

P#0671991

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 24 1976

DATE ENTERED AUG 13 1976

**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 *Historic*

Greensboro Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Greensboro Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Greensboro

STATE

Alabama

VICINITY OF

CODE
01

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

7

COUNTY

Hale

CODE

065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple public and private

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hale County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1001 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Greensboro

STATE

Alabama

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

HABS - Numbers 1, 5 and 37

DATE

1937

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Stretching for 14 blocks along Main Street the historic district encompasses the commercial center of the town as well as two of the finer neighborhoods of Greensboro. Spanning 110 years in their construction dates the collection of small cottages, imposing town houses, churches and commercial buildings, record the changing stylistic influences of the 19th and early 20th century. The district is basically divided into three areas; a residential section running east from the western terminus of Main to Church Street, a commercial section occupying the blocks between Church and Centerville, and a smaller residential area which is centered along South Street and Centerville.

Spacious tree-shaded lots with large two-story frame houses set well back from the street characterize the residential area from Hobson Street to Church. Of the 43 structures only 12 were constructed after 1920 with the large majority of the structures dating from 1880 to 1900. Seven of the homes date from the antebellum period and reflect the Georgian and Greek Revival influences of that era. Late Georgian influences are found in the Sawyer-Benners-Jones House (4), an 1835 structure with a hipped-roof, central portico with a balustraded roof balcony, and fluted door and window trim. The Gayle-Hobson-Tunstall House (37), built in 1825 was originally a rectangular brick structure with brick cornice and a hipped roof. Additions to the structure in the 1900's and in the 1920's have somewhat altered its original appearance but it still retains three of its original brick outbuildings.

Magnolia Grove (1), which is located at the end of Main is a large, two-story, Greek Revival structure with six massive Doric columns supporting the pedimented gable end. The Sydenham Moore House (26) represents a version of the Greek Revival style common to the Black Belt with its four Ionic columns supporting a simple entablature, and two windows per bay. Less imposing is the Harvey-Poellintiz-Taylor House (27) which utilizes a classical portico, pilastered corners and slight architraves above the windows. Although classical in its basic conception, the 1859 Tunstall House (5) shows the influence of the Victorian era in the heavily bracketed cornice, the window and door trim, and the octagonal capitals of the columns.

The majority of the remaining structures are modest one and two-story frame homes with restrained amounts of Victorian associated details and are typified by the Duggar-Osborn House (36) a two-story, clapboarded house with a hipped roof, and a gabled front bay with trim at the apex. Notable exceptions include the Weil-Blunt-McMurry House (15), the Cade House (20) and the Duggar-Osborn (23); all of which have Eastlake detailing, and the Ward-DeWitt House (17) with Queen Anne influences.

The two blocks between Morse and Church mark the transition from the residential to the commercial area and contain three Victorian houses: Duggar-Osborn (23), Peterson-Lambert (40) and Overstreet-Osborne (41); a modern filling station; a modern office building; the 1908 First Methodist Church designed by J.A. Straiton; and an entire southern half of one block occupied largely by one-story brick commercial structures ranging from 1880's to 1920's.

The following three blocks are solidly commercial with one and two-story brick structures dating almost entirely from the late 19th and 20th century. Several of the earlier structures do survive and are noted for their simplicity of design. One, the

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1850 Tutwiler Building (74) is a stuccoed, two-story building with a gabled roof, strong horizontal emphasis in its 10 bay facade and simple 9/9 double hung windows. Structures dating from the late 19th century employ combinations of round arched windows, heavy metal cornices, ornamental brick work and courses, ventilators with cast iron grill work and cast iron columns.

The most cohesive section of the commercial district is the south side of the block between Beacon and Market which contains the Opera House and the Dorman Block both of which were constructed in the wake of a 1904 fire. Perhaps the most outstanding of the commercial structures, the three-story opera house, was designed by J.A. Straiton, a local builder, and utilizes terra cotta for egg and dart moldings, and sculptured faces. The facade of the building is extended beyond the third floor by a parapet surmounted with a heavy metal cornice. The original metal balconies were removed during the early 20th century. Continuous horizontal lines created by the brick moldings and the bracketed metal cornice of the adjacent Dorman Block are broken by pilasters which divide the building into four major bays. The size and ornateness of these two buildings stand in strong contrast to the Dr. DuBois Office (56) a small and severely plain one-story, brick structure whose only ornamentation is a simple brick course and a four-lite transom spanning the facade.

Situated in the center of a separate block, the 1908 brick courthouse dominates the western end of the district and employs a pedimented portico, quoins, and a bell tower in its Neo-Classical Revival design. Directly behind the courthouse is the City Jail, a three-story brick structure with crenelated battlements.

West and South of the Courthouse is the smaller T-shaped residential district which contains 17 homes. Here the lots are small and homes are set close to the street. The buildings range from the extremely modest Tutwiler-Thigpen House (107) to the restrained and finely detailed Johnston-Torbert and Poellnitz Houses, and the early 20th century neo-classicism of the 1910 Tutwiler House (103). The addition of gingerbread ornamented verandas to the Poellnitz House blends well with the modest amounts of Victorian detail on several of the smaller and later cottages in the vicinity.

