

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____

Other names/site number: Downtown Greenwood Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Front Street and River Road to the north; Lamar, McLemore, and Pelican streets and Avenue F to the east; Henry, West Johnson, and Vardaman streets to the south; and Dewey Street to the west

City or town: Greenwood State: Mississippi County: Leflore

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

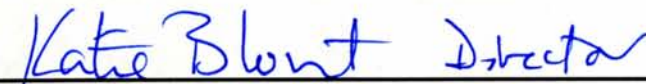
I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title: SHPO	Date: 10-16-19
<u>Mississippi Department of Archives and History</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date:
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>121</u>	<u>71</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>125</u>	<u>72</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 130

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Domestic: hotel

Commerce: business, professional, specialty store, financial institution

Commerce: department store, restaurant, warehouse

Social: meeting hall

Government: city hall, correctional facility, fire station, government office

Government: post office, public works, courthouse,

Education: schools, library

Religion: religious facility, church school, annex

Recreation and Culture: music facility

Industry/Processing: manufacturing facility, processing site

Health Care: clinic, medical business/office

Landscape: park

Transportation: rail-related, road-related

Other

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Domestic: hotel

Commerce: business, professional, specialty store, financial institution

Commerce: department store, restaurant, warehouse

Social: meeting hall

Government: city hall, correctional facility, fire station, government office

Government: post office, public works, courthouse,

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Education: *schools, library*

Religion: *religious facility, church school, annex*

Industry/Processing: *manufacturing facility, processing site*

Health Care: *clinic, medical business/office*

Landscape: *park*

Transportation: *rail-related, road-related*

Other

Vacant/Not in Use

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate, Romanesque Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical
Revival, Tudor Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Mediterranean

LATE 19TH AND EARLY-20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School,
Commercial Style, Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne, Art Deco, International Style

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundations: BRICK, CONCRETE, STONE;
walls: MASONRY - Brick Veneer, Stone, Concrete, Wood – weatherboard and drop-siding,
METAL, SYNTHETICS; roofs: ASHPALT, ASBESTOS, METAL

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains the majority of properties within the historic central commercial business area of Greenwood, Leflore County, Mississippi (pop. 13,996, 2017 census). The Downtown Greenwood Historic District consists of 327 resources including primary buildings, auxiliary buildings, a Confederate Monument, two railroad corridors, and a park. One of the railroad corridors is abandoned and recently converted into a greenway (Rail Spike Park; Resource #300). The district occupies approximately 153 acres of land historically associated with the downtown core of Greenwood, Mississippi. It is comprised of a variety of late-19th to mid-20th century resources indicative of Greenwood's boom period of growth, particularly as it relates to commerce, government, the cotton industry, and the railroad. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District includes 256 (~78%) contributing resources and 71 (~22%) non-contributing resources. Those identified as non-contributing were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have undergone extensive modern façade renovations and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District is a concentration of predominantly attached commercial buildings, civic buildings, and religious buildings that served as the central business district for the City of Greenwood and the surrounding area beginning by the 1890s.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The district is comprised of three (3) historic districts previously listed in the National Register: *Cotton Row Historic District* (1980), *Four Corners Historic District* (1985), and the *Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District* (1985 under the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area). Two (2) resources are individually listed on the National Register: the *Greyhound Bus Terminal* (Resource #191/NR#10000439) and the *Old Greenwood High School II* (Resource #60a/NR#85003458). Four (4) additional individual resources are identified in the *Greenwood Multiple Resource Area* that was listed on the National Register in 1985. These include the *First United Methodist Church* (Resource #286a; #85003457), the *C.E. Wright House* (Resource #87a; NR#85003462), a *house* located at 312 George Street (Resource #91), and a *house* located at 308 Lamar Street (Resource #163). Finally, a total of eight (8) individual properties are state-designated Mississippi Landmarks. These include the *Columbus & Greenville Railroad Passenger Depot* (#20), *Confederate Memorial Building* (#289), *Old Greenwood High School II* (#60a), *Elks Club Lodge No. 854* (#282), *Greenwood City Hall* (#43), *United States Post Office* (#134), *Leflore County Courthouse* (#245), and the *Greenwood-Leflore County Library* (#288).

