

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 30 1985

date entered

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

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District

2. Location

street & number Carrollton Ave., Church St., George St., Howard St., Johnson St.,
Lamar St., Main St., Pearl St., Walthall St., NA not for publication
Washington St., Wright St.

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 type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | NA in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input checked="" 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

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

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Greenwood state Mississippi 38930

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Mississippi Department of Archives and History

city, town Jackson state Mississippi

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

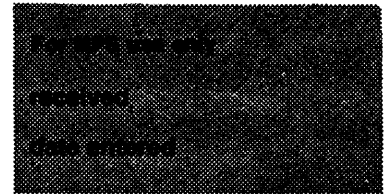
The Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District is bounded on the south by the commercial development fronting the railroad tracks on Johnson Street, by Federal Cotton Compress #2 (element 27), and by the commercial development fronting on the extension of Carrollton Avenue east of the city's converging railroad tracks. The district is partially bounded on the north by the southern boundary of the Cotton Row Historic District, with the remaining northern boundary, like the eastern and western boundaries, determined by the character of the properties in those areas. Demolition activity in the downtown area has focused principally on residential buildings with the result that Greenwood's relatively intact commercial area is now surrounded, particularly on the east and west, by a wasteland of parking lots and intrusive new construction.

The streets within the district, except for the area around the railroad tracks, are laid out in a grid plan. Streets have almost no shade, but a street tree program is underway with a small number of trees already planted. The structural density of the district is high with the greatest density on Howard Street and Carrollton Avenue, two principal retail streets that still exhibit the relatively unbroken facade line characteristic of downtown Greenwood before World War II. Open spaces within the district are limited to a few vacant lots and rail yards with passenger stations (elements 26 and 96). The rail yards could function as downtown park-like areas if they were landscaped. The only structure within the district boundaries is the Federal Cotton Compress #2 complex (element 27), which was formerly the Greenwood Cotton Compress and Storage Company. This large, brick and frame structure extends southerly from Carrollton Avenue to Vardaman Street and is bordered on the west by the railroad tracks that parallel the loading docks of the structure.

The architectural character of the district is primarily early twentieth-century with buildings representing the Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Victorian Gothic, Neo-Classical Revival, and Bungalow styles. Only about a dozen residential buildings are included within the boundaries and most are used commercially or as residential rental units. Almost all commercial buildings are constructed of brick with a very dark brick color the popular choice of builders in the early twentieth century. Some of the brick commercial buildings have been stuccoed, and some have their facades obscured by metal coverings. All residential buildings within the district are wood frame construction. Ornamentation is derived principally from multi-light window sash, patterned sash, leaded glass, stone and cast-concrete ornament, patterned brickwork, decorative ironwork, and millwork including circular decorative vents, classical columns, turned posts, and brackets. Colors used in the district vary greatly. The condition of the buildings ranges from good to deteriorated. The buildings in poorest condition are located along Johnson Street, which is one of the principal shopping streets for lower income black citizens. Most of the alterations within the district are limited to Bungalow remodelings of earlier houses, removal and loss of millwork, and the remodeling of commercial storefronts. The quality of rehabilitation work in the district, like most of Greenwood, is poor. Buildings have been unsympathetically brick veneered or covered in metal, original window sash have been replaced by single-light modern sash, and historic storefronts have been remodeled with unsympathetic treatments. New construction within the district boundaries is minimal but is generally intrusive.

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STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT ELEMENTS:

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Pivotal: | 10 | (7%) | Residential | 11 | (8%) |
| Contributing: | 98 | (69%) | Commercial | 114 | (80%) |
| Marginal: | 15 | (11%) | Religious | 4 | |
| Noncontributing: | 13 | (9%) | Government | 4 | |
| Intrusion: | 6 | (4%) | Vacant | 6 | (12%) other |
| | <u>142</u> | <u>(100%)</u> | Education | 1 | |
| | | | transportation | 2 | |
| | | | | <u>142</u> | <u>(100%)</u> |

The inventory of buildings included in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic 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 in the National Register of Historic Places are so designated.

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CARROLLTON AVENUE-WEST

- 1 C 105. Chaney's Pharmacy. Two-story brick commercial building with slightly stepped parapet facade; three-bay second-story facade with each bay containing a grouping of four windows with six-over-one, double-hung sash; ornament derived from use of stone blocks and simple patterned brickwork; first-story facade severely altered. Ca. 1920. (photo 1)
- 2 C 110. Fratesi Building and Supply Company. One-story five-bay brick commercial building with transomed doorway and flanking bays containing windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; garage door in westernmost bay; architecturally intact. Ca. 1930. (photo 2)
- 3 C 113. Curtis Mathes Home Entertainment Center. Two-story brick commercial building with two-bay second-story facade with each bay containing a grouping of four windows with six-over-six, double-hung sash; ornament derived from use of stone and simple brickwork panels; first-story retains original division into two halves but infill is severely altered. Ca. 1925. (photo 1)

CARROLLTON AVENUE-EAST

- 4 C 200-04. McCormick's. One-story brick commercial building which was originally divided into four distinct storefronts; four cast-iron posts are exposed and other cast-iron posts are probably concealed by unsympathetic, modern facade coverings. By 1918. (photo 4)
- 5 C 201. DeWitt's. One-story three-bay brick commercial building with cornice obscured by poorly applied stucco; three original cast-iron posts are visible at transom level; center-bay doorway flanked by display windows is probably original first-story configuration but infill has been altered. By 1918. (photo 3)
- 6 C 205. Affairs by Cees. Two-story brick commercial building with patterned brickwork; segmentally arched window openings on second-story three-bay facade which are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; typical four-bay first-story commercial configuration of entrance doorway flanked by store windows with transomed stairway door in the western end bay; only slightly altered by later metal canopy and transom removal. Ca. 1920. (photos 3, 9)
- 7 C 207. Barranco's and Sav-Mor Shoes (Giardina Building). Two-story brick commercial building with eight-bay second story and seven-bay first-story facade; ornament includes simple brick cornice, stone coping and sills, decorative vents, panels formed by patterned brickwork, and ceramic panel in upper facade that reads "Giardina Building;" second-story bays are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; stairway door occupies center bay of first-story facade which is flanked by three-bay compositions of double-leaf store doors flanked by display windows; canopy is original; some original transom lights survive, and double-leaf doors are original. Ca. 1920. (photo 9)

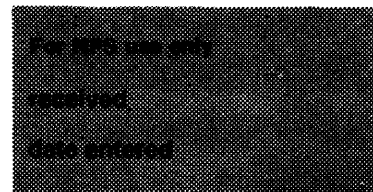
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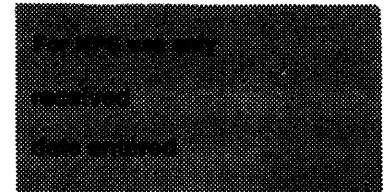
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CARROLLTON AVENUE-EAST (continued)

