower on the Grand Boulevard, where the residences are larger and often constitute estates with landscaped grounds and outbuildings. The only open spaces within the district other than the landscaped grounds of the estates are found at a noncontributing parking lot at 602 Grand Boulevard (element 48) and the park area surrounding the Little Red Schoolhouse (formerly North Greenwood School) at 216 East Monroe (element 115). Structures within the district are limited to playground fixtures in the park of the Little Red Schoolhouse and to an occasional treehouse or playhouse on the grounds of one of the district properties. Gazebos and similar structures have not survived or were not popular in the district area. Fences also were not common, with only Bellashon at 805 Poplar Street (element 122) having fenced grounds.

The architectural character of the district is early twentieth-century with the district containing one of the city's two finest Tudor Style residences at 1102 Grand Boulevard (element 67). Greenwood's most ambitious Spanish Eclectic residence is the Bledsoe House at 1012 Grand Boulevard (element 66). The Provine House at 313 Grand Boulevard (element 33) and Bellashon at 805 Poplar (element 122) are two individually significant Neo-Classical Revival residences. Houses in the district are brick, frame, and stucco with no preponderance of any one building material. Ornamentation is derived principally from the use of multi-light and patterned window sash, quoining, lattice, decorative use of brick and stone, turned columns, leaded glass, brackets, and knee braces, tile roofs, decorative ironwork, and turned baluster railings. Colors vary throughout the district with white the preferred trim color on brick and frame houses.

The condition of the buildings throughout the district is excellent with few exceptions. No buildings are deteriorated and only about five residences would be considered to be in fair condition. Alterations are not extensive in the Grand Boulevard Historic District, although at least one building has been inappropriately brick veneered, some have vinyl, asbestos, or aluminum siding, and several residences suffer from loss of porch detailing. The greatest threat to the character of the Grand Boulevard is intrusive new construction. The boundaries of the neighborhood were reduced due to intrusive construction at the southern and northern ends, and the one intrusion within the district boundaries is the Pseudo-Colonial North Greenwood Baptist Church which is overpowering in scale and has surrounded itself with parking lots. Its growing parking needs could threaten adjoining historic resources. One historic house has been moved from the Grand Boulevard to a location north of the Tallahatchie River, and at least one major house has been demolished.

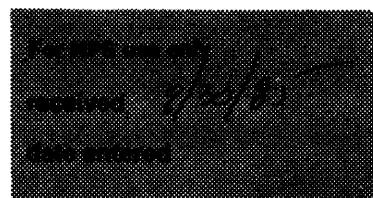
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Inventory—Nomination Form**

Grand Boulevard Historic District
Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT ELEMENTS:

Pivotal:	6 (5%)	Residential:	123 (98.4%)
Contributing:	86 (69%)	Commercial:	0 (0%)
Marginal:	18 (14%)	Religious	1 (.8%)
Noncontributing:	13 (10%)	Educational	1 (.8%)
Intrusion:	2 (2%)		125 (100.0%)
	125 (100%)		

The inventory of buildings included in the Grand Boulevard Historic District is arranged alphabetically according to street with buildings cited by element numbers and by street address in ascending numerical order. Commonly used or historic names are given following the street address. Photograph references are made 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 architectural and historical significance of the district.
- M - Marginal buildings do not presently contribute to the architectural significance of the district, but by their scale, material, or setting do not overly compromise the integrity of the district. Marginal buildings include those historical buildings which have been remodeled to such a degree that their architectural character has been 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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ADAMS AVENUE-EAST

- 1 M 112. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and shed-roof entry porch supported by brackets; arched entrance doorway; brick gabled projecting addition extends from the eastern end of the facade. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940.
- 2 C 113. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and knee braces; full-width gabled projecting porch with exposed rafter ends and short battered box columns atop massive brick piers. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 1)
- 3 C 115. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, patterned brick chimney on the facade, and gabled projecting porch whose gable sweeps westerly to shelter a partially enclosed entry porch with arched openings. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1925.
- 4 C 117. One-and-a-half story brick residence with gabled roof and a gabled projection with undercut, partially enclosed porch with arched openings; stuccoed gable ends have half-timbering. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1930. (photo 2)
- 5 M 118. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and undercut full-width porch supported by battered box columns; eave detailing, attic window, and porch detailing have all been altered. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 6 C 201. One-story brick residence with hipped roof and gabled projection which sweeps westerly to shelter a partially enclosed entry porch with keystoned arched entry; focal window with spiral columns and arched panels with bas relief ornament; gabled, partially enclosed side porch with arched openings extends from the eastern side elevation. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1930.
- 7 M 202. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and gabled projection which sweeps easterly to form partially enclosed entry porch with arched openings. Ca. 1930.
- 8 C 205-07. One-story stuccoed-frame duplex residence with clipped-gable roof and end-bay porch projections with clipped-gable roofs; westernmost porch roof is altered and both porches suffer from loss of original porch details. Ca. 1935.
- 9 NC 206. One-story four-bay residence which has been altered by brick veneering; clipped-gable roof and new gabled entry porch with cast-iron supports. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 10 C 208. One-story brick residence with gabled roof and gabled projecting porch with arched openings. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1930.

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ADAMS AVENUE-EAST (continued)

11 M 210. One-and-a-half story five-bay frame residence with gabled roof and gabled dormers; frontispiece entrance with sidelights; one-story, balustraded, flat-roof wing extends to the east and a one-story gabled-roof wing extends to the west. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1938.