The district includes primarily one- to three-story brick commercial blocks with first-floor storefronts and upper-story office or residential uses. Cast-iron storefront systems are also common. Stylistic influences on commercial buildings include early-20th century commercial vernacular, Italianate, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Romanesque Revival. The civic and religious buildings follow many of the same stylistic principles, with additional styles represented including Gothic. A scattering of residential buildings range from modest shotgun houses lacking stylistic influences, to Craftsman-style bungalows, Queen Anne dwellings, and grand Neoclassical Revival American Four Square houses. In addition, the district includes grand fraternal lodges, a Collegiate Gothic school building, railroad passenger depots, and an impressive Confederate Monument (#245b).

Narrative Description

Setting

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District is located along the southern banks of the Yazoo River in the Mississippi Delta. The river forms at Greenwood at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers. Extending from Greenwood to Vicksburg, the Yazoo, which according to local folklore, means “River of Death” in a Native American language, played a critical role in the early settlement and development of Greenwood as a leader in the cotton trade. The district’s topography is relatively flat, rising only slightly from the banks of the river. The district is roughly bounded by Front Street West, River Road, and the Yazoo River to the north. With the exception of a small collection of historic buildings along East Carrollton Avenue, including the Federal Cotton Compress #2 complex (Resource #22), the eastern boundary includes the eastern side of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad (Resource #299). The northeastern portion of the district is generally bounded to the east by historic residential development, east of Lamar Street. Henry Street and W. Johnson Street serve as the southern boundary of the district. The district extends westward to include impressive religious and educational buildings with Dewey Street more or

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

less serving as the western boundary. Surrounding buildings to the east, south, and west are not included within the historic district boundary as they are typically either residential in use, modern construction, or have been heavily altered. Although there are a number of residential buildings within the district, these are generally scattered throughout the district and not along its periphery.

With the exception of streets surrounding two railroad corridors, the district is laid out in a grid plan. The east-west streets follow the banks of the Yazoo River. As such, they are arranged in a slight southwest to northeast direction with cross streets running perpendicular. Carrollton Avenue, west of its intersection with the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad (Y&MV) Corridor, is the only street that deviates from the grid plan. The former Columbus & Greenville Railroad (Resource #300a) ran parallel to the north side of Johnson Street, travelling in an easterly direction until its convergence with the Y&MV Railroad. The latter travels in northeasterly direction. The former Columbus & Greenville railroad was abandoned, the tracks removed, and the corridor adapted as a public park/bike path, Rail Spike Park (Resource #300; Photographs 8 & 13). Though lacking the railroad tracks, the corridor, as repurposed, survives as a reminder of the importance of the railroad to the development and growth of Greenwood. Further, it continues to retain its historic route and width, and is a contributing element to the historic district.

The heart of the business district, and the greatest concentration of commercial and civic buildings, is along the north-south streets of Howard and Main Streets, and the east-west streets of Front, Market, Washington, and Church. This area is comprised of a number of resources associated with the cotton industry, including a number of former cotton offices within a section referred to as Cotton Row near Front Street. The commercial blocks within this area of the district continue to exhibit the relatively unbroken façade line characteristic of downtown Greenwood prior to World War II. Sidewalks line both sides of the streets, and in many instances, historically accurate light posts add to the historic streetscapes. This is particularly noticeable along Howard Street, the principal commercial street within the district (Photographs 6 & 7). Signage is typically found installed on the building facades or in windows. Awnings above storefronts are common and include both fabric and metal.

The western section of the historic district has larger lots than in the central business district, and larger buildings including religious facilities, two (2) schools (Resources #60a & #60b), the Old Greenwood Library (Resource #288), the Confederate Memorial Building (Resource #289), and the Physicians & Surgeons Building (Resource #292). All of these buildings are impressive historic resources exhibiting a range of architectural styles and forms. In addition, this western section of the historic district contains the historic Greenwood Electric Light and Water Plant dating to c.1915 (Resource #294a).