- 8 C 212. MC's Parts, Inc. A brick building that was probably originally at least two separate buildings with part being a one-story building and part being a short, two-story building; upper portion of facade is faced with rock-faced covering; western portion of facade is fairly intact including cast-iron posts, transoms, windows over molded panels, and double-leaf glazed doors; eastern portion retains two original store doors but has been remodeled. Ca. 1925. (photo 5)
- 9 C 216. MC's Parts, Inc. (commercially part of element 8). Short two-story, three-bay brick commercial building with little ornament but an intact facade of second-story windows with one-over-one, double-hung sash and first-story double-leaf glazed doors set within a transom and sidelights and flanked by display windows. Ca. 1930. (photo 5)
- 10 C 215-17. Trading Post and Rosie's. One-story brick commercial building originally divided into two storefronts as indicated by simple brickwork panels on the facade; eastern three bays (Rosie's at 217) retain significant ceramic tile storefront and original metal canopy; western portion (Trading Post at 215) has been unsympathetically altered with installation of glass storefront. Ca. 1935. (photo 10)
- 11 C 218. Western Auto. One-story brick commercial building with the upper portion of facade obscured by a rock-faced facade covering; first-story retains original cast-iron posts and some original infill; transoms have been infilled with a metal facade covering and a later metal canopy has been added. By 1918. (photo 6)
- 12 C 225. Star Tailors or Phil's. Two-story, four-bay brick commercial building with brick dentiled cornice, segmentally arched window openings that are closed by possibly original shutter blinds; first story severely and unsympathetically altered by brick veneer and one-story porch with iron railings that is supported by brick piers; this building underwent an early sympathetic remodeling to render it part of 231-233 (Earp's Barber Shop and Naaman & Ola Apparel) which was constructed as the "new" Kitchell Hotel by 1918; later the Midway Hotel. By 1918. (photos 10,11)
- 13 C 225. Warehouse Antiques. Two-story two-bay brick commercial building with decorative brick cornice that unites it to the four-bay building on the west and the six-bay building on the east; windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story transoms are intact but the facade is altered beneath a mid-twentieth century marquee-like awning that probably dates to the renovation of the building when it became the Midway Hotel. By 1918. (photos 10,11,13)
- 14 C 231-33. Earp's Barber Shop and Naaman & Ola Apparel. Two-story, six-bay brick commercial building with dentiled cornice; paired one-over-one, double-hung sash fill window openings except for one segmentally arched opening with a single, double-hung sash in easternmost bay; seven cast-iron posts survive on first-story level which has unsympathetic infill and modern metal awnings; "new" Kitchell Hotel in 1918--later Hotel Midway. By 1918. (photos 10,11,12,14)

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CARROLTON AVENUE-EAST (continued)

- 15 C 301. J & J Hardware and Welding Supply. Two-story brick commercial building with high parapet facade featuring elaborate, molded, deeply projecting cornice; four-bay upper facade filled with six-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story facade unsympathetically altered with glass storefront. Ca. 1925. (photos 13,14)
- 16 C 305-07. Hammon's, Chatham Insurance, Abide Realty. One-story brick commercial building divided into three storefront sections by brickwork panels in upper facade; brick cornice and square vents in panels; all infill is unsympathetically altered and original transoms are obscured. Ca. 1925. (photos 13,14)
- 17 C 306. Meyer's T.V. One-story brick commercial building with corner entrance and brickwork panels; infill is totally and unsympathetically altered; original transoms are obscured by aluminum covering. Ca. 1940. (photo 7)
- 18 NC 306. Meyer's T.V. (commercially part of element 17). Small, one-story brick commercial building with metal canopy and glass storefront. Ca. 1950. (photo 7)
- 19 I 310-12. Moor Electronics. Unsightly complex consisting of (1) a gabled-roof brick building (originally a gas station) with gable-end facade and (2) flat roof wings extending to the east and west; western wing is a brick garage-like structure and the eastern wing is a concrete block building of indeterminate origin. Ca. 1940. (photo 8)
- 20 NC 313. The Fabric Shop. One-story, three-bay brick commercial building whose only redeeming feature is its role in maintaining the unbroken facade line of Carrollton Avenue; so unsympathetically remodeled with shingle-roof canopy and "tweed" brick as to be almost intrusive. Ca. 1920. (photo 14)
- 21 C 315. Myer's Furniture and Appliance (once Malouf Furniture Company). Two-story brick commercial building with six-bay upper facade of paired six-over-one, double-hung sash; brickwork panel in upper facade; first-story three-part division intact but infill has been unsympathetically altered. Ca. 1920. (photo 14)
- 22 NC 317. Onje's Restaurant. One-story brick commercial building whose only redeeming feature is a role in maintaining the unbroken facade line of Carrollton Avenue; so unsympathetically altered with roof-type canopy as to be almost intrusive; canopy is so exaggerated that the roof is supported at its outer edge by wooden box columns; rectangular eye-like window tunnels peak out of the face of the canopy; photographs reveal this to be a recent remodeling of a fairly intact, three-bay storefront. Ca. 1920. (photo 15--before remodeling)
- 23 C 321. Magnolia Furniture Company. Two-story twelve-bay, brick commercial building with brick entablature, segmentally arched window openings with keystone and skewback blocks; windows filled with narrow one-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story facade is altered but two pairs of original double-leaf doors survive; corner cast-iron post denotes original corner entrance. By 1918. (photo 15)

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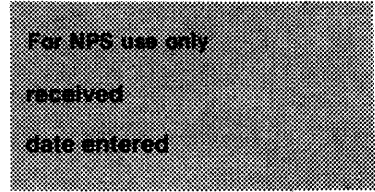
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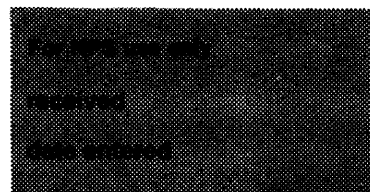
CARROLLTON AVENUE-EAST (continued)

- 24 C 401. McCaleb Carpent Center. Two-story seven-bay brick commercial building with segmentally arched window openings with two-over-two, double-hung sash; brickwork panels on upper facade; all original first-story cast-iron posts survive but all original infill has been replaced with modern glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1920. (photo 16)
- 25 C 405-23. Fincher's, Wood Shed, Family Time, Crystal Barber Shop, Crystal Club. Two-story brick commercial building with dentiled cornice, brickwork panels, and decorative square vents; forty-two bays occupy the upper story and are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; began life as separate buildings and remodeled into one complex ca. 1920; ceramic panel in upper facade reads, "Dahmer Block;" the western portion (Fincher's) has four cast-iron posts visible and the eastern portion (Crystal Club) has three cast-iron posts visible that do not match the Fincher posts. Portions by 1918. (photos 17, 18)
- 26 C 506. Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Company (formerly Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad). One-story brick railroad passenger depot with bellcast hip roof, wide overhanging eave, contrasting brickwork, and stone or cement water table and belt course; three-over-one double-hung sash arranged in single, double, and triple units, and a deeply projecting entry porch supported by cast-iron posts sheltering the entrance on the eastern elevation. By 1918. (photo 19)
- 27 C 600. Federal Compress #2 (formerly Greenwood Cotton Compress and Storage Company). A large cotton compress and storage facility that occupies a large area bounded by the railroad tracks on the west, Carrollton Avenue to the north, F Avenue to the east, and Vardaman Street to the south; complex includes a one-story brick office building fronting Carrollton Avenue that features a corbelled cornice and original window openings filled with replacement sash; storage and compress area is a maze of brick and frame construction whose configuration seems little changed from a 1918 Sanborn Insurance Map. By 1918. (photo 20)
- 28 I 700. Tiger Oil Company. An intrusive service station with the office portion being a crude shack.
- 29 C 704-10. Joseph's Radio-TV, Child's Grocery, House of Furniture. One-story brick commercial building with patterned brickwork, recessed stuccoed panels with brickwork banding, and four storefronts with original transoms; two westernmost storefronts are the least altered and feature a center-bay doorway flanked by windows. Ca. 1925. (photo 21)
- 30 C 712. One-story brick commercial building with rock-faced cement block veneer; transoms have been removed; later canopy; and unsympathetic infill with center doorway. Ca. 1930.