ADAMS AVENUE-WEST

12 M 112. One-story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof and center-bay doorway; original projecting porch has been removed and significantly altered the appearance of the residence. By 1918.

13 M 113. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and central gabled dormer with exposed rafter ends and knee braces; seven-bay facade has been altered by unsympathetic brick veneering and original porch floor and porch detailing have been removed. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.

14 M 115. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and gabled projecting porch with shed-roof side extensions; knee braces; porch detailing and porte-cochere which extends from the western elevation have been altered. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 3)

15 M 116. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, and exposed rafter ends; hipped-roof original porch altered by removal of original supports which have been replaced by unsympathetic ironwork. Bungalow. By 1918. (photo 4)

16 C 117. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and gabled projecting porch with box columns resting upon brick piers; knee braces. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 5)

17 C 118. One-story three-bay stuccoed-brick residence with center-bay arched entrance flanked by paired, six-over-six, double-hung sash; gabled roof; one-story flat-roof wing extends to the east. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1925. (photo 6)

BARTON AVENUE-EAST

18 C 110. One-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with gabled roof and center-bay entrance doorway sheltered by gabled roof supported by lattice posts; originally an outbuilding to 1012 Grand Boulevard (element 66). Ca. 1925.

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CLEVELAND AVENUE-EAST

- 19 C 115. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof; roof arches over central bay to define entrance; frontispiece of full entablature supported by pilasters frames a recessed entry porch which shelters a batten door flanked by sidelights; the central entrance bay is flanked by paired six-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1930.
- 20 C 116. One-story five-bay brick duplex residence with gabled roof and gabled projecting end bays; roof extends to form a shed-roof porch that shelters a central projecting entrance bay with a glazed door flanked by sidelights. Ca. 1930.
- 21 c 118. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade and gabled two-bay porch that wraps around the eastern side elevation of the house and is supported by box columns; exposed rafter ends and knee braces. Bungalow. 1920.

CLEVELAND AVENUE-WEST

- 22 C 105. Two-story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof, flat brick arches above doorway and window openings, and center-bay entrance doorway; molded cornice; one-story flat-roof wing with balustraded roof extends from the easterly elevation; six-over-six, double-hung windows. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1938. (photo 7)

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GRAND BOULEVARD

- 23 C 202. Two-story, five-bay, regularly massed, frame residence with gabled roof and dentiled cornice; center-bay doorway is topped with a semi-circular arched panel with sunburst design; windows all contain six-over-six, double-hung sash. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1930. (photo 8)
- 24 C 204. One-and-a-half story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled dormer, and gabled projection with undercut porch supported by brick piers. Ca. 1930. (photo 9)
- 25 C 206. Two-story, regularly massed and irregularly fenestrated, brick residence with gabled roof and molded cornice; eave line is broken by wall dormers; five-bay first-story facade features central entrance topped with a semi-circular panel with sunburst design; one-story, single-bay, gabled-roof brick wing extends from the northern elevation. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1934. (photo 11)
- 26 C 207. One-and-a-half story, picturesquely massed, stuccoed-brick residence with clipped-gable tile roof, gabled projections with half-timbering in gable ends, brick water table, casement windows, and gabled projecting porch with bracketed gabled hood defining the entrance doorway; gable sweeps from the northerly side elevation to form porte-cochere. Tudor. Ca. 1920. (photo 10)
- 27 C 208. One-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with parapet walls and a center-bay entrance porch with wide cornice and deep parapet supported by paired and paneled box columns echoed on the facade by pilasters; transomed entrance doorway is flanked by one-over-one patterned sash arranged in triple units; flat-roofed porte-cochere extends from the northern side elevation and is balanced by a recessed wing on the southern elevation. Ca. 1930. (photo 11)
- 28 C 301. Two-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with bell-shaped hipped tile roof, hipped dormer vent, full-width flat-roof porch supported by stuccoed piers linked by a low stuccoed porch wall; upper bays consist of a central doorway filled with double-leaf glazed doors flanked by paired one-over-one, double-hung sash; 1st-story has recessed entry door with unusual sidelight treatment of three, single-light casement windows within the door enframement; entry doorway is flanked by bays filled with a grouping of three, one-over-one double-hung sash. Prairie Style. Ca. 1915. (photo 12)
- 29 NC 304. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled dormers, multi-light sash, and gabled projection with undercut entry porch supported by box columns; polygonal bay recessed within an undercut porch. Ca. 1950.

