

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 NA

and/or common Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

Approximately the incorporated limits of the city of
street & number Greenwood but more specifically defined by natural NA not for publication

boundaries of rivers, a bayou, and federal and state highways
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" 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 & 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" 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 Greenwood Multiple Resource Area, which features a relatively flat terrain with areas of gentle undulation, includes most of the incorporated limits of Greenwood. The nominated area has natural boundaries formed by the Tallahatchie River, the Yazoo River, and Pelucia Bayou. The area is further bounded by Mississippi State Highway 7 and United States Highway 82. In addition to forming a portion of its southern boundary, the Yazoo River intersects the multiple resource area and divides it into northern and southern portions, which are linked at three points by bridges spanning the river. Levees protect both the northern and southern portions of the multiple resource area from Yazoo River flooding and also appear at other locations within the area to provide protection from the Tallahatchie River and Pelucia Bayou. A concrete flood wall has been constructed along a portion of the southern bank of the Yazoo River at the western end of Front Street and the eastern end of River Road.

Greenwood began as a small settlement known as Williams Landing, named for John Williams who acquired a 162-acre tract of land on a high point on the Yazoo River. The Williams Landing site is located just west of the junction of the Yazoo River and Pelucia Bayou, about two miles south of where the Yalabusha River flows into the Yazoo, and is included within the boundaries of the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District. No marker designates the site, which is located on the river bank below the levee that runs along Front Street between George Street and the Pelucia Bayou bridge.

The location of Greenwood on a high spot on the Yazoo and in the middle of the Delta made it a popular shipping point for cotton grown in the Mississippi Delta during the pre-Civil War period. However, only one antebellum building survives in the survey area, and it is a small portion of a larger house that was relocated and remodeled around 1900. The house lies outside the boundaries of nominated districts, and its relocation and remodeling preclude its individual listing in the National Register. Two other properties in the survey area, both located in the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District, are associated with the pre-Civil War development of the town. The Old Greenwood Cemetery has tombstones dating to the mid-nineteenth century, and the adjoining Greenwood City Park was originally a companion cemetery for black citizens.

Greenwood's growth from a small settlement on the Yazoo River to a thriving community that became Mississippi's largest cotton market resulted from the development of the federal levee system and changes in the way that cotton grown in Mississippi was marketed. The post-Civil War construction of levees opened up hundreds of thousands of acres of rich Delta land, and the cotton grown in the Delta began to be marketed in Mississippi rather than being shipped to New Orleans or Memphis. By 1900, Greenwood had achieved its present position as the state's largest cotton market. The earliest buildings in the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area reflect the city's initial growing period during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Buildings dating to the 1880's and 90's consist primarily of cotton offices in the Cotton Row Historic District and Queen Anne cottages scattered about in the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District, the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District, and the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District, which has the only grouping of such residences.

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The typical cotton office is a one-story, three-bay, brick building with central entrance. This same, simple building type is also the most popular form for the small retail stores in the Cotton Row and Central Commercial and Railroad historic districts. These buildings often feature cast-iron posts, many of which are separated from, but attached to, the front walls by iron lattice panels. The typical, Greenwood Queen Anne cottage was one-storied with a gabled bay and porch trimmed with gingerbread millwork. Only two houses of two-story height with Queen Anne detailing survive in Greenwood.

By 1900, Greenwood had already become the cotton marketing center of the state, but its most rapid growth and its greatest period of prosperity occurred during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Greenwood's commercial development reflects the early twentieth-century expansion of the local economy. The one-story cotton offices and retail stores of downtown Greenwood soon became interspersed with two-story brick commercial buildings, hotels, churches, and fine public buildings. Builders replaced and interspersed the downtown Queen Anne cottages with grander Neo-classical Revival and Colonial Revival residences. Greater control of flooding also allowed many of the newly rich to build grand mansion houses on the River Road along the southern bank of the Yazoo River. Development north of the Yazoo River did not occur until the end of the first decade of the twentieth century with the development of the Boulevard Subdivision, which stretches from the Yazoo River to the Tallahatchie River. The Grand Boulevard Historic District contains a highly significant collection of early twentieth century architecture. By the 1930's, Greenwood was probably one of America's most beautiful small cities due to its picturesque siting on the banks of the Yazoo River, the high quality of its twentieth-century architecture, and its beautiful tree-lined streets.

The streets of Greenwood are laid out in a grid plan that is interrupted by the irregular course of the Yazoo River and by the intersection of two major sets of railroad tracks. The density is moderate to high with the area of highest density being the commercial area where many of the buildings share common walls. The lowest density is found along the Grand Boulevard in the Grand Boulevard Historic District and along the River Road in the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District, where the finer houses feature larger, landscaped lawns. Demolition to create parking lots in the historic districts south of the Yazoo River has considerably lowered the structural density in these areas. However, Howard Street and Carrollton Avenue in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District and Market Street in the Cotton Row Historic District still exhibit almost unbroken lines of buildings built to the street. The residences in the historic districts south of the Yazoo River are generally placed approximately twenty to forty feet back from the sidewalk except along the River Road where several of the residences have front lawns from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. The facade line of the Grand Boulevard Historic District is fairly regular with residences set back approximately fifty feet from the street.

The most beautifully landscaped district is the Grand Boulevard Historic District where the developers included the formal planting of oak trees as part of the development of the neighborhood. Towering oak trees, planted at the beginning of the twentieth century, provide abundant shade not only for the Grand Boulevard but also for the cross streets in the historic district. The western portion of Washington Street in the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District is also shaded by street trees. Other residential neighborhoods derive shade from an occasional

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street tree and from large trees in the yards of individual properties. The Cotton Row and Central Commercial and Railroad historic districts are the least shaded, but the city's historic preservation commission has initiated a street tree planting program for the downtown. Neither the Greenwood City Park nor the Greenwood City Cemetery has any significant landscape features except for the early twentieth-century gazebo structure in the park.

Structures within the district are limited to the Greenwood City Park gazebo, garages, playhouses, playground equipment, and the cotton compress and storage yard in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Objects in the district include a small number of fences and the few remaining tombstones in the Old Greenwood City Cemetery. The only historic site within the multiple resource area is the Williams Landing site.

The architectural character of the resource area is predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century in character. Architectural styles represented include Queen Anne, Neo-classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, Tudor, Italian Renaissance, Prairie, Spanish Eclectic, and Bungalow. Greenwood's greatest period of prosperity was during the early twentieth century, and this is reflected in the higher quality of the buildings constructed after 1900. Greater detail about styles, dates of construction, types of construction, classification type, ornamentation, uses, and condition is given in the district nominations.

Planned open spaces within the survey area south of the Yazoo River are the Old Greenwood Cemetery, the Greenwood City Park, and the railroad track park-like area. Parking lots, which are usually unsightly, constitute other open areas within the district. Natural open spaces within the district are the banks of the Yazoo River.

The multiple resource area contains eight recorded archaeological sites, most of which are earth middens with some shell. Six of the sites are located in the northeastern portion of the resource area along the western bank of the Tallahatchie River near its junction with the Yalobusha River. One site is located on the north side of the Yazoo River near the beginning of the Grand Boulevard, and the another site is located on the south side of the Yazoo River, east of U.S. Highway 82, near the Greenwood City Hospital. Three of these sites are considered by archaeologists to be eligible for listing in the National Register and not one is located within the boundaries of any of the nominated historic districts. More specific information about the significance of these archaeological sites is contained in the statement of significance section of the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area nomination.