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Inventory of structures within the Greensboro Historic District:

851. MAGNOLIA GROVE (1002 Hobson Street): c. 1840, Greek Revival, two-story, brick, six Ionic columns support pedimented gable-end.
2. BENNERS-JOHNSON (2206 Main Street): Late 19th century Victorian, two-story, clapboard, gabled front bay with bay window, L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns.
3. WITHERS-COLEBECK (2204 Main Street): Late 19th century Victorian, two-story, clapboard, gable-end porch.
4. SAWYER-BENNERS-JONES HOUSE (2104 Main Street): c. 1835, Georgian, two-story, frame, hipped roof, central one-story portico with balustrade above, transom and side lights.
5. TUNSTALL-WHITTLESEY-COBBS HOUSE (2010 Main Street): 1859, Greek Revival, two-story, frame, full width two-story portico, slender fluted columns and bracketed cornice show Italianate influence.
6. JABEZ WHITTLESEY HOUSE (2206 Main Street): 1939, one-story, brick, "colonial" portico.
7. MARTIN HOUSE (2004 Main Street): 1919, Victorian, one-story, frame, hipped roof.
8. LEISER-TURPIN HOUSE (2002 Main Street): 1870, two-story, clapboard, gabled roof central one-story pedimented portico.
9. GEWIN HOUSE (1914 Main Street): 1900, two and one-half story, frame, pedimented, end-gable is bracketed, shed porch with slender posts, strong horizontal influence.
10. PASTEUR-NIEDART HOUSE (1912 Main Street): c. 1900, Victorian, one-story, clapboard, was part of old Pasteur Home.
11. JAMIESON HOUSE (1910 Main Street): 1974, reconstruction of 1900 house, one-story frame, column on pedestals, originally part of Pasteur Home.
12. WILLIAMS HOUSE (1908 Main Street): c. 1950, one-story brick.
13. JONES-SLEDGE-DOUGLAS HOUSE (1904 Westview): 1895, one-story, clapboard cottage.
14. JONES-BURKE HOUSE (1902 Main Street): 1840, two-story, clapboard, gabled front bay, second story added circa 1900.

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15. WEIL-BLUNT-McMURRY HOUSE (1808 Main Street): c. 1880, Eastlake, one-story, clapboard, complex roof line and massing, central, one-story portico.
16. D. DOMBHART HOUSE (1806 Main Street): c. 1950, one-story, brick, gabled roof, portico with cast iron balustrade.
17. WARD-DeWITT HOUSE (1804 Main Street): 1898, two-story, frame, Queen Anne influences, pyramidal roof, corner tower with dome, paneled chimneys.
18. JACKSON-McCRORY HOUSE (1702 Main Street): 1880, one-story, frame, gabled front bay, L-shaped porch with delicate scroll work on posts.
19. JUDGE CHRISTIAN HOUSE (1702 Main Street): 1886, two-story, clapboard.
20. CADE HOUSE (1604 Main Street): 1900, two-story, frame, complex gabled roof, corner tower with conical roof, one-story veranda with Eastlake trim and corner.
21. MORSE-CHRISTIAN HOUSE (1502 Main Street): c. 1838, two-story, frame, gabled roof two-story central portico, Federal and Greek Revival details.
22. ST. MATHEW'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1006 Morse Street): 1861, Greek Revival, two-story, brick, originally constructed as the Methodist Church.
23. DUGGAR-OSBORN (1506 Main Street): 1890, Eastlake, one-story clapboard, well articulated gabled bays, porch turret.
24. STEVENS FILLING STATION (2200 Main Street): c. 1950, one-story, concrete block.
25. HALL BUILDING (2201 Main Street): c. 1960, one-story, brick, flat roof.
26. GREENWOOD-SYDENHAM MOORE HOUSE (2203 Main Street): 1855, Greek Revival, two-story frame, shiplapped facade, two-story full width portico, four Ionic columns, transom and sidelights, central balcony on second floor.
27. HARVEY-POELLINTIZ-TAYLOR HOUSE (2105 Main Street): 1848, Greek Revival, one-story, clapboard, portico with four square columns, transoms and sidelights.
28. RANDOLPH-RYAN HOME (2103 Main Street): 1885, two-story, clapboard.
29. SERENA MOORE (2101 Main Street): 1940, one-story, brick, gabled roof.
30. C.P. JOHNSTON-COLEMAN (2007 Main Street): 1900, two-story, clapboard, hipped roof, gabled front bay, central double portico.

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31. R. MUCKLE HOME (2005 Main Street): c. 1900, two-story, frame, gabled roof.
32. MASSENGALE (2203 Main Street): contemporary, one-story, brick.
33. WALLER-JOHNSON (1905 Main Street): c. 1865, one-story, gable roof, front gable, enlarged by addition of two wings.
34. JACK-JAMES HOUSE (1903 Main Street): 1900, two-story, clapboard, gabled front bay.
35. SEAY-LAWSON-COTHRAN (1805 Main Street): c. 1880, two-story frame.
36. DUGGAR-OSBORN (1803 Main Street): 1900, two-story, clapboard, hipped roof, gabled front bay with trim at apex, simple paired posts support porch.
- ✓ 37. ^{f1 AB 5} GAYLE-TUNSTALL-SLEDGE HOUSE (1801 Main Street): 1826, Georgian, two-story brick, hipped roof, porch with square columns is later addition, brick privy, bath house and kitchen remain.
38. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1603 Main Street): 1859, one-story, brick, Gothic, central tower and spire.
39. OVERSTREET-OSBORN HOUSE (1601 Main Street): 1890, two-story, frame, complex roofline and massing, gable-end with Palladian window and ornamental jigsaw work at apex of gable.
40. PETERSON-LAMBERT (1507 Main Street): 1886, one-story, clapboard, gabled front bay, small porch with gingerbread trim. (Now Episcopal Rectory).
41. CITY POST OFFICE (1501 Main Street): 1937, one-story, brick, gabled roof.
42. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Church Street): 1843, Gothic Revival, one-story, brick, originally Greek Revival.
43. GREENSBORO MOTORS INCORPORATED (1504 Main Street): c. 1930, one-story, brick.
44. UNION 76 SERVICE STATION (1502 Main Street): c. 1940, one-story, brick.
45. METHODIST PARSONAGE (1406 Main Street): c. 1950, one-story, brick, gabled roof.
46. FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1404 Main Street): 1908, two-story, brick; designed by J.A. Straiton