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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 30 C 307. Two-story two-bay residence with gabled roof, gabled dormers, and wide overhanging eaves; upper facade features paired, one-over-one, double-hung sash in each bay; first-story northern bay features a flat-roofed entry porch with dentiled entablature supported by turned columns echoed on the front wall by pilasters; doorway has elliptical fanlight and door with glazed upper panel set within transom and sidelights. flat-roof porte-cochere with molded and dentiled entablature supported by turned columns extends from the southern side elevation and a similarly detailed porch extends from the northern elevation. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 13)
- 31 C 313. Two-story frame residence with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves; two-bay second story and three-bay first story with gabled, one-story side wings; first story is severely altered by brick veneer; paired one-over-one, double-hung sash fill all window openings and the first-story center-bay entrance is filled with a glazed panel door set within sidelights and transom. Ca. 1915; remodeled ca. 1970. (photo 14)
- 32 C 318. One-story stuccoed-frame residence with gabled roof, wide shed-roof dormer with small casement windows; five-bay facade with center-bay doorway sheltered by bracketed arched hood; entrance doorway features single-leaf door set within fanlight and sidelights; windows are filled with nine-over-one double-hung sash arranged in pairs and in triple units; a flat-roof southern side extension has a single bay of paired sash. Ca. 1925. (photo 15)
- 33 P 319. The Provine House. Two-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof and gabled roof peak that is fronted by a giant-order portico with balustraded flat roof, bracketed cornice, and full entablature supported by fluted Ionic columns; the center-bay entrance doorway is fronted within the portico by a smaller flat-roof entrance portico supported by smaller fluted Ionic columns. Windows are arranged in triple units of a twelve-over-one flanked by nine-over-one double-hung sash; entry doorway features a solid panel door set within transom and sidelights of leaded glass; a one-story balustraded flat-roof addition extends from the northern elevation and is balanced by a southern rectangular bay with balustraded shed roof. National Register. Architect: H. C. White. Colonial Revival. 1910. (photo 16)
- 34 NC 400. One-story yellow brick residence with gabled roof and entry porch undercut beneath the southwest corner of the roof; paired one-over-one double-hung sash; gabled carport extends from the southern elevation and gabled wings of descending roof height extend from the northern elevation. Ca. 1950.

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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 35 C 401. Two-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormers, and wide overhanging bracketed eaves; giant-order flat-roofed center-bay portico with bracketed eaves is supported by giant-order box columns; a second-story porch floor within the portico is supported on the front wall of the house by brackets that appear to rest upon the entablature of the first-story entrance doorway; diamond patterned sash in dormers and upper-story windows; one-story hipped-roof wing extends from the northern side elevation and also features bracketed eaves; altered during several periods of remodeling with the most significant change being the loss of the original doorway infill. Ca. 1915. (photo 17)
- 36 C 404. Two-story brick residence with gabled roof, dentiled cornice, and five-bay central block flanked by recessed gabled wings; central entrance features pedimented frontispiece with pilasters framing a recessed doorway with semi-circular fanlight. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1938. (photo 18)
- 37 C 413. Two-story three-bay brick residence with hipped roof and bracketed overhanging eaves; pedimented one-story portico with full dentiled entablature supported by fluted turned columns echoed on the front wall by pilasters; entrance door set within multi-light transom and sidelights and flanked by triple units of nine-over-nine, double-hung sash set within brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks; upper facade features a small casement window in the center bay which is flanked by triple units of sash like those of the lower story; hipped-roof porte-cochere extends from the northern elevation and is supported by brick piers; hipped recessed two-story wing extends southerly and attached on its southern elevation is a one-story, frame, balustraded flat-roof addition. Ca. 1920. (photo 19)
- 38 NC 416. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled dormers with paired six-over-six, double-hung sash; gabled projection with bay window and recessed single-bay entrance porch. Ca. 1950. (photo 20)
- 39 C 418. One-and-a-half story frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped dormer containing paired sash with patterned one-over-one, double-hung sash; gabled projection with small patterned sash in pedimented gable end; wrap around porch supported by Ionic columns; glazed single-leaf door set within sidelights and transom; altered by brick porch floor. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1912. (photo 21)
- 40 C 501. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled roof peak, and partially enclosed, undercut side porch with semi-circular arched openings, small gabled projection contains semicircular arched entry doorway. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1935. (photo 22)

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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 41 C 502. Two-story three-bay residence with brick first story and stuccoed-frame upper story; hipped roof, hipped dormer, and wide overhanging eaves; upper-story facade features a central single window unit flanked by paired units all filled with one-over-one double-hung sash; first-story facade features a central bracketed elliptical hood set above a glazed door set within transom and sidelights; flanking the central entrance are paired windows within brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks; extending from the northerly and southerly side elevations are one-story, single-bay flat-roof wings with a grouping of three windows in each bay. Prairie Style. Ca. 1920. (photo 23)
- 42 C 504. One-story stuccoed-brick residence with gabled roof, gabled roof peak, and gabled projection where the gable sweeps southerly to shelter a partially enclosed entry porch with semi-circular arched opening; brick quoining; focal casement windows arranged in triple units beneath stuccoed panels that are either rectangular or arched; entry doorway consists of double-leaf glazed doors set beneath a semi-circular fanlight; hipped-roof southerly wing; northern suspended canopy with brackets. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1925. (photo 24)
- 43 C 507. Two-story brick residence with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves; two-bay upper facade features nine-over-nine double-hung sash arranged in triple units; three-bay lower facade features a center-bay doorway framed by pilasters supporting a full entablature; doorway is flanked by sash arranged in triple units like the upper facade; altered by removal of original full-width porch that wrapped around the southern side elevation and by remodeling of entrance doorway. Prairie Style. Ca. 1920. (photo 25)
- 44 C 512. One-and-a-half story frame residence with gabled roof and gabled dormers; gabled roof peak with half timbering defines the entrance doorway which is flanked by paired twelve-over-one double-hung sash; end bays are filled with an arrangement of sixteen-over-one sash flanked by eight-over-one sash; gabled ends are stuccoed with half-timbering. Bungalow. Ca. 1925.
- 45 C 514. Two-story seven-bay brick apartment house with hipped roof and hipped end-bay projections; center-bay frontispiece entrance is flanked by plain secondary entrances; paired casement sash fill all the facade windows except for the center second-story three bays which are filled with single casement units. Ca. 1930. (photo 26)
- 46 NC 600. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection, gabled roof peak, and single-bay entrance porch with shed-roof supported by box columns. Ca. 1940