The Greenwood Multiple Resource Area nomination is the outgrowth of a survey of the incorporated limits of Greenwood undertaken in 1982 by private consultant Mary Ellen Bowen, employed by the city of Greenwood. In 1985, this 1982 survey was updated and a multiple resource area nomination prepared by Mary Warren Miller, preservation consultant with the Historic Natchez Foundation, under contract to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The purpose of the survey was to identify all properties and districts within the incorporated limits of Greenwood eligible individually or as districts for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The entire multiple resource area was surveyed on foot and by car with reference to city

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maps, tax maps, and Sanborn Insurance Maps. Rough boundaries of districts were drawn on the basis of the survey, and maps were prepared of these rough districts with buildings designated as pivotal, contributing, marginal, noncontributing, and intrusive. Final district boundaries were drawn on the basis of the values of the buildings on the maps. Individual nominations were prepared for buildings considered individually eligible for National Register listing but located outside the district boundaries. Archaeological testing was not performed as part of the Greenwood survey. The inclusion of information about significant archaeological sites is based on previous survey information on file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 see inventory

Builder/Architect see inventory

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Greenwood Multiple Resource Area contains Mississippi's most significant collection of buildings associated with the marketing of cotton and the state's post-Civil War cotton boom. The nominated area includes the Cotton Row Historic District listed in the National Register in 1980, the Four Corners Historic District listed in 1985, the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District, the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District, the River Road and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District, and the Grand Boulevard Historic District. Nine significant properties located inside the multiple resource area but outside district boundaries are included as individually nominated properties. Two buildings previously listed individually in the National Register, the Provine House (element 33 in the Grand Boulevard Historic District) and the Whittington House (element 17 in the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District) are now located within district boundaries.

Greenwood (population 20,515) is located in the heart of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, that rich fertile region of Mississippi that stretches from Vicksburg to Memphis and is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River and on the east by the Yazoo River. The town began as a small settlement called Williams Landing, named for John Williams who, in 1834, acquired a 162-acre tract of land on a high point on the Yazoo River. The Williams Landing site is included within the boundaries of the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District.

In 1844, the town was officially organized as Greenwood, named in honor of Greenwood Leflore, the last chief of the Choctaw Indians east of the Mississippi River. Born in 1800, Leflore was elected chief in the 1820's and was involved in the Dancing Rabbit Treaty negotiations that resulted in the westward movement of the Choctaw Indians in the 1830's. Greenwood Leflore, however, did not move westward with the Choctaws. He chose to remain in Mississippi and reputedly profited from government grants given in repayment for his role in negotiating the Dancing Rabbit Treaty. Leflore became a cotton planter and one of the area's most substantial citizens. He died in 1865, not long before a newly created county was named Leflore in his honor and Greenwood became its county seat.

Before the Civil War, Greenwood's participation in the creation of Mississippi's great cotton kingdom was limited to being a shipping point for cotton grown in the Delta. Although its population was only 150 in 1852, Greenwood's location in the very center of the Delta and on one of the highest points on the Yazoo River made it a relatively busy shipping port. During this period of the state's history, cotton grown in Mississippi was marketed in New Orleans or Memphis, rather than in Natchez or the other cotton towns in the state.

After the Civil War, the development of the federal levee system opened up hundreds of thousands of acres to cotton production in the Delta. Earlier, the annual flooding had prohibited the full exploitation of the fertile Delta soil. By the 1890's, cotton production in Mississippi had surpassed the peak production during the years prior to the Civil War, and the Mississippi Delta became the center of the state's second great cotton kingdom.

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The Delta region was the only area in the entire South to show consistent profits from cotton cultivation in the later part of the nineteenth century. Cotton production continued to increase throughout the first third of the twentieth century until the Great Depression signaled the end of the second cotton kingdom era.

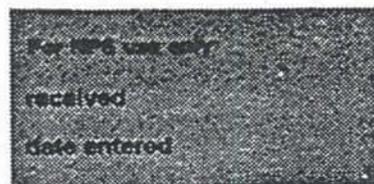
Changes in the way that cotton was marketed were primarily responsible for Greenwood's transformation from a small settlement to one of the state's most rapidly growing communities. Rather than being shipped from the Delta and marketed in New Orleans and Memphis, as had been the practice before the Civil War, cotton began to be graded, sold, and shipped from the Delta directly to the buyers. Greenwood's location on the Yazoo River in the heart of the Delta and the introduction of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad in 1836 combined to assure the city its position as the marketing center for Delta cotton. Cotton offices began to appear first along Front and Market, the streets closest to the southern bank of the Yazoo River. In a typical cotton office were graders, who determined the quality of the cotton, and factors, who acted as agents for the planters in the sale of the cotton.

In addition to the cotton offices, the streets of downtown Greenwood rapidly became filled with other commercial enterprises necessary to conduct the Delta's most important business. Plantation supply stores, banks, insurance companies, law offices, retail establishments, and hotels opened in downtown Greenwood, which had a northern area of commercial development along the river and a southern area along the railroad tracks, which roughly parallel the river about five blocks to the south. These northern and southern commercial areas were quickly linked by commercial development along Main and Howard streets which run in a southerly direction from the Yazoo River. The northern commercial area, which includes a substantial number of cotton offices, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 as the Cotton Row Historic District. The southern railroad commercial area and the linking portions of Main and Howard streets are being nominated as the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

By 1900, Greenwood had already attained its position as the state's major cotton market, but cotton production in the Delta continued to increase dramatically until the Great Depression. The population of Greenwood more than doubled between 1900 and 1907, when it jumped from 3,000 to over 7,000. The town's prosperity was accompanied by increased civic pride that manifested itself in the construction of a new city hall in 1904, a monumental courthouse in 1907, grand public school buildings, a mansion style Elks Club, and new imposing churches for the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations.

Large numbers of Queen Anne style cottages were built in downtown Greenwood as the city moved toward its 1900 position as the state's major cotton market. After the turn of the century, builders replaced and interspersed these cottages with grander Neo-classical Revival and Colonial Revival residences. Greater control of river flooding opened up land along the southern bank of the Yazoo River for residential construction and many of the newly wealthy Greenwood residents built fine residences along the River Road west of the commercial area. Eastward expansion was limited by Felucia Bayou.

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These architecturally significant, residential areas of downtown are being nominated as the River Road and Western Downtown Residential Historic District and the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District.

Beginning about 1910, Greenwood began to expand residentially across the Yazoo River. Grand houses like the Provine House (element 33 in the Grand Boulevard Historic District) were constructed in the Boulevard Subdivision, a planned development that stretched from the Yazoo River northerly to the Tallahatchie River, which separated it from the cotton fields beyond. Extending the whole length of the subdivision from river to river is the Grand Boulevard, a wide, divided thoroughfare beautifully landscaped by formal planting of towering oak trees. This significant Greenwood neighborhood is being nominated as the Grand Boulevard Historic District.

The expansion of Greenwood's cotton economy continued until the Great Depression signaled a decline that was immediately reinforced by World War II and the mid-twentieth-century synthetic fabric boom. Some of the most architecturally significant residences were constructed on the eve of the Great Depression. Although not quite fifty years old, houses constructed through the depression years up to World War II are listed as contributing buildings, if they maintain the character established by earlier buildings in the district. A Tudor or Spanish Eclectic house constructed in 1925 is hardly discernible from a house of the same style constructed in 1938.

Greenwood's most notable buildings were designed by Chattanooga architect Reuben Harris Hunt, an outstanding and prolific designer of public buildings in the southeastern United States. The monumental, Neo-classical Leflore County Courthouse in the Cotton Row Historic District; the recently demolished Neo-classical First Baptist Church in the Four Corners Historic District; the Romanesque First Methodist Church (individual submission); and an outstanding Romanesque public school building that burned were all designed by Hunt. Other Tennessee architects who worked in Greenwood were H. M. White who is documented as having designed the Provine House (element 33 in the Grand Boulevard Historic District) and George Mahon who designed Rosemary, located at the end of the Grand Boulevard but submitted as an individual nomination due to its location outside the boundaries of the Grand Boulevard Historic District.