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47. H.A. TAYLOR BUILDING (1417 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick, now Wilson's Washeteria.
48. MAULDINS BARBER SHOP (1415 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick, three bays, segmental arched transoms over windows and door, recessed panels above, brick cornice.
49. LYLES BUILDING (1413 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick, now Lyles Radio.
50. LYLES BUILDING (1411 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick transom, with rectangular lites runs length of facade, now Lyles Barber Shop.
51. ERVIN'S DISCOUNT (1409 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick.
52. H.A. TAYLOR BUILDING (1407-1401 Main Street): early 20th century, two-story, brick, occupied by several stores.
53. SCARFFS CORNER (1318 Main Street): 1887, two-story, brick, five bay facade architraves over facade windows, now City Hardware.
54. McCRARY BUILDING (1316-1314 Main Street): 1890, one-story, brick, cast iron pilasters, built to be occupied by two stores.
55. OSBOURN BUILDING (1312 Main Street): 1897, two-story brick, three bays, architraves over windows, heavy metal cornice, now Western Auto.
56. T.R. WARD BUILDING (1312 Main Street): 1891, two-story brick, three bay facade, segmental arch windows, simple metal cornice, now Western Auto.
57. H.H. HOOTEN STORE (1312 Main Street): c. 1890, two-story, dark red brick, three bays, flat arches over windows, stepped parapet.
58. DR. DuBOIS OFFICE (1306 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick, transom with rectangular lites cross facade, now Modern Beauty Shop.
59. DUGGAR'S STORE (1304 Main Street): c. 1870, one-story, brick, transom with rectangular lites across facade, heavy metal cornice, now Waggon Wheel.
60. POWER'S STORE (1302 Main Street): mid-19th century, two-story brick, hipped roof, two brick pilasters, five windows with flat arches, simple brick cornice, now Christ Auto.
61. TORBERT STABLES (Rear of Powers Store): c. 1880's, two brick structures.

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62. HALL'S LIVERY STABLE (1319 Main Street): 1904, two-story brick, stepped and curved parapet, now Sokols.
63. MOORE BUILDING (1313-1317 Main Street): 1904, one-story, brick, circular ventilators, bracketed metal cornice, built to hold three stores, now Sokols and Skinner Furniture.
64. DAVIS BUILDING (1311-1309 Main Street); early 20th century, one-story, dark red brick, built to hold two shops, now Shay's Cafe and Crews Jewelry.
65. HELTON'S STORE (1307 Main Street): late 19th century, one-story, red brick, parapet with heavy metal cornice, corbled brick work, now Home Drug Company, at one time was Wiley's Drugs.
66. SYKES (1305 Main Street): late 19th century, two-story, brick, three bays, cast iron pilasters, metal cornice, now Home Drug Company, at one time Sykes Dry Goods.
67. COBB'S DRY GOODS (1303 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story brick, now Creels.
68. BREEN'S TIN SHOP (1301 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story, brick, transom, now McKinney's Feed.
69. RUINS OF BAKERY SHOP.
70. MARX STEINHARTS STORE (1219 Main Street): late 19th century, one-story, brick, recessed panels, circular ventilators, metal cornice, now C.A. Johnson.
71. OPERA HOUSE (1215-1217 Main Street): 1904, three-story, brick, 10 bay facade, balconies removed, round arched windows, terra cotta work, bracketed metal cornice on parapet.
72. DORMAN-RAMSEY BLOCK (1213-1209-1207-1205-1203 Main Street): 1904, two-story, brick, three major bays, corbled brick work connects segmental arches of windows, metal cornice.
73. CASTLEMAN STORE (1234 Main Street): late 19th century, one-story brick, stepped parapet, at one time was First National Bank, now Greensboro Auto Parts.
74. CALEB JONES BUILDING (1234 Main Street): late 19th century, one-story, brick, at one time was First National Bank, now Greensboro Auto Parts.
75. MILLER BUILDING (1228 Main Street): 1897, two-story brick, three bay, basket handle arches, parapet, now Alabama Power Company.