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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 47 C 601. One-story brick and stucco residence with gabled roof, stone chimney on facade, and semi-circular arched entrance defined by stone-faced gabled projection; second gabled projection features rectangular bay and half-timbering in gable end; casement windows and semi-circular focal window. Tudor. Ca. 1930. (photo 27)
- 48 NC 602. Paved parking lot for North Greenwood Baptist Church.
- 49 C 610. One-story five-bay brick residence with gable on hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends; three-bay gabled-roof porch supported by brick piers; transomed glazed door flanked by paired casement windows set beneath transoms; three central bays are flanked by triple units of casement windows set beneath transoms. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 29)
- 50 I 615. North Greenwood Baptist Church. Monumental, Classical Revival brick church building with giant-order pedimented three-bay portico; center-bay entrance consists of double-leaf doors with multi-light transom framed by a frontispiece with pilasters, cornice, and broken pediment; smaller chapel building echoes the design of the larger church building and is joined by a brick hyphen. Ca. 1955. (photo 28)
- 51 C 618. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and central shed-roof dormer; full-width undercut porch supported by paired box columns that rest upon a low clapboard porch wall; center-bay glazed entry door is set within sidelights and is flanked by windows with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 29)
- 52 C 703. Two-story three-bay brick and stuccoed-frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormers, and single-bay pedimented entry porch with full entablature supported by turned fluted columns echoed on the front wall by pilasters; entry porch is flanked by transomed casement windows arranged in triple units; quoined second-story corners; second-story facade features a center-bay single casement window flanked by an arrangement of three units of nine-over-one double-hung sash; second-story window openings are defined by brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks; hipped-roof porte-cochere extends to the south; glazed entry door set within transom and sidelights. Prairie Style. Ca. 1920. (photo 30, 31)
- 53 C 705. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, stone chimney at gable end, and gabled, projecting, partially enclosed entry porch of brick and stone with arched entrance; arched entrance doorway; half-timbering in gable ends. Tudor. Ca. 1925. (photo 31, 32)
- 54 C 708. One-story frame residence with clipped-gable roof, clipped-gable projection, knee braces, and shed-roof porch supported by box columns atop brick piers which are linked by a low stuccoed porch wall; porte-cochere supported by box columns atop brick piers extends from the southern elevation. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 33)
- 55 NC 710. One-story seven-bay brick ranch style house with gabled roof and three-bay gabled entry porch. Ca. 1968. (photo 34)

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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 56 C 718. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped dormer; pedimented entry porch with full dentiled entablature shelters recessed entry doorway and is supported by paired Ionic columns; entry door is glazed with sidelights and transom; nine-over-nine, double-hung sash arranged in triple units flank the entrance doorway; recessed single-bay wing of triple sash units extends to the south; northerly undercut porch has been enclosed; porte-cochères that extend to the north and south are later additions. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1920. (photo 34)
- 57 C 719. One-story three-bay brick residence with gabled roof and pedimented entry porch having a full entablature supported by fluted turned columns echoed on the front wall by pilasters; irregularly fenestrated with groupings of six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung sash; gabled side porch extends to the north and features openings bordered by engaged fluted turned columns. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925. (photo 35)
- 58 NC 801. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and pedimented entry porch supported by fluted turned columns echoed on the facade by pilasters; entrance is flanked by picture windows; recessed gabled-roof wing extends from the northern side elevation. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1950. (photo 36)
- 59 C 809. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, chimney on facade, gabled projection, and partially enclosed, gabled entry porch with arched openings. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1935. (photo 37)
- 60 P 810. Two-story five-bay brick residence with hipped roof, hipped dormers, and wide overhanging eaves; center-bay entrance defined by pedimented entry porch with full dentiled entablature supported by Ionic columns; paired nine-over-six sash arranged in second-story facade; undercut second-story sleeping porch; central entrance is flanked by triple sash units accented by pergola and lattice trim; flat-roof screened porch extends from the northerly side elevation; entrance doorway features glazed door set within sidelights and transom. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. (photo 38) Architect: Frank R. McGeoy.
- 61 C 813. Two-story five-bay brick apartment house with gabled roof and hipped-roof end bay projections; center-bay projecting entrance framed by plain brick pilasters; shed-roof hood shelters the entrance doorway which features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1935.
- 62 C 903. Two-story three-bay brick residence with gabled roof and hipped dormers; pedimented entry porch with full dentiled entablature supported by fluted turned columns echoed on the facade by pilasters; entrance doorway features glazed door set within sidelights and transom; central entrance flanked by nine-over-one sash units arranged in triple units and fronted by lattice panels; second-story features single sash unit over entry porch flanked by triple sash units; half-timbering in gable ends; gabled porte-cochère extends from the southern elevation. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1925. (photo 39)

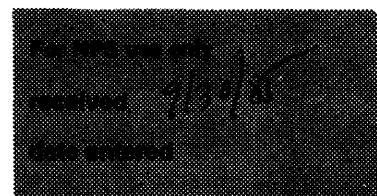
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GRAND BOULEVARD (continued)