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CARROLLTON AVENUE-EAST (continued)

31 C 714. Furniture Center. One-story brick commercial building with stuccoed panel banded by patterned brickwork; center-bay doorway flanked by windows set over ceramic tile panels; original double-leaf doors have been recessed; transoms are covered. Ca. 1925.

32 C 716. Vacant. One-story, two-bay brick commercial building with high parapet facade in front of gable end; transoms covered; new door in old doorway opening beside window. Ca. 1925.

33 C 718.20. Lusco's. One-story brick commercial building with brickwork panels, small stuccoed panels banded by patterned brickwork; two storefronts defined by panels and composed of three-bay arrangements of a center-bay doorway flanked by windows. 1923. (photo 22)

34 C 723. Greenwood Fire Department Number 4. Two-story brick fire station with dentiled cornice; second-story windows have had the original sash replaced by single-light sash but appear to have been arranged in a single unit, double unit, and triple unit across the three-bay upper facade; the first story consists of a wide, center-bay opening for fire truck garage flanked by a wide doorway to the west and a transomed doorway opening on the stairway to the east. 1937. (photo 23)

35 P 729. New Zion Baptist Church. Brick church building with gable-end facade and corner towers with shaped parapets and molded cornices; tall buttresses; center-bay entrance sheltered by consoled, gabled hood and containing a Gothic-arched transom and double-leaf doors; window openings are topped with keystone flat arches and filled with one-over-one sash; liberal use of stained glass. 1921. (photo 24)

36 C 800-02-04. Goodwill Grocery, Long and Chambless, and Dan's. One-story brick commercial building divided into three parts; each storefront part features a single-leaf door flanked by windows; transoms are obscured. Ca. 1925.

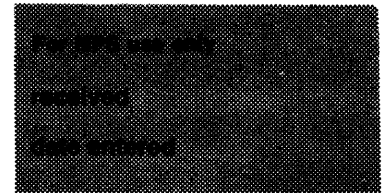
CHURCH STREET-WEST

37 P 103. Greenwood City Hall. Two-story yellow-brick public building with eight-bay central block flanked by one-story, three-bay wings; bays are defined by recessed panels containing window openings filled with six-over-one, double-hung sash; each bay is accented by a decorative medallion on the upper portion of the building which also features ornamental cresting; all ornament appears to be executed in stone which also frames the center-bay entrance doorway and encircles the building as a cornice and water table; rear fire station portion fronts on Main Street and has garage opening defined by stone; only alteration is the removal of the original entry doors. Architect: Robert J. Moor. 1930. (photo 25)

38 NC 104. Vacant lot used for parking.

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CHURCH STREET-WEST (continued)

- 39 NC 213. One-story, three-bay brick building used as a church office by the Episcopal church which fronts on Howard Street; features a center-bay doorway flanked by windows. Ca. 1959.
- 40 C 215. One-story frame residence with gabled-roof, gabled projecting ell, circular wooden vent in gable end, and hipped-roof three-bay porch supported by turned posts; porch railing is replacement. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895.

FULTON STREET

- 41 C 211. Fisher Stationery Company. Three-story, three-bay brick commercial building with parapet outlined by cement or stone coping and decorated by panels enriched with bas relief ornament in a scone motif; brickwork panels define the bays; each of the two upper stories feature bays filled with a grouping of three window openings, each filled with six-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story retains original transom lights, canopy, entrance doorway, and most of the original display windows. Ca. 1920. (photo 26)
- 42 C 505. The Russell Company. Two-story seven-bay brick warehouse with bays defined by plain brick pilasters; six southern upper bays are filled with small paired window sash filled with two-over-two, double-hung sash as are most of the first-story window openings; larger window openings are filled with larger paired sash containing four-over-four, double-hung sash; shed-roof, bracketed canopy shelters the six, northern first-story bays; loading docks on the northern side elevation. By 1918. (photo 27)

GEORGE STREET

- 43 C 511. George Street Launderette. Two-story brick commercial building with brickwork panel, cornice, and three-bay facade unsympathetically altered with formstone covering. By 1918.

HOWARD STREET

- 44 P 215. Direct Connection Travel. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building with corbeled cornice and battlemented parapet effect achieved from blind attic windows which are deeply recessed panels; facade is composed of well defined blocks with projecting end bays giving a corner tower effect; keystone arched openings framed by pilasters define the openings in the first-story of the corner towers; center-bay opening on second-story level is filled with a keystone semi-circular arched opening filled with arched transom and paired one-over-one, double-hung sash; numerous belt courses divide the facade horizontally; the three bays of the northerly four-bay first-story facade are altered by the installation of a glass storefront; southernmost bay contains the stairway entrance. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1907. (photo 28)

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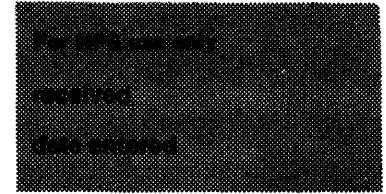
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HOWARD STREET

- 45 M 216-220. City Finance and Lady Evelyn's Stout and Tall. Two-story brick commercial building whose upper facade is completely obscured by metal facade covering; first-story is altered by modern glass storefront but some cast-iron posts are probably encased in the box-like supporting piers. By 1918. (photo 29)
- 46 M 219-21. Hancock Advertising and Lanier. One-story brick commercial building treated as two distinct storefronts; the northern portion (Hancock Advertising at 219) is stuccoed brick with a canvas awning sheltering a modern unsympathetic glass storefront; the southern portion (Lanier at 221) is obscured by a metal facade covering and features a glass storefront. By 1918. (photo 28)
- 47 P 222. Anyoung's. Three-story three-bay brick commercial building with shaped parapet having central tablet; three compound arches are filled on the third-story with paired arched window openings separated by colonettes and on the second story with paired rectangular windows also separated by colonettes; spandrells between floors feature decorative brick panels; first-story severely altered by glass storefront with deeply recessed entry. Romanesque Revival. Ca. 1900. (photo 30)
- 48 I 223-27. AT & T and Barrett-Hodges Drug Inc. One-story brick commercial building with roof-like canopy over the sidewalk; intrusive due to scale and finishes. Ca. 1974.
- 49 C 300. Three-story five-bay brick commercial building with stone or cement, deeply projecting cornice that is part of a full entablature; brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks; each upper-story bay is filled with groups of three window openings altered by removal of original sash; first-story northern three bays retain the original transom, although the glass is missing but the storefront has been totally remodeled with a modern glass storefront treatment; the first-story southern two bays have been unsympathetically renovated as part of the Bank of Commerce which occupies the adjacent building to the south and now has a stuccoed first-story facade with ill proportioned arched openings. Ca. 1920. (photo 31)