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76. TUTWILER BUILDING (1226-1220-1218 Main Street): c. 1850, two-story, brick with stucco, gable roof with firewall separating the structure into two sections, now Greensboro Drug Company.
77. WHITTLESEY'S STORE (1216 Main Street): c., 1890, two-story, brick, three bay, cartouch in recessed panel above windows, heavy metal cornice above parapet.
78. GREENSBORO HOTEL (1214 Main Street): mid-19th century, three-story, brick. structure, third story added later 19th century, originally had balconies, built by Mr. Duggar for hotel.
79. WAREHOUSE (Market Street): late 19th century, one-story, frame, gabled roof.
80. WAREHOUSE (Market Street): late 19th century, one-story, brick.
81. KELLY BUILDING (119 Main Street): c. 1840, two-story brick, low hipped roof, five bay facade, built by Mrs. Findley.
82. BURKE BUILDING (1113 Main Street): mid-19th century, two-story, brick, gabled roof, projecting cornice with brick dentils, two bay, built by Mr. Redus.
83. STEINHART STORE (1111 Main Street): mid-19th century, two-story brick, bracketed metal cornice, two bay, now City Hall-Firestation, Watchman office.
84. MARX-STEINHART HOUSE (1107 Main Street): 1860, one-story frame, gingerbread trim.
85. POLICE STATION (1109 Main Street): 1900, one-story, brick.
86. GOVERNOR SEAY'S LAW OFFICE (1105 Main Street): 1870, one-story brick, false front with windows, segmental arches, cornice, now City Library.
87. TUNSTALL BUILDING (1130-1128-1126 Main Street): 1896, one-story brick, heavy metal cornice, serves as three stores.
88. DeGRAFFENRIED BUILDING (1124 Main Street): 1898, two-story brick, three bays, metal cornice, now Turpin Insurance.
89. DOMINICK GENERAL MERCHANDISING (1122 Main Street): c. 1900, one-story, brick, covered with an aluminum front, now Linda's Cobble Shop.
90. S.P. STICKNEY BUILDING (1120-1118 Main Street): c. 1900, one-story, brick, circular ventilators corbled brick cornice, serves as two stores.
91. TUNSTALL LAW OFFICE (1114 Main Street): 1902, one-story, brick, two bay, circular ventilators, metal cornice.

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92. PEOPLES BANK (1112 Main Street): early 20th century, one-story masonry, Neo-Classical influences.
93. BENNERS AND JACK BUILDING (1110 Main Street): 1898, two-story, brick, five bay facade, curved brick course above windows, metal cornice.
94. COURLEY-SLEDGE BUILDING (1102 Main Street): 1899, two-story, brick, three bay facade, corbled brick work, metal cornice.
95. ROULAC LAW OFFICE (801 Whelan Street): c. 1850, Greek Revival, small one-story, frame, gable end portico with square pillars, originally faced Main Street.
96. GULF OIL STATION (1002 Main Street): one-story, concrete.
97. STEWARTS BODY SHOP (1000 Main Street): c. 1950, one-story, brick.
98. GREENSBORO BAPTIST CHURCH (908 Main Street): 1900, one-story, brick. veneer added in 1924.
99. HALE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1001 Main Street): 1908, two-story brick, Neo-Classical Revival, quions, portico, bell tower, upper floor burned and was replaced in 1935.
100. JAIL (803 Whelan Street): 1910, three-story, brick crenelated battlements.
101. L.W. JAY HOUSE (905 Centreville): 1890, one-story, clapboard, porch turret, gingerbread, now Ross Cottages.
102. JOHN OTTS HOUSE (903 Centreville): c. 1950, one-story, clapboard.
103. LEE OTTS HOUSE (700 Centreville): 1840, Greek Revival, two-story, clapboard, shiplapped around entrance, hipped roof, two-story full length portico, four fluted columns, pilasters.
104. CAMELIA COURT (807 Centreville): c. 1835, two-story, bevel siding, plastered facade, portico has been altered.
105. McCRARY-BANKS HOUSE (803 Centreville): c. 1870, one-story, frame modest structure.
106. TUTWILER-OWENS HOUSE (801 Centreville): c. 1860, one-story, frame modest structure, built for P.A. Tutwiler.
107. TUTWILER HOUSE (708 Centreville): 1910, Neo-Classical Revival, two-story, frame.

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108. POELLINITZ HOUSE (1001 South Street): c. 1830, Federal, two-story, frame, gable roof end exterior chimneys, later addition of double veranda with gingerbread.
109. JOHNSTON-TORBERT HOUSE (1101 South Street): c. 1825, Federal, two-story brick, one-story central pedimented portico shows Greek Revival influences.
110. KELLEY HOUSE (1103 South Street): c. 1900, one-story, clapboard, steep hipped roof, gabled dormer.
111. TUTWILER-THIGPEN HOUSE (1105 South Street): c. 1870, one-story, frame, gabled roof, shed porch, central door with two lite transom.
112. HELTON COTTAGE (1107 South Street): c. mid-19th century, one-story modified pitch pitched roof, lattice work porch is later addition; owned by Caleb Jones, a jeweler.
113. GEWIN HOUSE (1203 South Street): mid-19th century, two-story, frame, hipped roof, transom and sidelights frame central door.
114. WATERWORKS PUMP STATION (South Street): one-story brick.
115. BORDEN HOUSE (902 Whelan Street): late 19th century, Victorian, one-story, clapboard, gabled bay.
116. S.F. BRYANT HOUSE (1102 South Street): late 19th century, Victorian, one-story, clapboard complex roof, portico with turned posts; built by Dr. Richard Fuge.
117. FRENCH HOUSE (700 Market Street): c. 1821, two-story, beveled siding, double full width portico, hall-parlor plan, entrance framed with transom and side lights, bulls eye trim, four end exterior chimneys; built by Thomas Noel.
118. DR. RAINEY OFFICE (Market Street): c. 1950, one-story, brick, gabled roof.

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District boundaries were drawn to reflect the platted sections of 19th Century Greensboro and to exclude recent construction which has occurred along the eastern end of the northern boundary and the western end of the southern boundary.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Greensboro Historic District contains excellent and representative examples of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles common to the Black Belt regions of Alabama. Located along the main street of Greensboro, the district includes the towns most prominent homes and the most important commercial establishments in the county. The area encompassed by the district has remained largely unaltered since 1925 when Main Street was paved, and it retains its late 19th century ambience to a remarkable extent. Since the first quarter of the 19th century Greensboro has served as the commercial center for the surrounding cotton producing lands and since 1867 when Hale County was created the town has served as the center of political life for the county.