- 63 I 900-08. New apartment or condominium complex constructed to look like distinct residences that are connected; intrusion due to pseudo-Colonial design, scale, finishes, and relation to street scape. Ca. 1980.
- 64 P 910. Villa Carmen. Irregularly massed and fenestrated one to two-and-a-half story stuccoed-frame residence with hipped and gabled roof, hipped dormer, and prominent battered chimney on the facade; single-bay entrance is sheltered by a shed-roof porch with iron supports; gabled garage building connected to the main house by a gabled breezeway with arched openings on the eastern elevation; most windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1925. (photo 40)
- 65 NC 1000. One-and-a-half story brick residence with truncated hipped roof and recessed wings also with truncated hipped roofs; molded and dentiled cornice which is broken on the facade by two, arched, wall dormers; first-story openings are arched with a central recessed doorway flanked by multi-light windows. French Eclectic. Ca. 1945. (photo 41)
- 66 P 1012. Two-story irregularly massed and fenestrated stuccoed-brick residence with multi-hipped tile roof; entrance doorway is defined by a single-bay shallow portico composed of Ionic columns supporting a full entablature adorned with bas relief garlands; second-story opening filled with glazed double-leaf doors that are fronted by a balconet; small arched stairway windows; arched porch; sun room extends from the southerly elevation and features double-leaf glazed doors set beneath arched panels with ornament; original garage. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1925. (photo 42) (Built for the Bledsoe family)
- 67 P 1102. Two-story irregularly massed and fenestrated brick residence with hipped and gabled roof, gabled projection with steeply pitched roof features a stone chimney on the facade which also has decorative stone trim; half-timbering; gabled entry porch of lacy iron-work shelters an arched entrance doorway; porte-cochere extends from the north under a sweeping gable and features stone trim; outbuildings include a gabled carriage house and two residences located at 114 Jeff Davis (element 79) and 204 Jeff Davis (element 80). Tudor. Ca. 1920. (photo 43) (Built for the Hobbs family; damaged and rebuilt ca. 1935)

HARDING AVENUE-EAST

- 68 NC 115. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and new front addition obscuring original facade. Ca. 1915.
- 69 C 218. Two-story frame residence with gabled roof, molded cornice, and gabled wall dormers that interrupt the cornice; three-bay first-story facade with center-bay entrance sheltered by shed-roof porch supported by box columns; entrance flanked by paired window units filled with three-over-one, double-hung sash; screened porch extends from the westerly elevation. Ca. 1935. (photo 44)

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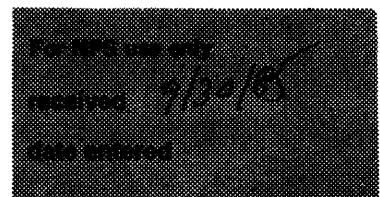
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HARDING AVENUE-WEST

- 70 NC 110. Two-story asbestos shingle-clad frame residence with two-bay gable-end facade; shed-roof two-bay addition extends westerly and a recessed single-bay addition with shed roof extends easterly; single-bay entry porch with shed roof and iron supports is a replacement. Ca. 1935.
- 71 C 111. One-and-a-half story brick residence with gabled roof having flared eaves; gabled dormers with hipped-roof returns; entrance doorway is sheltered by a gabled projecting porch with hipped-roof returns that is supported by massive fluted columns; a single-leaf entry door is set within sidelights and transom; central entrance is flanked by triple units filled with eight-over-eight double-hung sash flanked by four-over-four sash; gabled wing extends easterly and was originally a porch which has now been enclosed. Ca. 1925. (photo 45)
- 72 C 112. One-story stuccoed three-bay residence with clipped-gable roof and central shed-roof dormer; undercut full-width porch supported by rock-faced piers; half-timbering in gable ends. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 73 M 118. Two-story symmetrically massed but irregularly fenestrated brick residence with central gabled block flanked by recessed two-story gabled wings; two-bay central block single-leaf entry door. Ca. 1940.
- 74 C 119. One-story five-bay frame residence with gabled roof, knee braces, and center-bay gabled entry porch with knee braces that is supported by box columns; entrance doorway is filled with single-leaf glazed door; gabled side porch extends easterly. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.
- 75 C 200. Two-story symmetrically massed and fenestrated brick residence with hipped roof; two-bay upper facade features paired six-over-six, double-hung sash; center-bay first-story entry porch features a full entablature supported by paired box columns echoed on the front wall by pilasters; entry flanked by paired sash over molded panels; one-story gabled frame addition extends from the easterly elevation. Ca. 1935.
- 76 C 206. Two-story five-bay frame residence with gabled roof and giant order portico in the Mount Vernon tradition; full-width portico features balustraded roof and giant order turned columns; central entry features small fanlight and sidelights; central bay of second-story facade is filled with double-leaf glazed doors opening onto an iron-railed balcony; six-over-six double-hung are featured on the upper facade with the first story having nine-over-nine sash; Palladian windows located in gable ends; gabled porte-cochere extends from the westerly side elevation. Ca. 1925. (photo 46)

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HARDING AVENUE-WEST (continued)

- 77 C 208. One-story brick residence with untooled mortar joints, gabled roof, gabled projection, chimney on the facade, and arched entrance doorway in enclosed gabled projection with circular vent. Tudor. Ca. 1925.
- 78 C 300. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer with patterned upper sash, and gabled projection; porch supported by turned columns that wraps around the eastern side elevation; entrance doorway consists of glazed door set within patterned sidelights and transom. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1915. (photo 47)

JEFF DAVIS AVENUE-EAST

- 79 C 114. Two-story stucco, brick, and stone residence with gabled roof that was constructed as an outbuilding to 1102 Grand Boulevard (element 66); half-timbering; gabled dormer. Tudor. Ca. 1920. (photo 48)
- 80 C 204. One-story brick residence with cross gable roofs; facade chimney trimmed in stone as are corners of the house; constructed as an outbuilding to 1102 Grand Boulevard (element 66). Tudor. Ca. 1920. (photo 49)