Buildings designed by local architect Frank R. McGeoy, himself originally a native of Tennessee, include the Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church (individual submission), the Sunday School Building of the First United Methodist Church (individual submission), the Beaman House (individual submission), the temple for Congregation Ahavath Rayim (element 21 in the Williams Landing and Eastern Downtown Residential Historic District), and 810 Grand Boulevard (element 60 in the Grand Boulevard Historic District.)

Buildings that individually possess state architectural significance are the Neo-classical Leflore County Courthouse in the Cotton Row Historic District and the Romanesque Revival First United Methodist Church (individual submission). Also of state significance was the Neo-classical First Baptist Church that constituted one-fourth of the Four Corners Historic District and was demolished within a few months of its National Register listing in 1985. All three of these outstanding buildings were designed by Reuben Harris Hunt.

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The Spanish Eclectic residence at 1012 Grand Boulevard (element 66 in the Grand Boulevard Historic District) will probably eventually be determined to possess state architectural significance when studied in relation to other Mississippi buildings representative of this 1920's style. In addition to the few buildings of possible state significance, the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area contains locally significant examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-classical Revival, Prairie, Bungalow, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Romanesque Revival, and Tudor styles.

The potential for prehistoric and historic archaeology is good. The multiple resource area contains eight recorded archaeological sites, three of which are considered eligible for listing in the National Register. Six of the sites, LF665 (Baytown), LF666 (Baytown and Tchula), LF667 (Baytown), LF668 (Baytown with some Mississippian), LF670 (Baytown), and LF672 (Baytown), are located in the northeastern portion of the resource area along the western bank of the Tallahatchie River near its junction with the Yalobusha River. Of these recorded sites, LF667 and LF668 are regarded by archaeologists as eligible for the National Register. Site LF523 (Baytown) is located on the north side of the Yazoo River near the beginning of the Grand Boulevard but outside the boundaries of the Grand Boulevard Historic District. An unnumbered, recently excavated site (Baytown) on the south side of the Yazoo River near the Greenwood City Hospital is also regarded by archaeologists as eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Demolition activity in Greenwood has centered primarily on residential buildings downtown with the result that the historic downtown residential neighborhoods have been considerably reduced in size and are now isolated from the central commercial area by a wasteland of parking lots and intrusive new construction. This demolition and intrusive new construction is responsible for the division of the downtown area into five distinct historic districts. What was once a cohesive commercial and residential downtown has been fragmented. Even the Boulevard Subdivision across the Yazoo River to the north has been eroded by demolition and intrusive new construction.

Most citizens of Greenwood, like many Mississippians, tend to regard buildings that were constructed after the Civil War as not historic and not worthy of preservation. Since the architectural significance of Greenwood is based on its late nineteenth and early twentieth-century character, preservation activities within the city have been almost non-existent. Very few communities in Mississippi would have witnessed the demolition of a building as fine as the First Baptist Church without a demonstration of public outrage. This outstanding, Neo-classical Revival, R. H. Hunt building was demolished in 1985, just a few months after its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Rehabilitation and restoration activities are limited to general fix-up efforts and little attention is given to retaining significant architectural features of buildings. Porches, ornamental millwork, and original window sash are being lost at an alarming rate.

The impetus for the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area nomination was the appointment of a city historic preservation commission. This commission has rightly focused its concern on the downtown commercial area of the city. Still the principal retail shopping area for the city, downtown Greenwood has great potential for restoration/rehabilitation

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activities. The preservation commission has initiated a street tree planting program and is trying to encourage downtown property owners to rehabilitate their historic buildings in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." The commission is optimistic that National Register recognition of Greenwood's architectural heritage will increase awareness among its citizens that the historic buildings of the city are worthy of preservation and that Greenwood residents will take a more active role in preserving the buildings that give Greenwood its distinctive character.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Brandford, Robert L. Cotton Kingdom of the New South. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 4,680 acres (approximately)

Quadrangle name Greenwood, Miss.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	7	6	4	5	5	0	3	7	1	5	8	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

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Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	5	7	5	6	4	8	5	3	7	1	0	4	2	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	5	7	5	6	4	8	5	3	7	1	5	8	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification The Greenwood Multiple Resource Area is bounded by the Tallahatchie River, Pelucia Bayou, State Highway 7, U.S. Highway 82, and the Yazoo River and is described more specifically as follows: beginning at a point where Pulicia Bayou crosses Miss. State Highway 7 and continuing in a southerly direction along the western side

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

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 August 1, 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 A. P. Pool

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 25, 1985

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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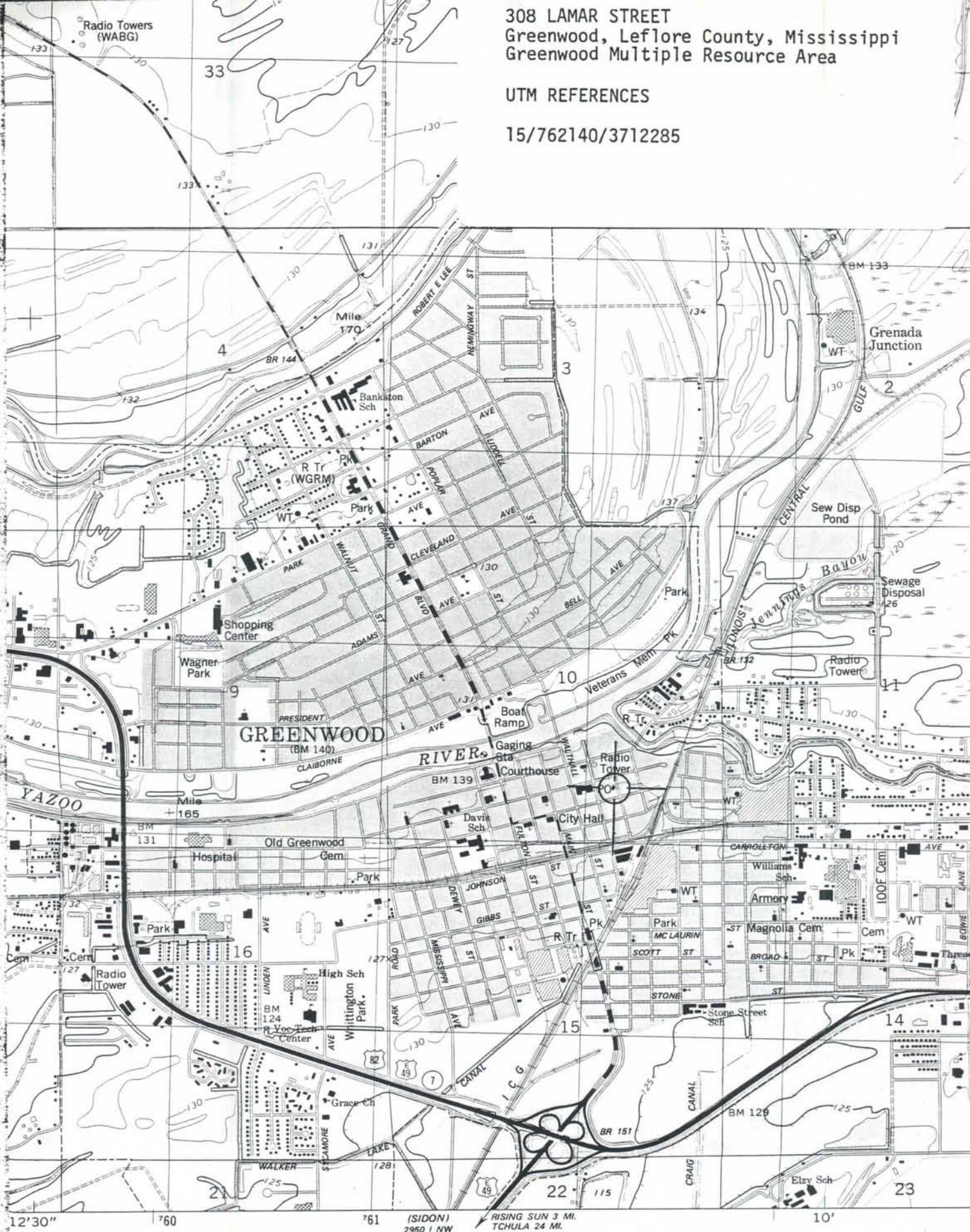
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308 LAMAR STREET
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