In 1816 a small group of settlers attracted to lands recently made available by Indian treaties established a small community three or four miles east of the present district. When Alabama was admitted to the Union in 1819, the settlement known as Troy was forced to move when it was discovered that the town was located on 16th section lands. By 1821, two years prior to its incorporation as Greensborough, the town of "New Troy" was well-established, boasting of five stores, several saloons, and two hotels. Five structures, all residences remain from the earliest days and four are located in the area around South and Centerville streets. The Noel-Dorman House (113) was constructed in 1821 by Thomas Noel, a Frenchman, who settled in the area in 1820. His home is unusual in the area for its hall-parlor plan, double portico and bullseye trim. Two houses with strong horizontal lines and both originally one room deep date from the mid to the late 1820's. The Johnston-Torbert House (105) constructed by a planter sometime prior to 1830 is listed on the HABS and contains a well detailed porch with Greek Revival details. Next door, the c. 1830 Poellnitz House (104) was also constructed by an early planter and features finely executed entrance ways. The Governor Gayle House (37), located in the western end of the district, was constructed sometime prior to 1826 as the home of Governor John Gayle.

During the 1830's the cotton system expanded throughout the Black Belt region and as early as 1830 Greensboro claimed a cotton gin and screw press. From the 1830's to the outbreak of the Civil War, Greensboro grew rapidly, becoming the trading center for the surrounding cotton plantations. In 1835 the section of the district west of Demopolis Street, known as the McAlpine Tract, was sold at public auction and during the 1830's, 40's and 50's became a fine residential area for planters, lawyers and merchants. Among the houses constructed are: The Harvey-Poellnitz-Taylor House (27), built in 1848 for Col. J.G. Harvey, long-time editor of the Alabama Beacon; Magnolia Grove (1), constructed in the 1840's as the town home of Issac Croom, a planter with hundreds of acres of prime cotton producing lands in the county; and the Morse-Christian House (21), the 1838 home of a New England school teacher. Four other homes and three churches also survive:

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Greenwood (1855), the Tunstall-Whittelseay-Cobbs House (1859), the Jones-Burke House (1840), the Sawyer B. Jones House (1835), the Presbyterian Church (1859), the Episcopal Church (1843), and the 1861 St. Matthew's African Methodist Episcopalian Church which was originally constructed for the Methodists.

The few commercial buildings which survive from this period date from the later mid-19th century and are of brick construction. Included are the Tutwiler Building (74), the Greensboro Hotel (76), the Kelly Building (79), the Burke Building (80), and the Powers Store (58).

Prior to the Civil War, Greensboro provided the state with two of its earliest governors, Isreal Pickens (1821-1826) and John Gayle (1831-1835). Pickens, who defeated the powerful Georgia Machine in 1821, resided some three miles south of the town, but his house was dismantled in the 1850's and portions of it were used in the construction of Greenwood (26). Governor Gayle was one of the town's earliest citizens, having constructed his home on Main Street some time prior to 1826.

In January of 1867, Hale County was created out of the eastern half of Greene County and from smaller portions of Marengo, Perry and Tuscaloosa. Greensboro was chosen as the county seat the following year and the city acquired a site for the courthouse. The present structure, located on the earlier site dates from 1908 and was constructed by John A. Straiton, a local contractor who built many of the finest structures of this era including the Opera House.

For nearly twenty years after the close of the Civil War few buildings were constructed within the district. In the 1880's prosperity began returning to the town and several houses were constructed and other improvements were being made when the "Birmingham Boom" broke full force upon the city. The large amount of money taken from Greensboro to Birmingham during 1886 and 1887 almost put the building to a stop. The 1890's saw a considerable return to prosperity and the majority of the buildings, both residential and commercial were built during these years. Influential in the growth and development of Greensboro during the later 19th century and early 20th century was Jeffries A. Blunt, a prominent merchant, banker and member of the Town Council. Blunt constructed several of the buildings of this ear, added a third story to the Greensboro Hotel, constructed the magnificent Opera House and was responsible for the sidewalks being cemented and the street being cherted.

Among the more noted late 19th century citizens of Greensboro were: Governor Thomas Seay (1886-1890) first governor of the state after reconstruction to come from as far south as Greensboro; Wiley C. Tunstall, whose law office (89) presently serves as the city library, was a member of the Railroad Commission; and Richmond Pearson Hobson, the noted Spanish-American War hero, whose home Magnolia Grove (1) is operated as a state shrine for the "hero of the Merrimac", and is currently being considered for National Historic Landmark status.