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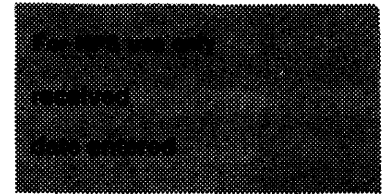
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HOWARD STREET (continued)

- 50 C 301-03. First Family Financial Services and Juanita's Jewelers. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building whose upper facade is totally obscured by a modern metal covering; first-story is altered by modern glass storefronts and a side elevation treatment of exposed aggregate; one stone or cement corner column remains on the first story to indicate the building probably had a corner entrance; in the southernmost bay is the original stairway door to the upper story. By 19183. (photo 32)
- 51 C 305. Otasco. Two-story five-bay brick commercial building with brickwork panels and rectangular vents; second-story windows have been altered by the removal of the original window sash; first-story altered by a modern glass storefront treatment. By 1918. (photo 32)
- 52 C 309. Fashion Shop. Two-story brick commercial building with metal facade treatment obscuring the upper facade; leaded-glass transoms and cast-iron posts framing the central entrance survive from the original storefront, but all other original infill has been replaced by modern glass storefront treatment. By 1918. (photo 33)
- 53 P 310. Bank of Commerce. Three-story brick commercial building with stone facade; shaped parapet with bas relief ornament; full dentiled and molded entablature supported by paired Ionic columns which divide the facade into three bays and rest upon a full, first-story plinth; first story features three arched openings with keystones; some of the first-story infill has been unsympathetically altered. Beaux Arts Classicism. 1904. (photo 31)
- 54 P 312-14-20. Hotel Irving, Stein's, DeLoach's. Four-story brick hotel building with northern wing that was originally two stories tall and raised ca. 1955 to three stories for additional hotel rooms. The four-story main portion of the hotel features a chamfered corner to provide a diagonal entrance sheltered by an early canopy, a molded and dentiled cornice, and a flat-roofed entry porch with low brick wall railing to create a second-story balcony on the Church Street elevation; the first-story molded cornice continues across the three-story northern wing; both the four-story and three-story upper facades feature windows filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash; the first-story facades of DeLoach's and Stein's in the three-story portion of the building have been remodeled but most of the original infill is intact in the first-story of the four-story portion; original first-story infill includes transomed windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash. Ca. 1917; remodeled mid-twentieth century. (photo 34)

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HOWARD STREET (continued)

- 55 C 313. J. Kantor (The Adeline Building). Two-story two-bay brick commercial building divided into two bays by pilasters supporting a full molded entablature with dentiled cornice; each second-story bay is filled with paired, transomed windows divided by a pilaster and filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story is altered by modern facade covering and glass storefront. By 1918. (photo 35)
- 56 C 315. Youngland (Bright Building). Two-story four-bay brick commercial building with bracketed metal cornice, brickwork panels with stone or cement corner blocks and keystones; upper bays were originally filled with paired sash set under a single transom filled with patterned opaque glass, but the one-over-one sash have been replaced by modern unsympathetic sash; first-story transoms are obscured and the original storefront has been replaced with a modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1920. (photo 35)
- 57 C 325. Morris Office Machines, Inc. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building with brickwork panels, stone or cement corner blocks, and rectangular vents; upper three bays are filled with paired windows sharing a common sill but the original sash have been unsympathetically replaced by modern single-light sash; first-story transoms are obscured and the original storefront has been replaced with a modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 35)
- 58 P 400. Church of the Nativity (Episcopal). Brick Victorian Gothic Church of cruciform plan with gable-end fronting on Howard Street and entrance located in a two-stage corner tower with steeple; the gable-end facade features a quatrefoil window centered over a large Gothic-arched window flanked by two smaller Gothic-arched windows; the corner tower features a first stage with Gothic-arched openings and a dentiled cornice and a second stage with corner pilasters supporting a full molded and dentiled entablature; the slate-covered steeple is surmounted by a cross and features gabled vents also topped by crosses; the tower and northern side elevation are buttressed, and the side elevation also has gabled dormers; Gothic Revival. Ca. 1900. (photo 36)

Rose Community Center (addition to above church) is attached to the southern side elevation and is a three-bay brick building with parapet gable ends and three gabled projections on the facade; the building features a projecting polygonal bay occupying the center first-story bay, and the entrance is located in the northernmost bay which is defined by a keystoned arch. Ca. 1920. (photo 37)

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HOWARD STREET (continued)

- 59 P 401. Greenwood Public Schools Administration Building (Old Post Office). One-story brick public building constructed as a post office; polygonal bay corner entrance with high parapet adorned with molded and dentiled cornice; entrance doorway is surmounted by an arch enclosing a bas relief eagle and is framed by Ionic pilasters and a transom faced with a cast-iron panel; windows fronting onto Church Street and Howard Street are arched and set within arched brickwork panels; a dentiled cornice and stone water table extend the length of both side elevations; elaborate patterned brickwork; and cast-iron lamp posts and sconces have survived. 1911. Architect: James Knox Taylor. (photos 38, 41)
- 60 M 406-08. Factory Outlet Dress Shop and and Lynbar Jewelers. One-story brick commercial building divided into two storefronts that have been unsympathetically altered by a variety of modern facade treatments; 406 (Factory Outlet Dress Shop) features a metal facade covering; glass storefront, shed-roof canopy, and a pair of original glazed doors; 408 (Lynbar Jewelers) features a metal facade covering, a three-bay facade with central doorway flanked by narrow horizontal display windows set over brick infill, and a metal canopy shared with 410 Howard Street to the south. Ca. 1935. (photos 37, 39)
- 61 C 409. Super Soul. Three-story six-bay brick commercial building with original sash replaced on upper two stories by modern single-light sash; first-story facade unsympathetically altered by metal facade covering and modern glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 41)
- 62 M 410. Office of Dr. B. A. Sims. One-story concrete block commercial building with unsympathetic glass storefront and black carara glass facade covering; shares metal canopy with 408 Howard Street to the north. Remodeling ca. 1965. (photos 37,39)
- 63 NC 412. Vacant lot.
- 64 C 413-15. Wig Palace and Dollar Store. One-story brick commercial building with shaped parapet and brickwork panels dividing the building into two storefronts; transoms are obscured and the original infill has been replaced by a modern glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 43)
- 65 M 414. City Furniture. One-story brick commercial building with metal facade covering and first-story modern glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 40)
- 66 C 417. Ola's Shoes. One-story brick commercial building with three-bay facade outlined in carara glass; center-bay doorway flanked by display windows; metal canopy; Ola's Shoes also occupies part of the adjacent building to the south. Ca. 1925. (photo 43)

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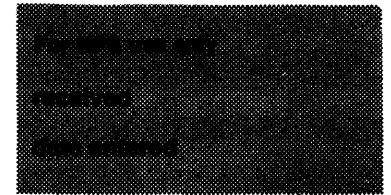
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HOWARD STREET (continued)