The area of the historic district south of Carrollton Avenue and surrounding Johnson Street and the former Southern Railroad corridor (current Rail Spike Park) contains rows of commercial blocks that are later in construction than those in the central business district. These tend to be less ornate in design, yet maintain a continuity in their façade lines. The commercial buildings here are more closely tied to the railroad corridors, which they surround. They not only serviced passengers arriving at the two nearby depots (Resources #20 & #159), but likely provided supplies for the

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

nearby Cotton Compress (Resource #22) and surrounding residential areas. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps suggest that the row of modest commercial buildings along the south side of Johnson Street and along Carrollton Avenue, east of the railroad corridor, are historically associated with Greenwood's African American community, including the historic Gritney neighborhood east of the railroad.

Overall, the resources of the Downtown Greenwood Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a late-19th to mid-20th century central business, civic, and social district. The majority of the commercial buildings reflect a degree of modern alterations, particularly replacement windows and doors, and modified storefronts. However, the contributing buildings retain their original form, ornament, and continue to portray their original function and design. Those identified as non-contributing are heavily altered to such a degree that they no longer reflect their historic design elements, particularly the storefront fenestration. There are few modern intrusions within the district. Where buildings have been demolished, open space or parking areas have taken their place.

Dates of Construction

Among the 327 resources within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District, a total of forty - seven (47), or approximately 14%, are less than fifty years of. The remaining 282 properties were constructed during the period of significance and are considered historic resources within the district. The following chart provides a breakdown of all resources (327) within the district by construction date. The earliest surviving resources date to the 1890s, likely replacing earlier temporary structures. The majority of the resources constructed within the district were built during the first half of the 20th century, with new construction gradually declining by the 1960s.

Date of Construction	Total No. of Resources (327)	Percentage of Resources
1890-1899	22	7.1%
1900-1909	32	9.8%
1910-1919	41	12.6%
1920-1929	68	21.2%
1930-1939	46	14.1%
1940-1949	22	5.7%
1950-1959	30	9.2%
1960-1969	18	5.5%
1970-present (not historic)	47	13.7%

Architectural Overview

The following chart provides a breakdown of the original function of surviving resources within the district that are 50 years of age or older and/or fall outside of the period of significance (c.1890-1968). Resources identified as “other” include auxiliary structures, such as small sheds and garages. Historic commercial-related architecture predominates within the district. Among the 280 historic resources, a total of 154 (or 47%) are commercial-related. These include single retail, multi-retail, office buildings, a combination of retail and office, a hotel (#151), a former opera house (#252), and bank buildings, among others. In most instances, commercial buildings are identified by their overall form as defined by Richard Longstreth’s *Buildings of Main Street* (1987). Among those frequently occurring in the Downtown Greenwood Historic District are one- and two-part commercial blocks and free-standing commercial buildings.

Function	Total Historic Resources (280)
Commercial - Related	151
Residential	47
Transportation (Rail and Road)	23
Religious Facilities	12
Medical – Related	9
Civic/Government Buildings	10
Banks	6
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Warehouse	9
Education	2
Fraternal Meeting Hall	2
Confederate Memorial Building	1

The **two-part commercial block** is a common commercial building that was prevalent between the 1850s and 1950s. It is the most common type of composition used for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings throughout the country. This commercial type is generally two to four stories in height and is characterized by a horizontal division into two distinct zones. According to Longstreth, these zones may be “similar, while clearly separated from one another; they may be harmonious, but quite different in character.”¹ The two-part division reflects differences in interior use. For example, the single-story “lower zone,” located at street level, is most often designed to reflect the public use of the interior (i.e. banking room, retail store, hotel lobby, etc.). Whereas the upper zones suggest more private use such as offices, hotel rooms, apartments, or meeting halls.”² A **one-part commercial block** is most often single-story and treated similarly to the lower zone, or storefront, of the two-part variation. Seventy-four (74) historic commercial buildings with the downtown Greenwood Historic District are recognized as a one-part commercial block. There are fifty-four (54) two-part commercial blocks, and approximately thirteen (130) free-standing examples. The remainder do not adhere to a defined commercial types.