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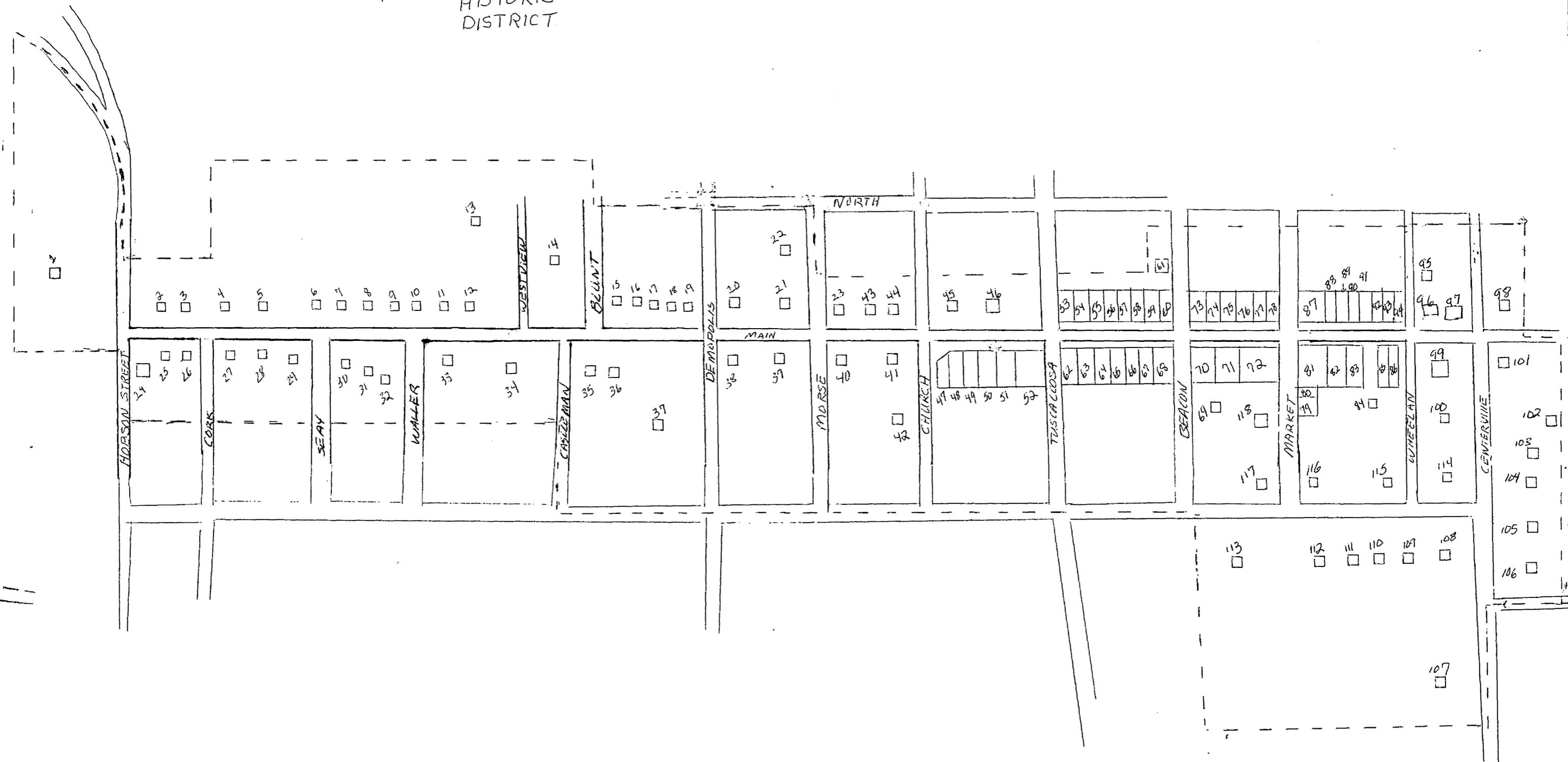
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Street; then proceed east 2100 feet to the eastern property boundary of the Gewin House; then south 600 feet; then east approximately 630 feet to Centerville Street; then north to the intersection with Tutwiler Street; then east 150 feet; then north 660 feet to Main Street; then west along Main Street to the eastern boundary of the Baptist Church then north along the property line of the Church for approximately 300 feet; then west 900 feet; then south 150 feet; then west along the rear property lines of the buildings facing south onto Main Street to Morse Street; then north 225 feet to the intersection of Morse Street with North Street; then west along North Street to its terminus; then continuing west to Blount Street; then proceed north approximately 112 feet; then east 1575 feet; then south to the north property boundary of the Colbeck property; then west along the northern boundaries of the Colbeck and Johnston properties to Hobson Street; then north along Hobson to its intersection with the Old Eutaw Road; then continuing along the Road for approximately 630 feet to the point of beginning.



GREENSBORO
HISTORIC
DISTRICT



PH0671991

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*Boundary Commission
Approved 1/23/78*

**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 ******

Greensboro Historic District (Addition - East Main Street)

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street *between Hobson & 1st Sts. includes both sides*

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Greensboro

VICINITY OF

7

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Alabama

01

Hale

065

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Greensboro

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alabama

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hale County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

1001 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Greensboro

STATE

Alabama

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Building Survey (2 structures)

DATE

1935

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This 27 acre proposed addition to the Greensboro Historic District (NRHP 8/13/76) will add an additional 22 structures to the 118 structure district which stretches along Main Street. This area adjoins the Greensboro District on its eastern boundary where Main Street begins to angle slightly southward and the character of the district changes from commercial to residential. Most of the structures are set well back from the street, while the older and most imposing are located down narrow tree shaded drives. Of the 22 structures, 15 contribute to the overall significance of the earlier district, and seven are considered to be non-contributing elements. These later structures, built from 1935 to 1955, are small one-story brick and frame houses and a 1925 gas station converted to office use.