- 67 C 418. Fred's. One-story yellow-brick commercial building with diamond-patterned brickwork and stuccoed panels defined by banding of brickwork and ceramic tile; original transom obscured; storefront altered by modern glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 42)
- 68 C 419-21-23-25. Ola's Shoes (commercially part of element 54), Harris Shoe Shop, and vacant. One-story stuccoed-brick commercial building with recessed panels, obscured transoms, and metal canopy; cast-iron posts with iron lattice-like attachments to the buildings survive in several locations and the southernmost storefront is totally intact with center-bay entrance and flanking windows set over molded panels. By 1918. (photo 45)
- 69 C 420. Bright's Pawn Shop. One-story brick commercial building with dentiled cornice; divided into three storefront portions and retains original transom openings although glass has been removed; storefront infill basically intact with few alterations. Ca. 1925. (Photo 44)
- 70 M 427. Shipley's Do-Nut. One-story hipped-roof gas station with dentiled cornice; undercut drive-through has been infilled for commercial use. Ca. 1935.
- 71 C 500. American Red Cross (originally Fire Department Number 1). Two-story three-bay brick building constructed as a fire house; dentiled metal cornice; the center-bay second-story opening is filled with paired two-over-two double-hung sash and is flanked by openings filled with single two-over-two, double-hung sash; arched first-story center bay originally was a garage opening for the fire truck and is flanked by short transomed doorways. By 1918. (photos 44, 60)
- 72 I 501. Goldberg's. One-story brick commercial building with corner entrance and exaggerated roof-type canopy; intrusive due to finishes, openings, and canopy. Remodeled ca. 1970. (photo 2)
- 73 NC 502. Vacant lot.
- 74 C 504. Ho Sai Gai Restaurant. Two-story stuccoed-brick commercial building that was extensively remodeled in the mid-twentieth century in a significant Art Moderne manner; nine-bay upper story consists of windows filled with glass blocks. By 1918; remodeled ca. 1945. (photo 44)

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JOHNSON STREET-EAST

- 75 M 106-08. One-story metal-clad commercial building; facade covered in vertically grooved masonite paneling; openings consist of a random placement of a pair of double-leaf doors and one single-light window. Ca. 1935.
- 76 NC Western side of 110. Small one-story two-bay concrete-block taxi stand with brick veneer facade. Ca. 1945. (photo 46)
- 77 C 110-12. Do Drop In and Dennis's Shoe Shop. One-story concrete block commercial building with brick veneer facade and square vents; three-part division of storefront with the easternmost two parts having a transomed single-leaf entry door flanked by windows and the westernmost part having a two-bay facade of transomed doorway and one window. Ca. 1930. (photo 46)
- 78 C 114. Mark's Fish Market. Two-story brick commercial building with patterned brickwork cornice and three-bay upper facade with new sash and one original six-over-six sash; first story features a transomed doorway with original glazed door opening into the stairway which is flanked by two storefronts of differing widths; the wider eastern storefront has a window flanked by two doorways and the narrower western portion has a display window and one doorway; some original transoms survive; rockfaced concrete block covering. Ca. 1930. (photo 46)
- 79 C 116. F & M Shoe Store. One-story three-bay brick commercial building with molded projecting metal cornice and brickwork panel; center-bay transomed doorway with glazed doors is flanked by windows. Ca. 1925. (photo 46)
- 80 C 116 one/half. H & M Beauty Supply. One-story brick commercial building with rock-faced cement block covering and brickwork panel; three-bay storefront with double-leaf doors flanked by windows; transom glass has been replaced by plywood. Ca. 1930. (photo 46)
- 81 C 118. Disco Sounds and Lou's. One-story brick commercial building with molded projecting metal cornice, brickwork panels, and all original infill; divided into three storefronts with infill consisting of both single-leaf and double-leaf entry doors and windows situated over molded panels. Ca. 1935. (photo 46)
- 82 C 200-02. Insta-Color Furniture, TV & Appliances Rental. One-story brick commercial building with slightly shaped parapet, brickwork panels, and three-bay storefront division; end bays have either single-leaf or double-leaf doors flanked by windows over panels, center bay has only windows over panels; original transoms survive. Ca. 1930. (photo 46, 47)

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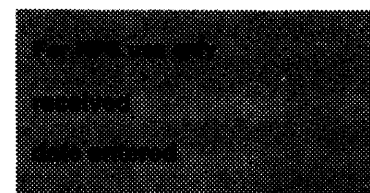
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JOHNSON STREET-EAST

- 83 C 204-06. Furniture Barn and Brown's Barber Shop. One-story metal-clad commercial building with two storefronts; the western storefront is a two-bay composition of double-leaf doors and a window; the eastern storefront is a random arrangement of doorway, display window, and a window opening filled with four-over-four, double-hung sash; no transoms. Ca. 1935. (photo 47)
- 84 C 208. One-story metal-clad commercial building with high parapet facade in front of gable end; three -bay arrangement of doorway flanked by windows; facade covering of a combination of wood siding and plywood. Ca. 1935. (photo 47)
- 85 NC 208C. One-story two-bay concrete-block shack with shed-roof canopy. Ca. 1950.
- 86 M 210. Hollowell Railroad Salvage. One-story concrete-block commercial building with aluminum facade covering and modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1935. (photo 48)
- 87 C 212-220. Stanley's. One-story brick commercial building with slightly shaped parapet, brickwork panels, original transom, and some carara glass facing the storefront; modern glass infill. Ca. 1935. (photo 48)
- 88 C 300-02-04-06-08-10-12-14. One-story brick commercial building that may have begun life as separate buildings and were later unified; all but one storefront features a single-bay transomed doorway flanked by windows with five of the storefronts having original infill; three storefronts are altered and one storefront has partial original infill; upper facade is unified by unsympathetic aluminum storefront covering. By 1918. (photo 49)
- 89 C 316-18-20. Kornfield's, Inc. 318-20 is a one-story brick commercial building obscured by the same aluminum facade covering that continues westerly down the 300 block of Johnson Street; four cast-iron posts separated from the building like panels are visible on the front of the building which has been unsympathetically altered by a deeply recessed modern, glass, storefront treatment; a pair of relocated original doors survive. By 1918. (photos 59,50)
- 90 C 322-24. M. Diamonds. Two-story brick commercial building with deeply projecting molded metal cornice and patterned brickwork; three-bay upper facade with the center bay filled with paired nine-over-nine, double-hung sash; end bays are filled with three, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash; original transoms; storefront altered by modern, glass, storefront treatment with some original doors surviving in new locations; stairway door located in eastern end bay. Ca. 1910. (photos 41,50,51)

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JOHNSON STREET-EAST

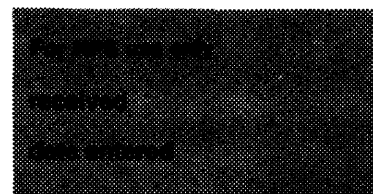
- 91 C 326. Hunt's Furniture and Appliance. Two-story brick commercial building with chamfered corner providing corner entrance; brickwork panels and one-over-one, double-hung sash in second-story bays; original corner entrance of double-leaf doors set beneath a transom; first-story infill has been remodeled with modern, glass, storefront treatment and an original pair of double-leaf doors has been relocated. Ca. 1920. (photo 51)