JEFFERSON AVENUE-EAST

- 81 M 107-09. One-story brick duplex raised to two-story height with frame second-story addition with hipped roof; gabled end-bay projections flank a central shed-roof entry porch supported by paired turned columns. Ca. 1934. (photo 50)
- 82 C 111. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and exposed rafter ends; undercut full-width porch supported by heavy box columns. Bungalow. By 1918. (photo 50)
- 83 M 112. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, and central entry doorway sheltered by gabled porch roof supported by brackets; fenestration altered. Ca. 1925.
- 84 C 113. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and full-width porch supported by turned columns atop stuccoed piers. Bungalow. By 1918. (photo 51)

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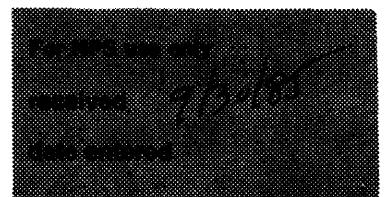
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JEFFERSON STREET-EAST (continued)

- 85 C 116. One-story brick residence with hipped roof and gabled projection which sweeps westerly to shelter a semi-circular entrance doorway; chimney on the facade of gabled projection with diamond-patterned windows flanking the chimney. Tudor. Ca. 1930. (photo 52)
- 86 M 117. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof, flat-roofed easterly side addition, and center-bay entrance with simple fanlight. Ca. 1935. (photo 53)
- 87 C 118. One-story brick residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and hipped and shed-roof dormers; full-width undercut porch supported by brick piers. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 52)
- 88 M 200. One-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with hipped roof, hipped central dormer, exposed rafter ends, and center-bay entrance doorway sheltered by a gabled roof supported by brackets and later box columns. Bungalow. Ca. 1925.
- 89 C 201. Two-story, shingle-clad frame residence with hipped roof and central hipped dormer; three-bay first-story facade features center-bay entrance with original infill consisting of a glazed door set within transom and sidelights; gabled single-bay entry porch supported by turned columns replaces an earlier full-width porch that wrapped around the easterly side elevation. Prairie Style. By 1918.
- 90 C 204. One-story brick residence with hipped roof and gabled, end-bay projections flanking an unroofed, elevated entry pavilion; frontispiece entrance with double-leaf glazed doors beneath a transom; casement windows; gabled porte-cochere supported by brick piers extends from the westerly elevation. Ca. 1920.
- 91 C 209. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection with partially enclosed porch with elliptically arched openings, and partially enclosed gabled entry porch with semi-circular openings; gabled porte-cochere supported by brick piers extends from the easterly elevation. Tudor. Ca. 1930.
- 92 C 211. One-story frame residence with hipped-gable roof, hipped-gable projection, knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and bracketed gabled hood sheltering an entrance doorway located on the westerly elevation of the hipped-gable projection. Bungalow. Ca. 1930.
- 93 C 212. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, corner brackets, and gabled projecting porch with exposed purlins that is supported by battered box columns atop brick piers; flat-roofed porte-cochere addition extends from the westerly side elevation. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.

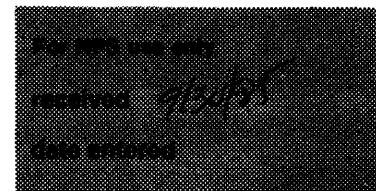
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JEFFERSON STREET-EAST (continued)

- 94 C 213. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, and gabled roof peaks defining the end bay; recessed central entry sheltered by a shed-roof porch supported by brackets and posts resting on a clapboard porch wall; entry door with small glazed lights at the top is matched by narrower flanking sidelights. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 95 C 214. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and gabled projecting porch with knee braces that is supported by openwork posts on brick piers; porte-cochere extends from the western side elevation. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 54)
- 96 C 218. Two-story three-bay stuccoed-frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, exposed rafter ends, and shed-roof full-width porch supported by stuccoed piers; porch extends to the west to form a gabled porte-cochere supported by stuccoed piers; two original outbuildings with gabled roofs survive. Prairie Style. Ca. 1920.
- 97 C 219. One-story three-bay stuccoed-brick residence with exposed brick corners, gabled roof, and gabled porch projection sheltering the two westerly bays; gables of the porch projection and the side elevations of the house feature half-timbering; porch supported by brick piers linked by low stuccoed porch wall; original stuccoed garage. Bungalow. Ca. 1920.

JEFFERSON STREET -WEST

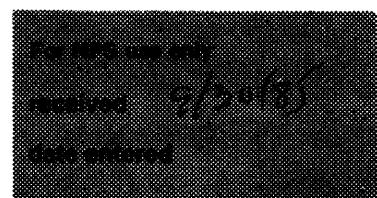
- 98 C 113. One-story stuccoed-frame residence with hipped roof, hipped and battered central dormer, and exposed rafter ends; recessed porch at northeast corner; applied decorative lattice on the facade. Craftsman. By 1918.
- 99 C 114. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and battered foundation; knee braces; gabled projecting porch of almost full width with exposed rafter ends and knee braces that is supported by battered box columns atop brick piers; porch unsympathetically but reversibly enclosed due to apartment conversion. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 100 C 116. One-story three-bay frame residence on high stuccoed foundation with gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces; gabled projecting two-bay porch that wraps around the eastern side elevation and is supported by box columns on stuccoed piers; foundation extends upward to form stuccoed porch wall. Bungalow. By 1918.