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11/23/78

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STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

3. Snedecor-Walton-Bruce House (802 Main Street): c. 1870; raised cottage with jigsaw trim on portico, double pen construction, central chimney.
4. Gilbert-Miller House (708 Main Street): c. 1900; late Victorian; one-story, frame, gabled front bay, high-pitched pyramidal roof.
5. Monette-McMillan House (704 Main Street): c. 1906; one-story, frame, shed roof porch, Ionic columns, hipped roof, large central front dormer with Palladian window.
6. Keener-Jones House (600 Main Street): c. 1884; Victorian cottage; one-story, frame, twin front gables, simple porch trim.
7. Knight-Hughes House (602 Main Street): c. 1890; one-story, frame, hipped roof, gabled front bay, fluted columns.
8. "Japonica Path"-Norris-Smaw-Withers House (512 Main Street): c. 1847; Greek Revival influences, two-story, hipped roof, one-story, central pedimented portico. (HABS - Knight-Smaw House).
9. Webb-Bonds House (Main Street): c. 1855; two-story, frame, full width two-story portico with six square columns, bracketed cornice.
10. Wadsworth-Sledge House (903 First Street): c. 1870; one-story, frame, gabled front bay.
12. Drake-Northrup-Thomas House (603 Main Street): c. 1850; one and a half story, frame, steep gabled roof, heavy octagonal columns support a large projecting central gable.
15. Singley House (705 Main Street): c. 1928; one-story, brick, stuccoed, bungalow type house.
16. Horn House (707 Main Street): c. 1929; one-story, brick, bungalow type.
18. "Magnolia Hall"-McCrary-Otts-Baines House (805 Otts Street): c. 1850; Greek Revival, two-story, frame, two-story pedimented Ionic portico. (HABS-Otts House).
19. Hall-Crawford House (801 Main Street): c. 1928; one-story, clapboard, bungalow type.
20. Ramey-Stevenson House (803 Main Street): c. 1928; one-story, brick, bungalow type.

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21. Barnum-Arrington House (805 Main Street): 1849; one-story, frame, small portico, now covered with asbestoes shingles.

STRUCTURES NOT CONTRIBUTING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DISTRICT

1. Martin-Arrington House (806 Main Street): c. 1955; one-story, brick, veneer, hipped roof, front stoop.
2. Walton House (804 Main Street): c. 1950; one-story, frame, gabled roof, asbestoes shingles.
11. Arrington Office (601 Main Street): c. 1925; one-story, brick, constructed as gas station.
13. Bynum House (701 Main Street): c. 1945; "Neo-English" cottage, one-story, brick, gabled front stoop.
14. W.K. Johnson House (703 Main Street): c. 1935; "Neo-English" cottage, one-story, brick, gabled front stoop.
17. Horn Apartment (905 Otts Street): c. 1940; one-story, brick.
22. W.T. Wood House (807 Main Street): c. 1942; one-story, brick, "Neo-English" cottage.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This 2½ block stretch of Main Street, adjacent to the Greensboro Historic District, contains four of Greensboro's finest antebellum homes, a fine 1870's structure and six mid-19th Century to turn of the century homes typical of this period. Four of the structures are modest early 20th Century homes of the widely popular bungalow type, and only seven are considered to be non-contributing.

Located to the east of the oldest sections of town, this area was slower to develop and was not annexed by the town until 1858. At that time, only five houses had been built in the area, and with one exception - the Barnum-Arrington House (1849) - all were constructed on large lots and set well back from the road. Three of these houses reflect to different degrees the influence of the Greek Revival style. The earliest of the three, "Japonica Path", is basically a late Georgian house with the Greek Revival preference appearing primarily in the heavily proportioned portico. Constructed in 1847 for Calvin Norris, the house is one of two in the area listed on the Historic American Building Survey. "Magnolia Hall", also listed on the HABS, was completed in the early 1850's by D.R. McCrary a prosperous Greensboro businessman and is a fine example of a Greek Revival mansion of the Ionic order with attention paid to the correct use of the order. The Webb-Bond House constructed in the late 1850's represents the last phase of the Greek Revival in Alabama and shows the influences of the Italianate style in the heavily bracketed cornice.

Unique in the state is the Drake-Northrup-Thomas House (12) a one and a half story frame structure with heavily proportioned octagonal columns supporting an oversized projecting front gable. It was completed in 1850 by Gaston Drake, but burned prior to occupation by the family. Immediately the house was rebuilt but the upper portions were never completed according to the original plan.

During the years immediately after the Civil War, construction in Greensboro was almost completely halted. One of the few homes built during this era was that of V. Gayle Snedecor (3), a map maker of some note in Greene County. In 1867, he purchased this lot and constructed a small T-shaped raised cottage with two single entrances leading into the two front rooms. Also constructed during this period, was the Wadsworth-Sledge House, c. 1870, which follows the lines of the gabled front bay cottages which appeared with increasing frequency in Alabama from the 1880's to the 1920's.

From 1884 until 1906 numerous houses were constructed in Greensboro and during this period the town acquired its present appearance. In this section four houses were constructed (4,5,6, and 7). In the 1920's the owner's of Magnolia Hall sold off a parcel of land fronting on Main Street and four bungalow type houses were constructed. In more recent years several small Neo-English type cottages were constructed along the street and in the 1950's the two most recent houses in the area were constructed.