JOHNSON STREET-WEST

- 92 I 101. Unsightly used car lot.
- 93 M 129. Vacant and Bud's Supper Club. One-story brick commercial building with rockfaced cement block covering and dentiled cornice; divided into two storefronts that are totally and unsympathetically altered by combination of metal, plywood, and glass facade treatment. Ca. 1930. (photo 52)
- 94 C 131-33-35. Doyle's Cafe and the Rummage Place. One-story brick commercial building with patterned brickwork cornice, stuccoed panels banded by patterned brickwork, and transoms; divided into three storefronts with transomed center-bay double-leaf doors flanked by windows; some alteration of infill but reasonably intact. Ca. 1930. (photo 52)
- 95 C 139. Delta Pawn Shop. One-story brick commercial building with slightly shaped parapet, stuccoed panel banded by patterned brickwork, transoms, and center-bay double-leaf doors recessed behind display windows. Ca. 1925. (photo 52)
- 96 C 140. Railway Passenger Station. One-story brick railroad passenger station with hipped roof and segmentally arched window and doorway openings; five-bay Johnson Street facade features center-bay hipped-roof rectangular bay; unsympathetically altered 1970's rehabilitation as Greenwood Senior Citizens Center. By 1918. (photo 53)
- 97 C 211-13. City Laundry. One-story brick commercial building with shaped parapet, brickwork panels, and division into two storefront; each three-bay storefront features double-leaf doors flanked by windows with the western half intact and the eastern half altered by modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1930.

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LAMAR STREET

- 98 M 501. One-story brick commercial building with recessed panels defining the division of the building into four, storefront bays; all infill is unsympathetically altered by modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1925.
- 99 M 503. One-story brick commercial building faced with deteriorated and unsympathetic use of carara glass panels; probably was originally separate buildings that were united by single facade treatment; modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 54)
- 100 C 508. Gene Allen Sales and Service. One-story, three-bay brick commercial building with double-leaf doors in central entry flanked by windows; transoms infilled with plywood; recessed brickwork panels on the facade. Ca. 1930.
- 101 C 511. Patsy's (originally Juchheim Wagon Works). Two-story brick commercial building with brickwork panels; fifteen-bay upper story with metal, pivot, window sash; five-bay first-story facade with new, glass infill in all but the center-bay driveway opening. Ca. 1920. (photos 54, 55)

MAIN STREET

- 102 M 205-11. One-story brick commercial building divided into four storefronts by recessed panels above transom level; altered by unsympathetic infill of yellow brick. By 1918.
- 103 C 217. Greenwood Grill. One-story brick commercial building with dentiled cornice and brickwork panel in upper facade; three-bay storefront with center-bay entrance flanked by windows set over molded panels; facade altered but some original millwork survives in the infill. By 1918.
- 104 P 300. First Presbyterian Church. Brick church building with the northern older portion being constructed in 1904 in the Romanesque Revival Style and the southern newer portion being constructed ca. 1920 in the Gothic Revival Style; successful union of two different architectural types into one building. The northern section features a gable-end facade with dentiled cornice and a semi-circular arched window opening in the upper facade. Attached to the front is a flat-roofed porch whose southern end is enclosed as a vestibule entrance. The porch features short, round, cement or stone columns with decorated capitals, and the columns rest upon a brick porch wall. At the northeast corner of the building is a three-stage tower that provides a second vestibule entrance and features a battlemented parapet. The southern newer section also has a gable-end facade with corner tower to echo the older portion and features a lavish use of stone decoration at the top of the corner tower and on the projecting slightly buttressed central entrance. (photo 56)

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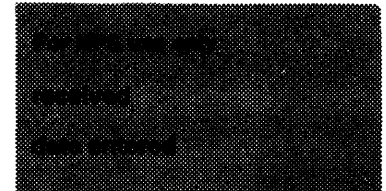
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MAIN STREET (continued)

- 105 C 310. McGeoy Building. Two-story brick commercial building with yellow-brick facade decorated with ceramic tile panel; four, second-story casement windows are divided by wooden pilasters and grouped within a shouldered architrave surround; original stairway door survives in southern end-bay doorway; transoms obscured and infill of northern bays is altered; northern facade features oriel window with shed-roof canopy. Ca. 1925. (photo 57)
- 106 NC 312. St. Francis Community Development Federal Credit Bureau. One-story brick commercial building with roof overhang sheathed in metal; infill is partial brick and glass. Ca. 1950. (photos 57,58)
- 107 C 314. Blount's Bookkeeping. One-story brick commercial building with brickwork panel; transom is obscured and the first-story infill is completely altered by a modern, glass storefront treatment. Ca. 1925. (photo 58)
- 108 M 324. Dr. John Smith, Dentist. A brick gas station with front wall set on the diagonal; the interesting feature of the building is the large flat-roofed canopy with curved corner that extends to the sidewalk on the Main Street and Church Street elevations. Art Moderne. Ca. 1950 remodeling of older service station. (photos 28,59)
- 109 I 406. Greenwood Police Department. Two-story yellow-brick police facility with exposed aggregate cornice, base, and modified pilasters that frame narrow, vertical window openings; the entrance is defined as a two-story recess at the southeast corner of the building where a glass wall lights the two-story entrance foyer. Ca. 1965.
- 110 C 407. Delta Steam Laundry. One-story brick commercial building with a five-bay shaped parapet atop the seven-bay facade which has a three-bay northern side wing; the entrance is located in the center bay beneath the parapet; window and doorway openings feature segmentally arched heads and windows are filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; doorway infill is altered. By 1918. (photo 60)
- 111 C 410-12. NCR Corporation. One-story brick commercial building divided into two storefront of three bays each; each bay features a center recessed entrance flanked by windows; storefront reasonably intact. Ca. 1925.
- 112 C 411. One-story brick gas station with steeply pitched gabled roof and projecting gabled peak sheltering a rectangular bay window; one-story gabled-roof wings extend from both the northern and southern elevations; the northern wing features a garage opening defined by a gabled projection; the southern wing originally housed rest rooms and has been slightly altered by an office renovation. Ca. 1935. (photo 61)

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MAIN STREET (continued)

- 113 C 414. Mississippi Action for Progress. One-story brick commercial building with original transoms but storefront altered; one original door survives. Ca. 1925.
- 114 C 416. Madole's Bakery. One-story brick commercial building with decorative brickwork panels having stone or cement corner blocks; leaded-glass transom; central entrance flanked by display windows is altered but retains original storefront configuration; windows are set over marble panels. Ca. 1925. (photo 62)
- 115 NC 500-502. Dr. Solomon Holman, M.D. One-story brick office building with random placement of two solid doors and one glazed door beside a window. Ca. 1960. (photo 52)
- 116 C 503. Vacant. One-story four-bay brick commercial building with shaped parapet, dentiled cornice, corbelled panels, and sawtooth panels; three segmentally arched openings, one of which retains original infill; were filled with windows over molded panels; northernmost end bay contained doorway, now altered to a window. By 1918. (photo 63)
- 117 C 504. Vacant. Two-story brick commercial building with brick cornice; five-bay second-story facade features one-over-one, double-hung sash; stone lintels and sills; first-story altered with the southern half infilled with stucco and no openings and with the northern half altered but retaining some original infill. Ca. 1920.
- 118 C 506. Antoon's. Two-story brick commercial building occupying a corner location with nine by eleven bays; brick dentiled cornice; second-story intact and filled with narrow one-over-one, double-hung sash set within recessed panels on the Main Street elevation; two Main Street second-story bays are filled with paired sash; first-story altered by modern, glass, storefront treatment. Ca. 1910. (photo 64)
- 119 C 508. Steele Furniture Company. Two-story, two by eleven-bay, brick commercial building with bays defined by brick pilasters; each bay originally filled with paired window sash except for the southern bay of the Main Street facade which is filled with three sash; windows have multi-light, metal, pivot sash; entry doorway altered. Ca. 1925. (photo 65)
- 120 C 515. Delta Feed Company. One-story two-bay brick commercial building with dentiled cornice; Main Street facade has central opening with single-leaf glazed door set within transom and sidelights; loading docks are on southern side elevation, By 1918. (photos 4, 66)