UTM REFERENCES

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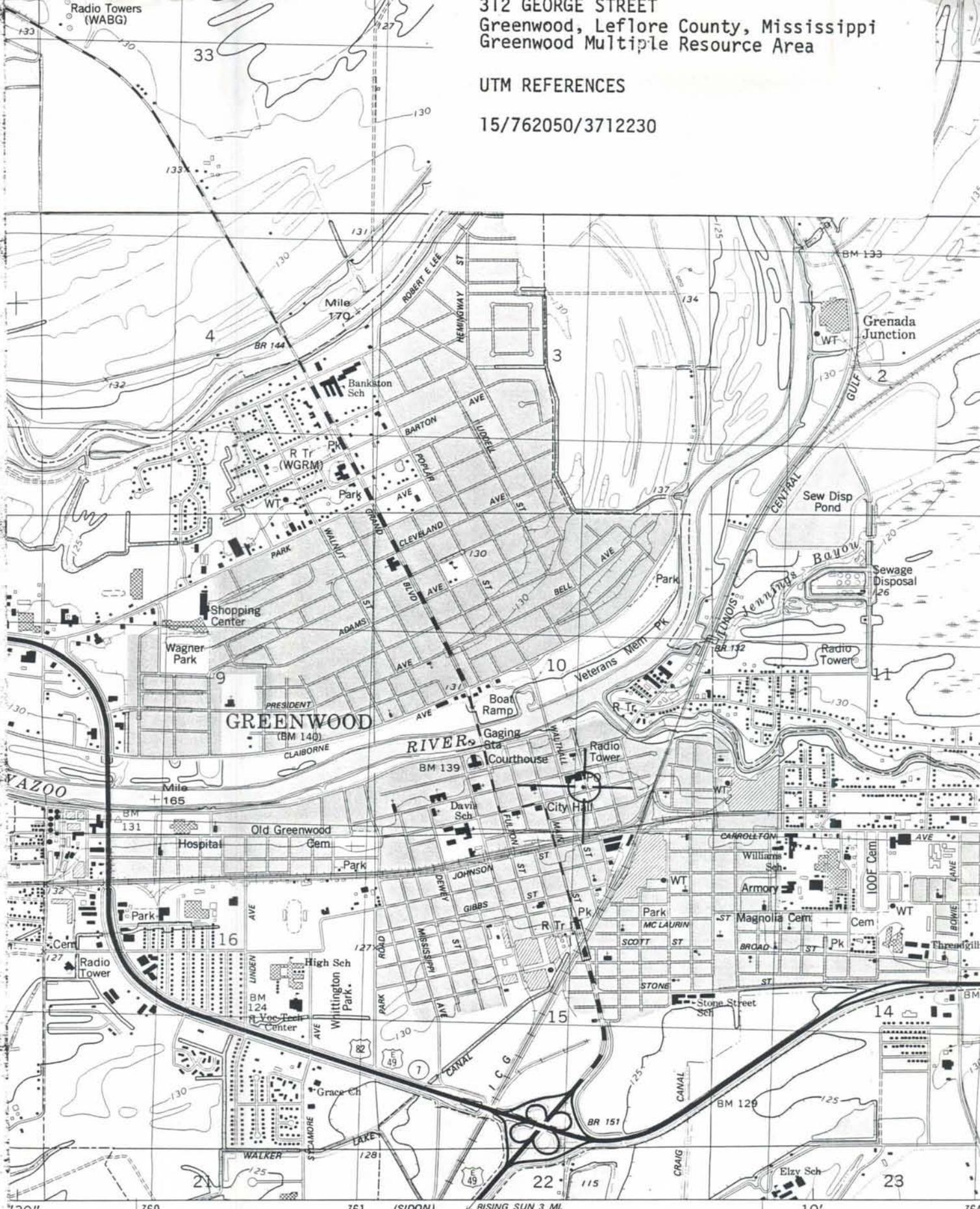


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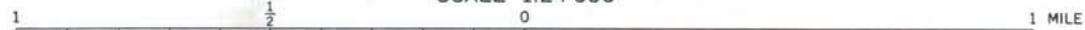
312 GEORGE STREET
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

UTM REFERENCES

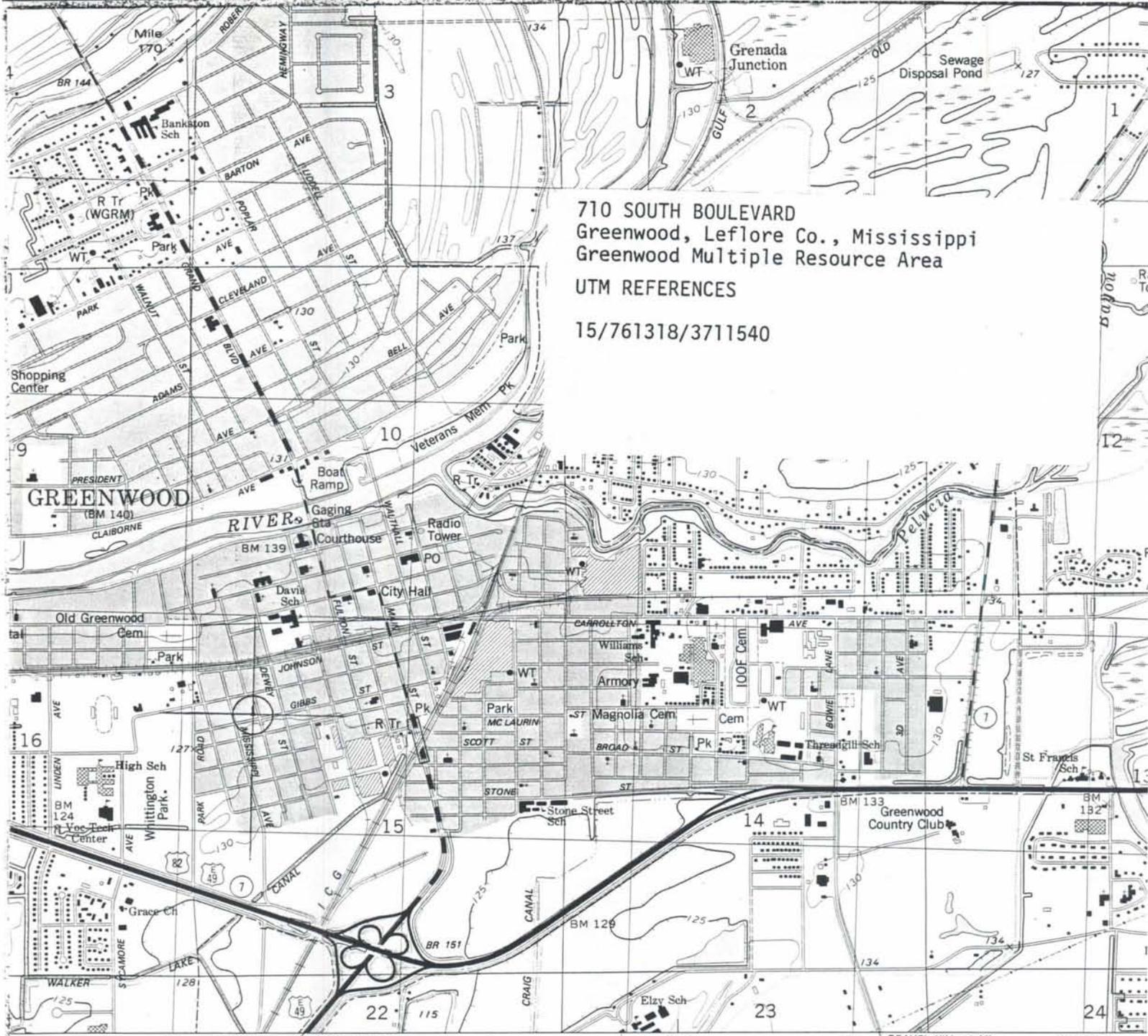
15/762050/3712230



SCALE 1:24 000

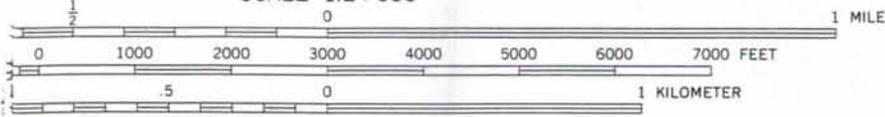


(SIDON) 2950 I NW
RISING SUN 3 MI.
TCHULA 24 MI.