¹ Richard W. Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (New York: Alta Mire Press, 1987), p.19.

² *Ibid.*

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Residential architecture follows commercial buildings in the number of occurrences. Historic residential architecture includes single-family dwellings, duplexes, and three (3) impressive apartment buildings. Defined house types represented within the district include three (3) L-cottages, six (6) shotguns, six (6) American Four Square houses, nine (9) bungalows, Queen Anne cottages and houses (3), and four (4) ranch houses. The remaining dwellings are either vernacular in form, gabled cottages, or lack a distinct form.

Transportation-related resources account for approximately 8% of the historic resources within the district. These include both rail- and road-related properties, including two (2) railroad corridors (#299 and #300), two (2) train depots (#20 & #159), a greyhound bus station (#191; NR#10000439), five (5) automobile dealerships, and a number of filling/service stations.

Among the ten (10) historic civic or government-related buildings include the impressive County Courthouse, two (2) City Hall buildings, fire departments, a United States Post Office (#134), and an impressive c.1910 public library (#288). One of the government buildings, the current Courthouse Annex (#276), was constructed in 1949 as the Leflore County Health Center (#244) using federal funding provided through the Hill-Burton Act of 1947. Designed by N.W. Overstreet, it is among the most impressive health centers in an urban setting funded, in part, by the Hill-Burton Act.

Religious facilities include five (5) churches, annex buildings, and educational facilities. Distinctive historic church forms represented include the Akron plan, temple front, and single nave. Single- and double-towers are common as well. All of these impressive edifices retain good integrity and contribute to the historic character of downtown Greenwood.

With the exception of the notable Physicians & Surgeons Building (296), which was completed in 1929, the private medical offices and clinics represented within the district all date to the mid-20th century. A dramatic increase in medical facilities, both public and private, during the mid-20th century was a common trend nationwide and reflects federal efforts to make healthcare more accessible to the public.

Architectural Styles

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains an impressive collection of resources depicting an array of architectural stylistic influences distinctive of specific periods in American architectural history. The following table provides a breakdown of the 280 historic resources surviving within the district. Not uncommon to commercial historic districts that developed throughout the early- to mid-20th century is the high number of buildings lacking a defined architectural style. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains 128 historic resources (46%) that do not adhere to a specific architectural style. By far, the majority of these are modest commercial buildings, particularly one-part commercial blocks. These buildings tend to contain a simple storefront with unadorned brick veneer, or exterior wall.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
 Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
 County and State

Architectural Style	Total No. of Historic Resources (280)
Early-20 th Century Commercial	67
Beaux Arts (1885-1930)	3
Queen Anne and Free Classical Queen Anne (1880-1910)	4
Italianate (1840-1890s)	5
Neoclassical Revival (1890s-1930s)	15
Romanesque Revival (1880s-1920s)	6
Gothic Revival (1840-1880)	7
Collegiate Gothic (1890-1940)	2
Art Deco (1920s-1940s)	5
Art Moderne (1920s-1940s)	3
Craftsman (1905-1930)	8
Prairie Style (1900-1920)	2 (both train depots)
Colonial Revival (1880-1955)	7
Dutch Colonial Revival	1
International Style (1925-1950s)	3
No Academic Style/Other	142

The most common architectural style occurring in the historic district is recognized as *Early-20th Century Commercial*. As the name implies, this “style” emerged during the late-19th century and was highly popular nationwide throughout the early-20th century. A characteristic of the Early-Twentieth Century Commercial style is the use of patterned masonry wall surfaces, shaped parapets at the roofline that were often uninterrupted by a projecting cornice and large rectangular windows arranged in groups. Due to the high percentage of historic commercial buildings within the district, it is not surprising that a large number of resources reflect this “style.” Other noted architectural styles occurring within the district include Neoclassical, Romanesque, and Gothic revivals. The two train depots reflect the Prairie style of architecture, which was commonly applied to early-20th century depots nationwide. Representations of the Craftsman style in the historic district primarily occur on residential bungalow dwellings. The Art Deco and Art Moderne styles, contemporaneous with one another, occur on both commercial and civic architecture within the district. Variations on the later International Style of architecture are represented by three (3) buildings.