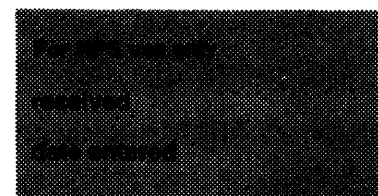
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MAIN STREET (continued)

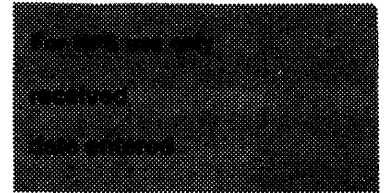
- 121 C 601. Greenwood Electronics. One-story yellow brick commercial building with modern, glass storefront treatment; three pairs of original, double-leaf glazed doors survive within the new infill. Ca. 1925.
- 122 C 606. One of four, one-story two-bay frame shotgun houses with gable-end facades, exposed rafter ends, and projecting full-width hipped-roof porch altered by replacement of original wooden supports with iron supports. Ca. 1918.
- 123 C 607. Dantone's. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, patterned upper sash in gable end, and enclosed full-width porch with parapet commercial facade. Ca. 1918. (photo 67)
- 124 C 608. One of four, one-story two-bay frame shotgun houses with gable-end facades, exposed rafter ends, and projecting full-width hipped-roof porch altered by replacement of original wooden supports with iron supports. By 1918. (photo 68)
- 125 C 609-11. One-story shingle-clad frame residence with gabled roof, projecting gabled ell; facade altered; projecting from the southern front of the house is a one-story brick commercial building with rockfaced cement flock covering. By 1918.
- 126 C 610. One of four, one-story two-bay frame shotgun houses with gable-end facades, exposed rafter ends, and projecting full-width hipped-roof porch altered by replacement of original wooden supports with iron supports. By 1918.
- 127 C 612. One of four, one-story two-bay frame shotgun houses with gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, and projecting full-width hipped-roof porch altered by replacement of original wooden supports with iron supports. By 1918.
- 128 C 613. Woody's Washeteria. Two-story brick commercial building with second-story shed-roof porch supported by turned posts linked by a rectangular-sectioned balustrade; three-bay second-story facade features center-bay doorway flanked by windows filled with one-over-one, double-hung sash; first-story facade is altered by retains original transomed stairway doorway in northern end bay. By 1918. (photo 69)

PEARL STREET

- 129 C 105-07-09. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection fronted by an additional ornamental, projecting, gabled rectangular bay with bracketed cornice and decorative shingles; five-bay shed-roof porch supported by turned columns; decorative wooden, circular vents in gable ends; bays of facade have been altered for apartment conversion; windows altered by new sash; once faced Main Street and was relocated to face Pearl Street. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 70)

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

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



Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District

Continuation sheet Greenwood, Leflore Co., MS **Item number** 7

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

PEARL STREET (continued)

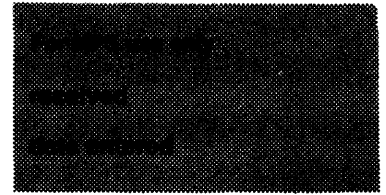
- 130 M 111. One-story shed-roof metal-clad building with three-bay westerly facade and garage opening in eastern wing; shed-roof awning shelters the three-bay facade with central entrance. Ca. 1935.
- 131 C 203. One-story frame residence with hipped roof that was originally constructed as a duplex with undercut porches at the southwest and southeast corners; a box column of the southeast porch (now partially enclosed) survives, but the millwork of the southwest porch has been removed. By 1918.
- 132 C 207. One-story frame residence with gable-end facade, exposed rafter ends, and single-bay entrance porch with gabled roof supported by battered box columns atop brick piers. Ca. 1925.

WALTHALL STREET

- 133 C 401. Holmes Florist. Blanton House. One-and-a-half story frame residence with gable-on-hip roof, gabled projections, gabled dormer, and gabled polygonal bay on facade; full-width gallery that wraps around the northern side elevation; dentiled cornice on gabled dormer and gallery which is supported by fluted Ionic columns; leaded-glass doorway transom; facade altered by conversion to flower shop; gallery unsympathetically enclosed with glass. Colonial Revival. Ca. 1905. (photo 71)
- 134 C 403. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled-bay projection, and three-bay porch which suffers from removal of original millwork which has been replaced by battered box columns atop brick piers. Ca. 1900.
- 135 C 405 and 405 one-half. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection, and two-bay porch supported by bracketed turned posts; bays on the facade have been altered. 405 one-half is a one-story three-bay frame tenant house adjacent to the south which features a gable-end facade with gabled and bracketed hood sheltering the center-bay doorway. Ca. 1900.
- 136 NC 409. Vacant lot.
- 137 C 410. One-story frame residence with gabled roof, gabled ell projection with polygonal bay featuring corner brackets and matched boards arranged diagonally and vertically; hipped-roof two-bay porch altered by replacement of original millwork with brick piers and brick porch wall. Ca. 1900. (photo 72)

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WALTHALL STREET (continued)

138 C 412. One-story frame residence with hipped roof, gabled dormer with vergeboard, and undercut gallery that wraps around the northern and southern side elevations; porch altered by replacement of original millwork with brick piers linked by a brick porch wall that has been stuccoed on the facade. Queen Anne. Ca. 1895. (photo 72)

WASHINGTON STREET-WEST

139 P Elks Club. Two-story five-bay brick club building with mansion form, truncated hipped roof, and partially raised basement story; fronted by a three-bay, giant-order, flat-roofed portico with modillioned cornice as part of a full entablature with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae; the portico is supported by round Doric columns; the three central windows of the second-story facade are fronted by railed balconies, and all second-story windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash set beneath transoms; first-story windows and end-bay, second-story windows are topped with keystones, and first-story windows are filled with six-over-one, double-hung sash; the three central openings of the first-story facade feature keystone arches with the central doorway having a semi-circular transom of mosaic tile with elk head set above double-leaf glazed doors set within sidelights; a one-story flat-roofed porch supported by brick piers set in front of turned wooden Doric columns extends from the eastern side elevation; original significant cast-iron lamp posts survive. Neo-Classical Revival. 1913. (photo 73)

140 C 110-12-14. Peteet Insurance Agency, The Curl, and Allen's Professional Hair Care. One-story brick commercial building with recessed panels defining three storefronts; the easternmost, two storefronts have original infill of single-leaf glazed door and window over molded panels, but the westernmost storefront has been altered by the application of formstone and by unsympathetic brick and glass infill. Ca. 1925.