761 (SIDON) 2950 I NW RISING SUN 3 MI. TCHULA 24 MI. 10' 764 GRAVEL HILL 11 MI. 765000E

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

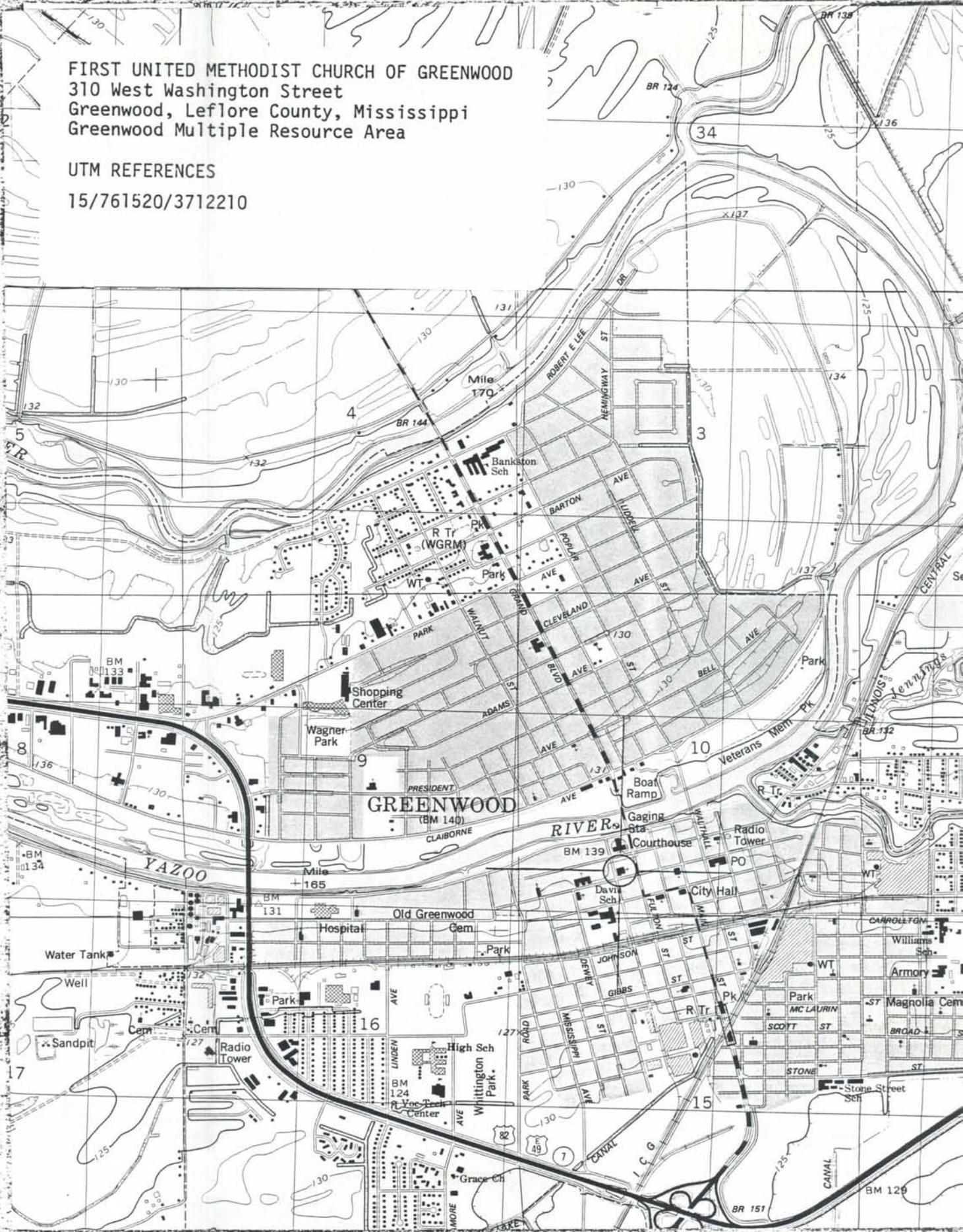
Primary
hard sur
Second
hard sur

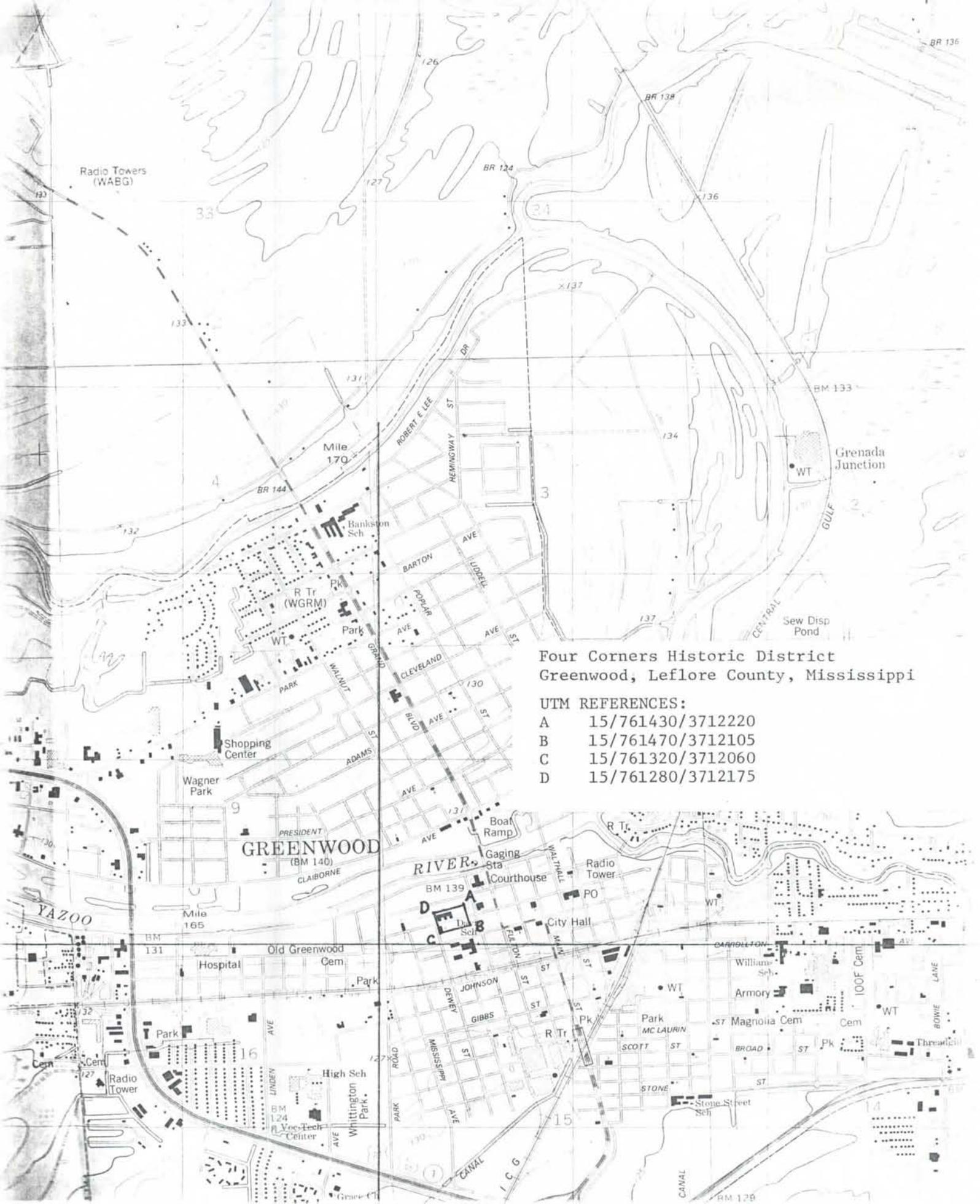
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF GREENWOOD
310 West Washington Street
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