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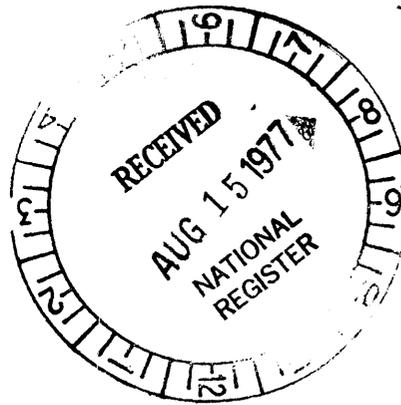
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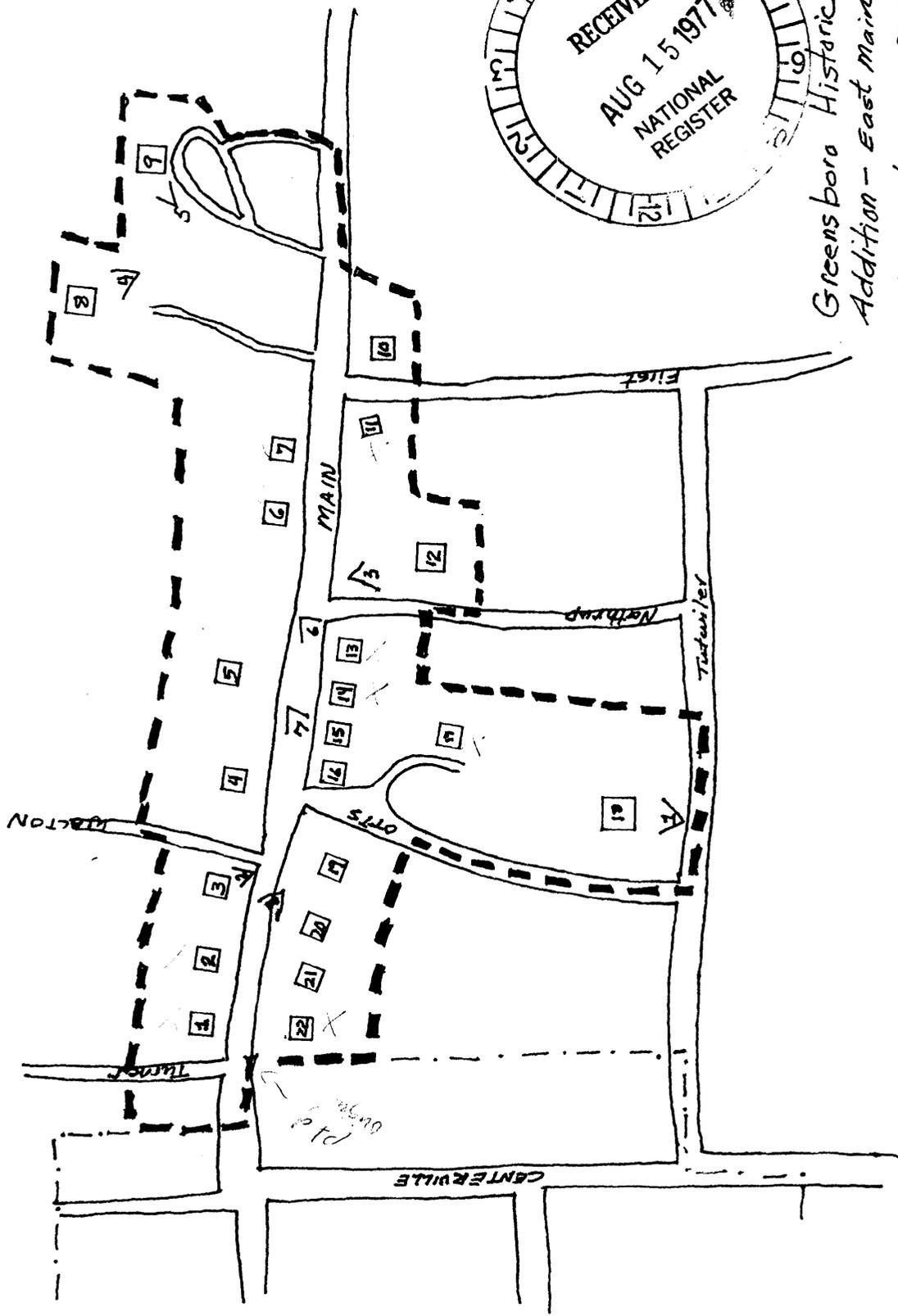
LONGITUDE 87° 35' 07"
87° 35' 14"
87° 35' 34"
87° 35' 30"

easterly 180 feet; thence north approximately 70 feet; thence east approximately 420 feet; then north of Main Street approximately 180 feet; thence east along Main Street for 240 feet to the eastern entrance to the Webb House driveway; then north along the drive way approximately 240 feet; then northeasterly 180 feet; then north 300 feet; then westerly approximately 420 feet; then north 132 feet; then west 168 feet; then south approximately 168 feet; then west along the rear property lines of the houses facing south on Main Street for approximately 1200 to the previous district boundary; then south approximately 120 feet to Main Street; then east approximately 108 feet to the point of origin.



Greensboro Historic District
Addition - East Main St. Area
No Scale - 1977

--- previous boundary
- - - addition boundary



2
1

PROPERTY OWNERS

GREENSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT (ADDITION - EAST MAIN STREET)

Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama

Mrs. Willie Jean Arrington
210 College Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Walton
804 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bruce
802 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mrs. Susan Kilgrow
314 Thomas Street
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Mrs. Norma McMillan
704 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Miss Shelia Jones
and
Mrs. Julia Jordan
600 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hughes
602 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Miss Louise Withers
512 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Miss Rebecca Bonds
Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Estate of Hattie Sledge
c/o Mrs. Augusta Sledge
1801 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama



Charles Arrington
210 College Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thomas
603 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bynum
701 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mrs. Sam Moseley, Jr.
423 Union
Selma, Alabama 36701

Mrs. E. C. Singley
795 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mrs. Beatrice Horne
707 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Baines
805 Otts Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. Ronny Crawford
801 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Miss Evelyn Stevenson
803 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wood
807 Main Street
Greensboro, Alabama

ZIP CODE FOR GREENSBORO IS 36744