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JEFFERSON AVENUE-WEST (continued)

- 101 M 117. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, projecting gable, gabled screen porch off easterly side elevation, and bracketed shed-roof single-bay entry porch. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940.
- 102 C 118. One-story frame residence with gabled roof and knee braces; gabled central dormer and enclosed full-width porch. Bungalow. By 1918.
- 103 C 202. One-story four-bay frame residence with hipped roof, central hipped dormer, and full-width shed-roof porch supported by battered box columns atop brick piers. Bungalow. By 1918. (photo 55)
- 104 C 203. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and gable projection; shed-roof porch supported by paired, battered box columns atop brick piers that wraps around the easterly side elevation; diamond-patterned upper sash. Bungalow. By 1918. (photo 56)

MONROE AVENUE-EAST

- 105 C 106. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection, and gabled partially enclosed entry porch with semi-circular arched openings. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1935.
- 106 C 111. One-story stuccoed-frame residence with gabled roof, chimney on facade, and gabled projection which sweeps westerly to form partially enclosed entry porch with semi-circular arched openings; semi-circular doorway. Tudor cottage. Ca. 1935. (photo 57)
- 107 C 112. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, central shed-roof dormer with knee braces; undercut porch supported by paired battered box columns atop brick piers; porch enclosed. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 58)
- 108 M 118. One-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and gabled roof peak; porch and porte-cochere altered by removal of original detailing which has been substituted by turned columns; porch floor removed. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 59)
- 109 M 119. One-and-a-half story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof and gabled inset dormers; frontispiece entrance with recessed doorway; recessed, gabled, one-story brick wing extends to the west. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940. (photo 60)

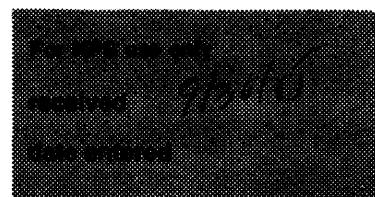
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POPLAR STREET (continued)

- 118 C 610. Two-story three-bay frame residence with gabled roof and giant-order portico supported by fluted turned columns; center-bay entrance is sheltered by a small portico with balustraded roof that is supported by box columns; entrance is flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung sash and the second-story three bays are composed of single units of six-over-six sash; a one-story, balustraded flat-roof addition extends to the north. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1935. (photo 64)
- 119 C 700. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and hipped projection; a porch supported by box columns atop brick piers extends to the south to form a porte-cochere; porch floor has been removed. Bungalow. Ca. 1920. (photo 65)
- 120 C 708. One-story frame residence with hipped roof and hipped-roof projection; porch that once wrapped around the southern side elevation is now partially enclosed and has been unsympathetically remodeled with inappropriate Queen Anne turned posts and turned baluster railing. Ca. 1915.
- 121 C 800. Two-story symmetrically composed frame residence with central gabled block flanked by one-story recessed gabled wings; central block is fronted by a giant-order portico supported by box columns; center-bay entrance features a single-leaf door set within sidelights and transom; windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1935. (photo 66)
- 122 P 805. Bellashon. Two-story brick mansion with gabled roof and giant-order, hipped-roof full-width gallery supported by Corinthian columns which are echoed on each end of the facade by pilasters; center-bay entrance filled with double-leaf doors set beneath a fanlight and enframed by a frontispiece with consoled cornice that is railed to serve as a balconet for the center-bay second-story opening; all first story window openings feature shouldered architrave surrounds and are filled with double-leaf glazed doors; all second-story window openings are also filled with double-leaf glazed doors and are fronted by balconets; hipped-roof porte-cochere extends from the northerly elevation. Neo-Classical Revival. Ca. 1925. (photo 67,68)

PRESIDENT AVENUE-EAST

- 123 C 101. One-story three-bay frame residence with hipped roof, hipped central dormer with leaded glass, and full-width gallery that wraps around both side elevations of the house and is supported by turned Ionic columns; entry doorway consists of a glazed door set within sidelights and transom. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1910. (photo 69)

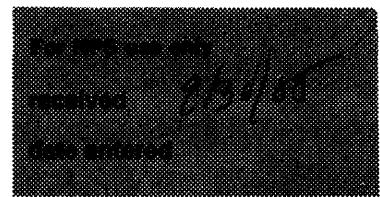
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PRESIDENT AVENUE-EAST

124 C 109-11. One-story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof; semi-circular arched projection with new columns shelters the center-bay entrance; gabled peaks with oval lights define the end bays of the residence. Ca. 1935. (photo 70)

WILSON AVENUE-EAST

125 NC 110. Two-story five-bay brick residence with gabled roof, center-bay entrance, and single-bay entrance porch with railed roof and iron supports; entrance doorway features sidelights and fanlight framing a paneled door. 1952.