UTM REFERENCES

15/761520/3712210





Radio Towers (WABG)

**Four Corners Historic District
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi**

- UTM REFERENCES:**
A 15/761430/3712220
B 15/761470/3712105
C 15/761320/3712060
D 15/761280/3712175

GREENWOOD
(BM 140)

RIVER

YAZOO

High Sch
Whittington Park

Stone Street Sch

Grenada Junction

Shopping Center

Wagner Park

Hospital

Park

Park

Banksion Sch

R Tr (WGRM)

Park

Park

Park

Gaging Sta

Courthouse

City Hall

City Hall

Park

Park

Park

Radio Tower

PO

Williams Sch

Armory

Park

Park

Park

ST Magnolia Cem

100F Cem

Thread

Thread

33

133

Mile 170

132

9

Mile 165

BM 131

32

127

126

BR 124

127

BR 138

136

BR 136

34

X137

BM 133

134

3

137

130

131

R Tr

BM 131

32

127

130

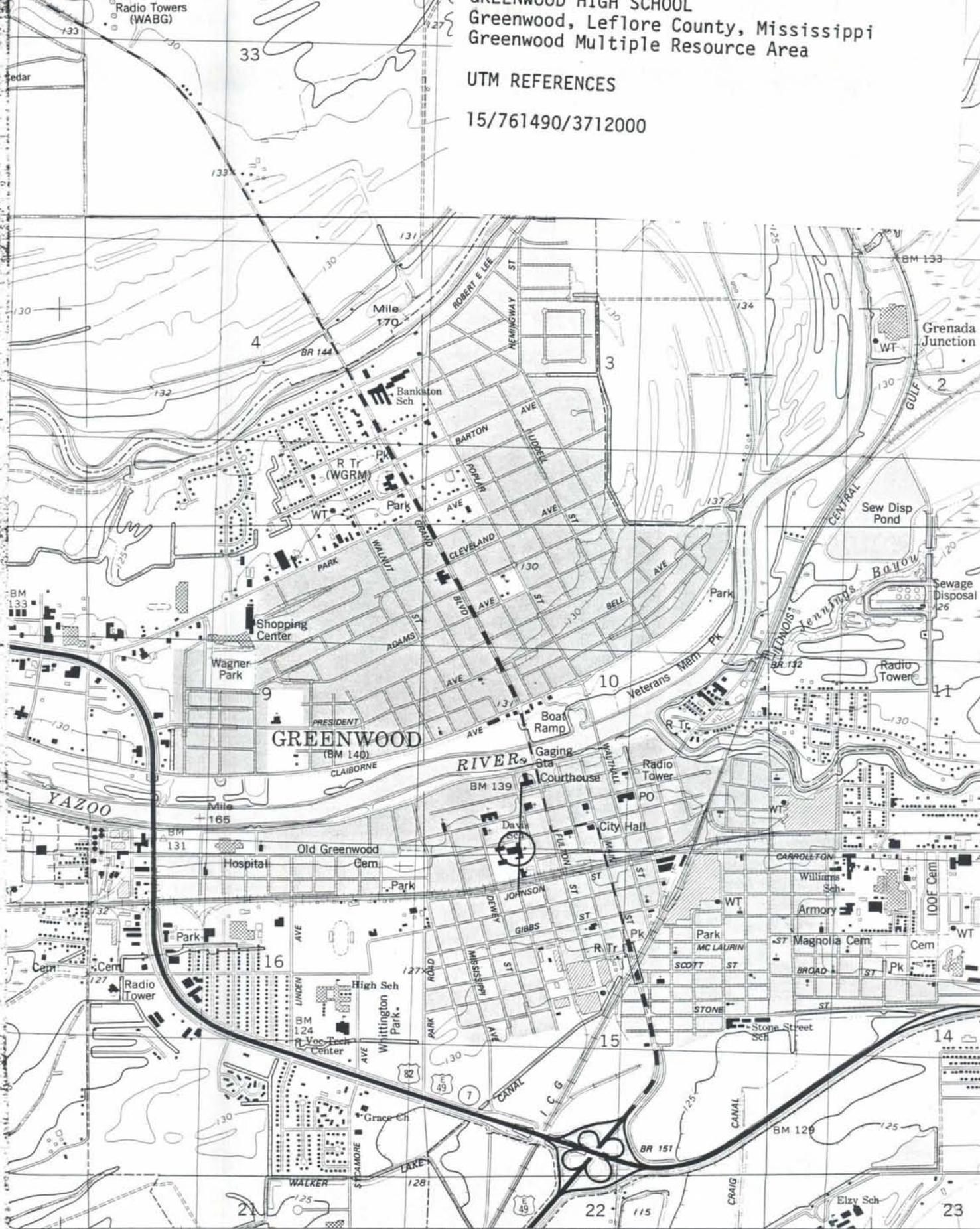
15

BM 129

GREENWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

UTM REFERENCES

15/761490/3712000



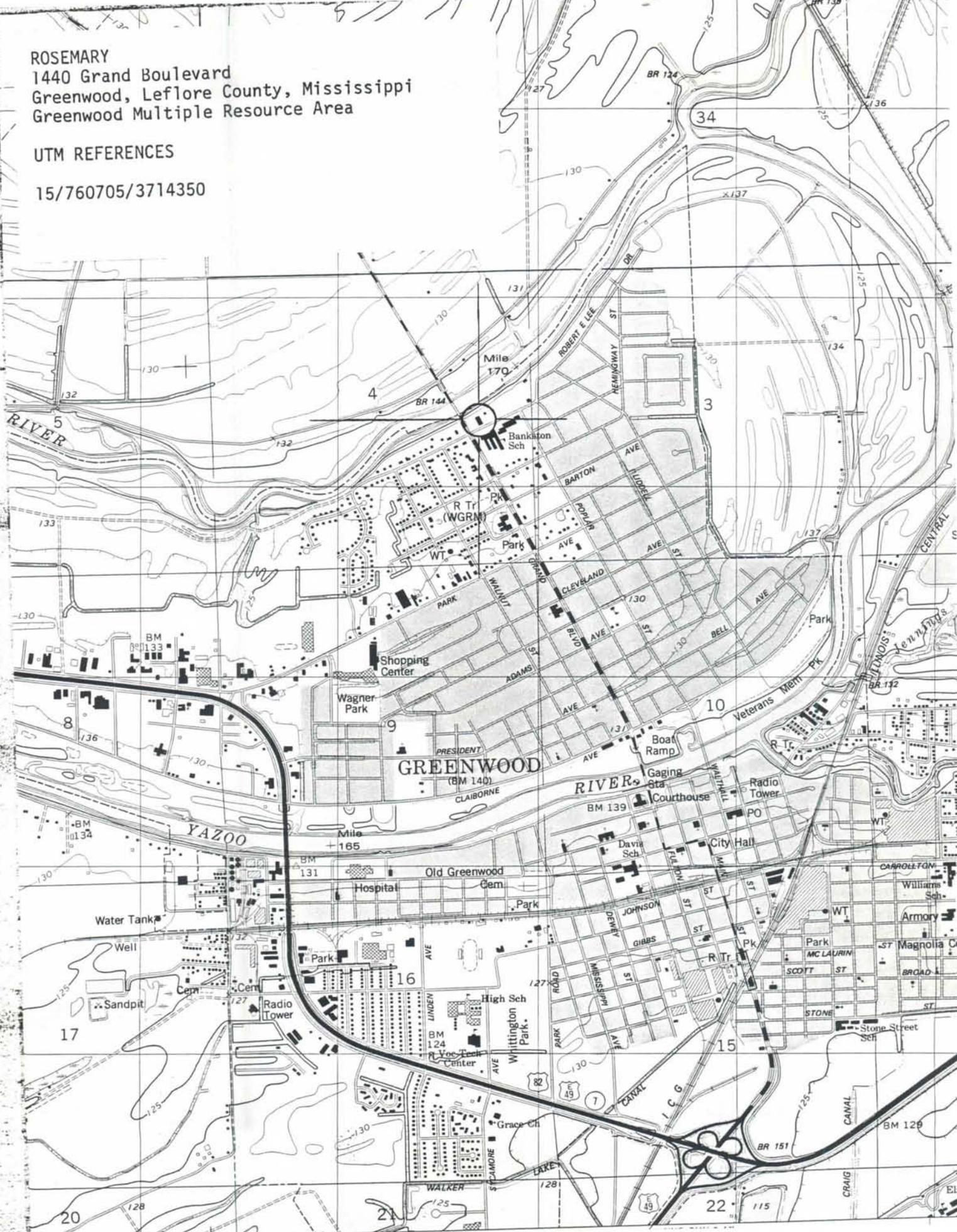
12°30" 760 761 (SIDON) 2950 1 NW RISING SUN 3 MI. TCHULA 24 MI. 10'

SCALE 1:24 000

ROSEMARY
1440 Grand Boulevard
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

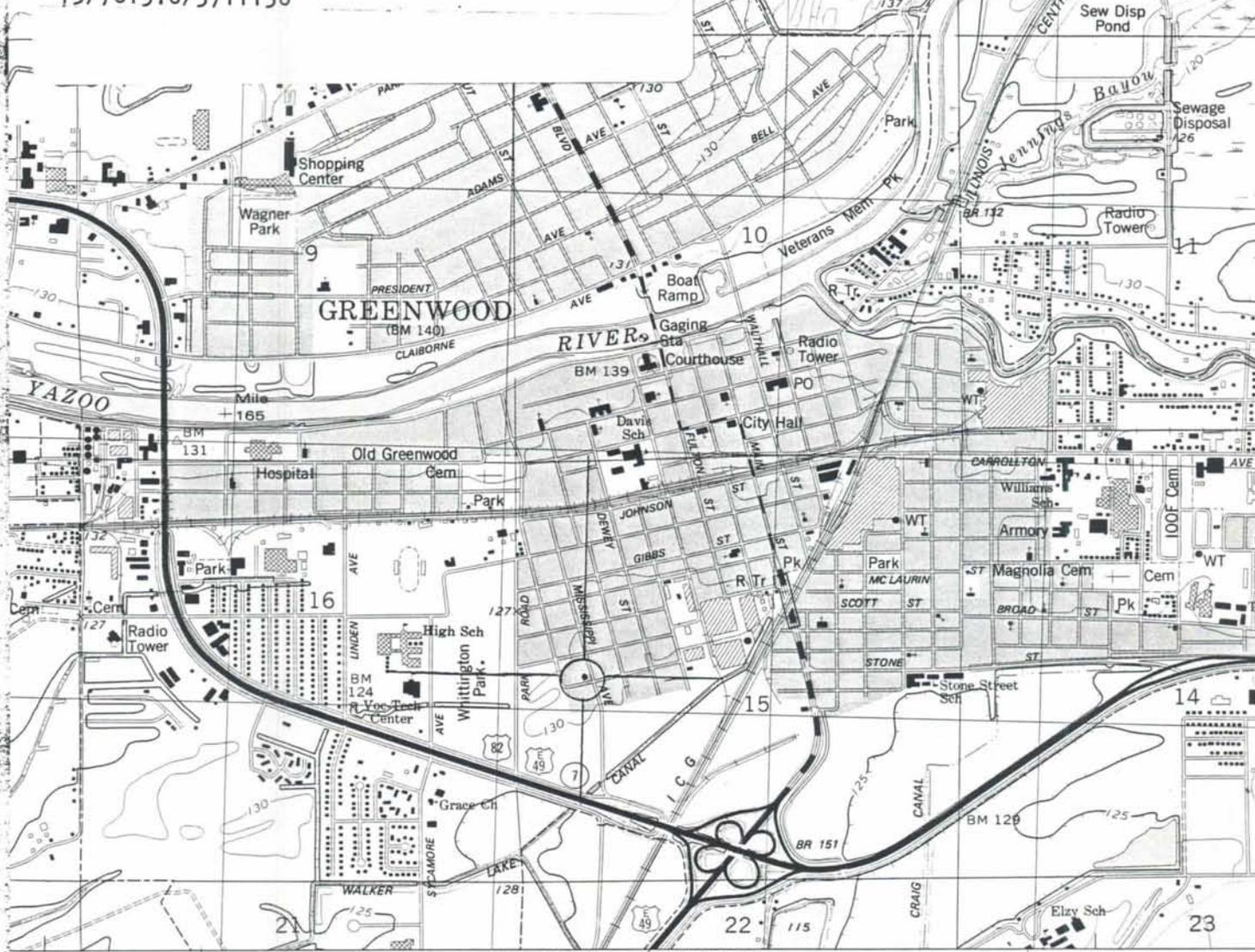
UTM REFERENCES

15/760705/3714350



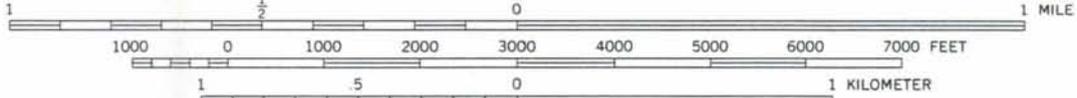
SOUTHWORTH HOUSE
 1108 Mississippi Avenue
 Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
 Greenwood Multiple Resource Area

UTM REFERENCES
 15/761310/3711130



12'30" 760 761 (SIDON) 2950 1 NW RISING SUN 3 MI. TCHULA 24 MI. 10'