41 NC 116. Vacant lot used for parking.

RIGHT PLACE

42 M 101. Greenwood Utilities. Brick utility plant with architecturally significant early section featuring semi-circular openings filled with glass in fanlight effect; some later additions were well designed and decrease in height to reveal the semi-circular windows of the older section; cast-concrete bas relief ornament; later flat-roofed brick office building constructed in 1954; original portion standing by 1918.

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 checked="" 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 1890–1935 **Builder/Architect** see inventory

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District is located south of the Cotton Row Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. These two adjoining historic districts contain the most important collection of commercial buildings historically associated with Mississippi's post-Civil War cotton boom. The Cotton Row Historic District encompasses the commercial development closest to the bank of the Yazoo River and has a high concentration of cotton offices. The Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District includes the commercial area that developed along the city's converging railroad tracks and the streets running north and south to connect the riverfront and railroad developments. The city's hotels and most of its retail establishments opened for business within the boundaries of this district.

The earliest area of commercial development in Greenwood occurred along the banks of the Yazoo River when the river offered the only means of transporting the cotton grown in the Delta. In 1886, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad introduced service to the city, and the railroad quickly replaced the river as the major means of shipping cotton. Commercial development expanded rapidly from the banks of the Yazoo River to Carrollton and Johnson Streets, the two streets bordering the railroad tracts on the north and south, and to Main and Howard Streets, the two main commercial streets running north and south to connect the riverfront and railroad commercial developments.

Although Greenwood had already arrived at its current position as the state's major cotton market by 1900, the city experienced its most rapid periods of growth in the decades following 1900. Between 1900 and 1907, the population of the city increased from about 3,000 to over 7,000, and the town continued to grow and prosper well into the 1930's. This growth in population and prosperity was accompanied by rapid expansion of the city's downtown commercial area. The Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District today comprises an architecturally and historically significant collection of commercial buildings, churches, and public buildings dating principally from 1890 to 1935. Architectural styles represented are Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, Neo-classical Revival, Victorian Gothic, and Bungalow. Also within the boundaries of the district is the state's largest cotton compress and storage yard.

Howard Street and Carrollton Avenue, two of the principal retail streets of downtown Greenwood, still exhibit the relatively unbroken facade lines characteristic of Greenwood before World War II. Demolition activity in the downtown area has focused principally on residential buildings with the result that the relatively intact commercial area is now flanked east and west by a wasteland of parking lots and intrusive drive-in facilities. Despite the competition of strip shopping complexes on the outskirts of town, downtown Greenwood is still today the retail center of the Greenwood area. Preservation and restoration of the downtown building stock would help insure the future of downtown Greenwood as a healthy commercial area and as the physical reflection of a town that was the center of cotton resurgence in Mississippi after the Civil War.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 49 acres (approximately)

Quadrangle name Greenwood, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

B

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|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

C

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| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

D

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|------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

E

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G

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H

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification See accompanying scale map.

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

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Warren Miller/preservation consultant

organization Historic Natchez Foundation

date June 25, 1985

street & number P. O. Box 1761

telephone (601) 442-2500

city or town Natchez

state Mississippi 39120

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Kenneth H. P. Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 25, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Ann Schlager

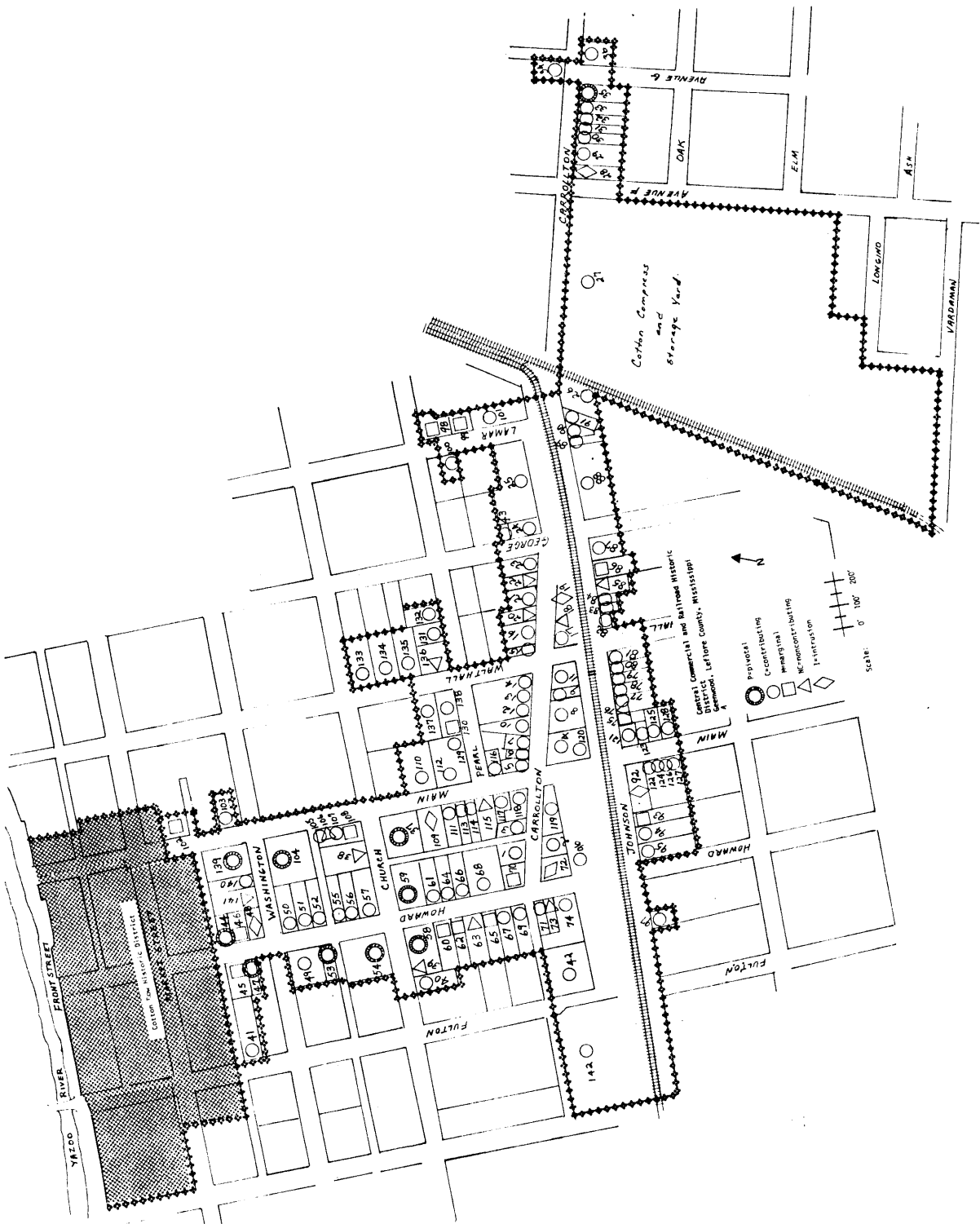
date 11/4/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



EXISTING AND ALLEGED BARRIERS

Cotton Compress and Storage Yard

Central Commercial and Historic District
 District, Lafourche County, Mississippi

- Private
- Contributing
- △ Historical
- ◇ Non-contributing
- ⊕ Intrusion

SCALE: 0' 100' 200'