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MONROE AVENUE-EAST (continued)

- 110 C 201. One-story stuccoed-frame residence with tile roof, clipped-gable projection defining an arched recessed entrance doorway; casement windows; chimney on the facade that creates a tower effect. Spanish Eclectic. Ca. 1930. (photo 61)
- 111 NC 205. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection, and recessed entry. Ca. 1950.
- 112 C 209. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, steeply pitched gabled projection with half-round window; chimney on facade and diamond-patterned casement windows. Tudor. Ca. 1935.
- 113 M 211. One-story brick residence with gabled roof and gabled projection which sweeps easterly to become an entry porch roof supported by paired box columns; carport addition extends from the eastern end of the facade. Ca. 1935.
- 114 M 213. One-story brick residence with gabled roof, gabled projection with further projecting gabled entry porch with arched opening; fenestration altered. Ca. 1935.
- 115 C 216. Little Red Schoolhouse. School building complex (formerly North Greenwood School) consisting of two frame classroom buildings with gable-end facades that are mirror images of one another with end-bay doorways and window openings filled with nine-over-nine, double-hung sash; original bracketed shed-roof porch survives on western building; buildings are linked by frame hyphen and covered in brick-patterned asphalt covering. Ca. 1930. (photo 62)

POPLAR STREET

- 116 C 504. Two-story symmetrically composed brick residence with gabled roof and gabled wall dormers; recessed center-bay entrance topped by hood with iron balustrade; eight-over-eight double-hung sash except for second-story casement window above entrance doorway; recessed, two-story gabled wing extends northerly to gabled garage. Ca. 1940.
- 117 C 606. Two-story five-bay symmetrically composed brick residence with gabled roof and belt course; center-bay frontispiece entrance with broken pediment frames single-leaf door; second-story windows contain six-over-six, double-hung sash and first-story windows contain nine-over-nine sash; one-story recessed gabled wing extends southerly, Colonial Revival. Ca. 1940. (photo 63)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates see inventory

Builder/Architect see inventory

late 1890's to 1941

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Grand Boulevard Historic District

The Grand Boulevard Historic District is Greenwood's largest and most architecturally significant residential neighborhood and reflects the prosperity of the city as it became the center of Mississippi's second cotton kingdom. The significance of the neighborhood is based on the overall high quality of the district's architecture, on the architectural integrity of its buildings, on its beautifully landscaped setting which is dominated by a wide boulevard shaded by massive oak trees, and on the number of individually significant residences within its boundaries. Located on the northern side of the Yazoo River, across the river from the Cotton Row Historic District, the Boulevard Subdivision stretches northerly to the Tallahatchie River which forms its northern boundary. Beyond the Tallahatchie are the cotton fields of the Delta plantations. The neighborhood was a planned residential subdivision developed by Captain and Mrs. Samuel L. Gwin, who purchased the land in the late 1890's. Mrs. Gwin was responsible for the avenues of oak trees that today provide abundant shade for the Grand Boulevard and most of its cross streets. Within the district boundaries are Greenwood's finest examples of Spanish Eclectic, Tudor, and Prairie Style residences, as well as some of the city's finest examples of Neo-Classical Revival and Colonial Revival. Throughout the district, especially on the Cross Streets, are good representative examples of Bungalow, Spanish Eclectic, and Tudor cottages. Architects H. M. White (313 Grand Boulevard--element 33) and George Mahon (Rosemary, Greenwood Multiple Resource Area) designed at least two of the residences in the Boulevard Subdivision, and local architect Frank R. McGeoy is documented as having designed 810 Grand Boulevard (element 60). Both White and Mahon were from Tennessee and McGeoy came to Greenwood from Tennessee. The reliance upon Tennessee architects testifies to the close ties of the Mississippi Delta region to Memphis, considered the northern-most city of the rich Delta plantation land.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 96 (approximately)

Quadrangle name Greenwood, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1 5	7 6 1 6 0 0	3 7 1 4 1 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 5	7 6 0 7 1 5	3 7 1 2 8 0 5
E			
G			

B	1 5	7 6 1 5 9 5	3 7 1 2 8 0 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 5	7 6 0 7 2 0	3 7 1 4 1 4 0
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The northern and southern boundaries of the district were shortened due to new and intrusive construction at each end of the Grand Boulevard which is considered to begin at the Yazoo River and continue northerly to the Tallahatchie River which forms its northern boundary. Eastern and western boundaries were determined by the

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (see continuation sheet)

state	NA	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Warren Miller/research consultant

organization Historic Natchez Foundation **date** June 15, 1985

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

city or town Greenwood **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

Jay Schaezel

date *3/3/86*

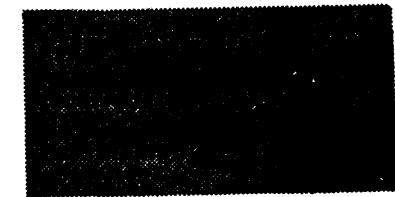
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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



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

Grand Boulevard Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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The period of significance for the Grand Boulevard Historic District dates from the late 1890's, when the land for the Boulevard Subdivision was purchased, through the cotton boom era until the beginning of World War II. The expansion of Greenwood's cotton economy, which began with the development of the federal levee system at the end of the Civil War, continued until the Great Depression signaled a decline that was immediately reinforced by World War II and the mid-twentieth-century synthetic fabric boom.

Although not quite fifty years old, houses constructed through the depression years up to World War II are listed as contributing buildings, if they maintain the character established by earlier buildings in the district. For example, a Tudor or Spanish Eclectic house constructed in the late 1920's is not easily discernible from a house of the same style constructed in 1938. In the Grand Boulevard Historic District, elements 1 (ca. 1940), 11 (ca. 1938), and 73 (ca. 1940) are listed as marginally contributing and elements 22 (ca. 1938), 36 (ca. 1938), 116 (ca. 1940), and 117 (ca. 1940) are listed as contributing. All of these buildings maintain the character of the district and are similar to other buildings of an earlier date.

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

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

Grand Boulevard Historic District
Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS Item number 10

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by the character of the buildings with the attempt to include the highest concentration possibly of contributing pre-World War II residences. See accompanying scale map of the district.