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

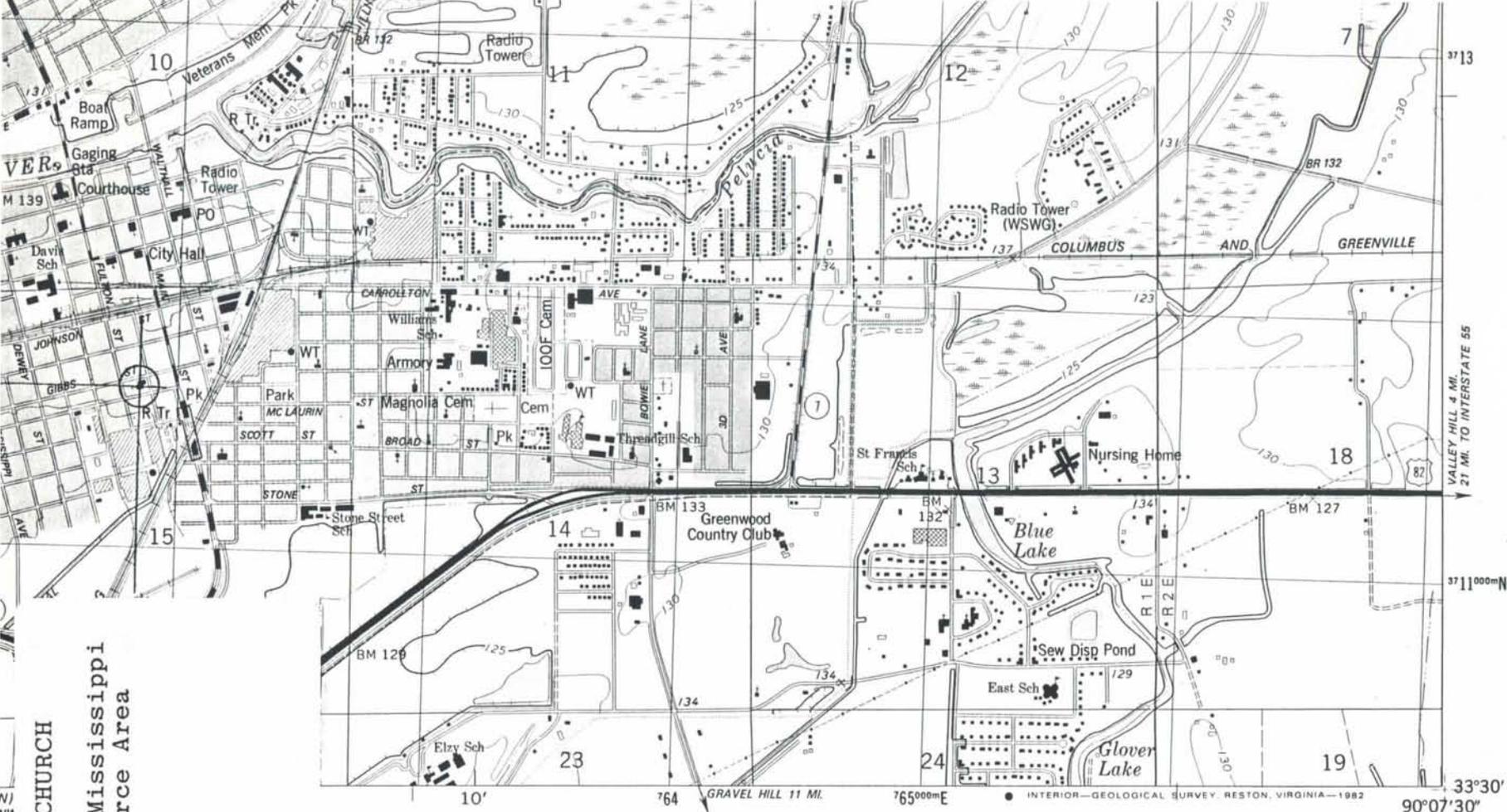
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADR

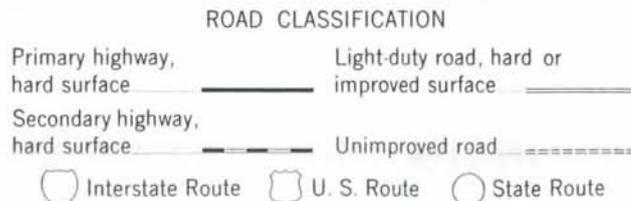
WESLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

800 Howard Street
Greenwood, Leflore Co., Mississippi
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area
UTM REFERENCES

15/761845/3711615



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



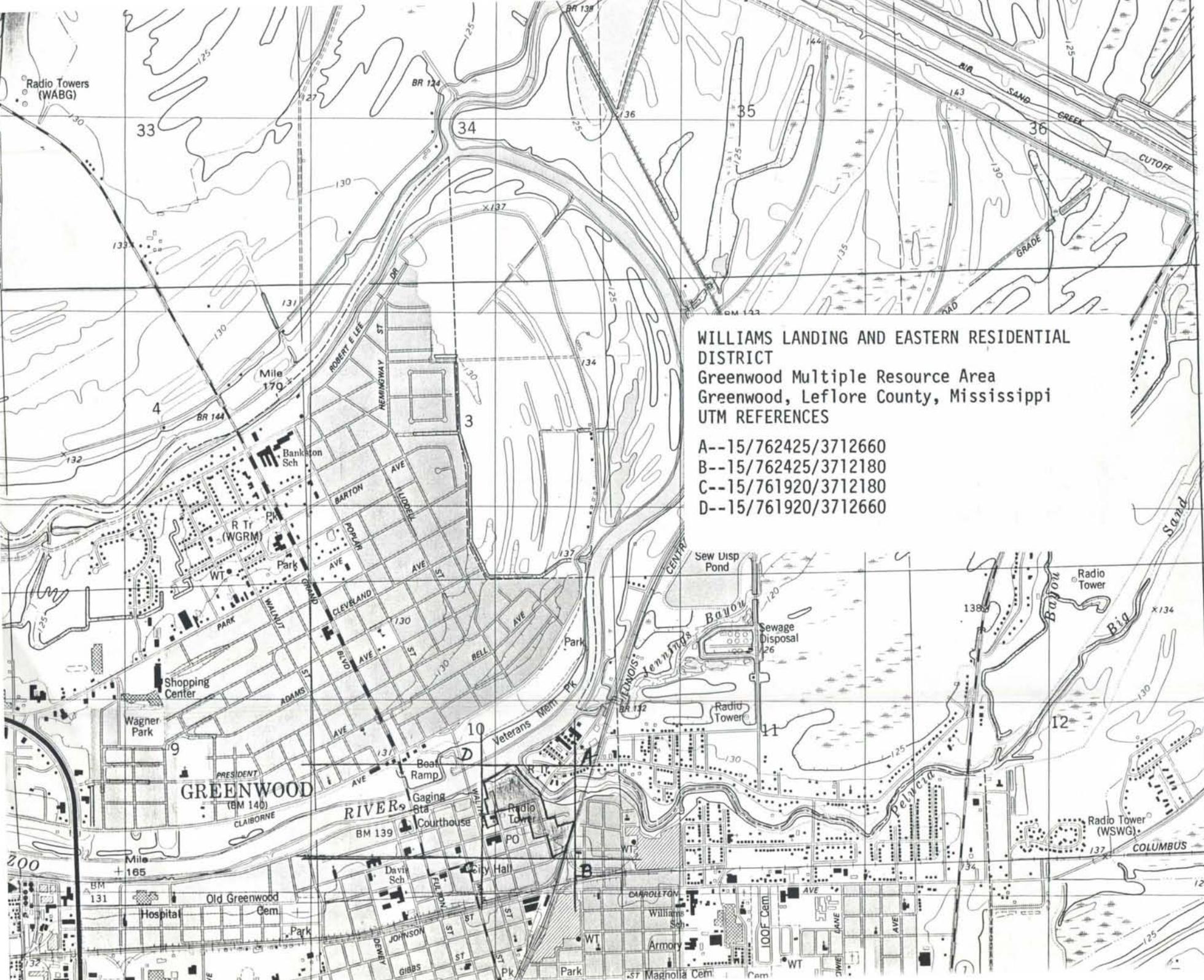
GREENWOOD, MISS.

SW/4 GREENWOOD 15' QUADRANGLE
N3330-W9007.5/7.5

1982

DMA 2951 II SW-SERIES V843

(GRAVEL HILL)
2850' NE



WILLIAMS LANDING AND EASTERN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
Greenwood Multiple Resource Area
Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi
UTM REFERENCES

- A--15/762425/3712660
- B--15/762425/3712180
- C--15/761920/3712180
- D--15/761920/3712660