Inventory of Resources

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending order. Properties that include subsidiary resources such as garages and sheds are assigned a lowercase letter immediately following the assigned resource number. Only the primary resource number is keyed to the sketch map. Resources that were not constructed during the period of significance, or are within the period of significance but have lost a high degree of integrity, were determined to be non-contributing to the historic character of the Downtown Greenwood Commercial Historic District. Each resource

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

is classified in the inventory as contributing (C) or Non-Contributing (NC) or previously listed (PL). Resources designated as previously listed are either individually listed on the National Register, or were listed as ‘contributing’ or ‘pivotal’ elements in each of the three districts that are to be superseded by the Downtown Greenwood Historic District. Resources within these districts that were designated as either ‘Marginal’ ‘Intrusions’ or ‘Non-Contributing’ are not noted as being previously listed. In addition to these acronyms, the following are utilized in this inventory: vertical (V), horizontal (H), window (W), door (D), and double-hung (DH). When detailing the bays of a façade (front elevation), fenestration is described from left to right. In instances where a resource conforms to a distinct building form or architectural style, it is noted in the title block for that resource. With few exceptions, architectural descriptions presented in the inventory are taken from an intensive-level architectural survey conducted by the Jaeger Company in 2015-2016.³ Minor editorial modifications were made to create a degree of consistency for the nomination. Apparent updates to specific buildings since the 2015-2016 survey are noted in the inventory. In many instances, the dates of construction are updated in this inventory based on a review of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and City Directories.

Avenue F

1) (C) 111 Avenue F c.1930 Shotgun

One-story, shotgun dwelling featuring a low-pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is wood drop-siding. The roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The façade (west elevation) is two bays (D,W) with 2H/2H DH metal sash windows. A metal and glass screen door conceals the entry door. A concrete patio is beneath the principal roof on the façade and features faux-vine metal posts.

2) (C) 113 Avenue F c.1930 Shotgun

One-story, shotgun dwelling featuring a low-pitched hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is clad in wood, drop-siding. The roof features overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The façade is two bays (D,W) with 2H/2H DH metal sash windows. A wooden screen door conceals the entry door. A concrete patio is beneath the principal roof on the façade and features faux-vine metal posts.

Carrollton Avenue, East

**3) (NC) 200-204 (even) Carrollton East 1918, c.1980s
One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story brick building, rectangular in plan with its long end facing East Carrollton Avenue. Its façade is covered in aluminum panels. Its original storefront windows have been replaced with vertical panes set in metal. There are several cast-iron posts and thresholds visible that were part of the original. There is a roll-up metal garage door on the west façade.

³ Jaeger Company, “Downtown Greenwood Intensive-Level Architectural Survey,” prepared for the City of Greenwood and Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 2015-2016.

This structure was previously listed as element #4, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now listed as non-contributing due to extensive exterior alterations that took place in the 1980's.

**4) (PL) 212-214 (Even) Carrollton Avenue East 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
MC's Parts Inc.**

One-story brick building with parapet wall and a rusticated concrete veneer. It has metal coping and a sign suspended from the front façade. Brick piers divide the façade into four units. Today, there are five with display windows and transoms. The transoms are covered with wood panels. The storefronts include display windows with glass and metal surrounds. Brick bulkheads are not original. This structure was previously listed as element #8, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

5) (PL) 216 Carrollton Avenue East 1930 Two-Part Commercial Block

Two-story brick commercial building with flat roof. The façade is symmetrical on both the first and second stories. The second story has three, 1/1 DH wood sash windows with stone sills. The storefront system is combination of cast iron, wood, and glass. The recessed entry is two-leaf with a transom. The large display windows have stone sills on brick bulkheads. This structure was previously listed as element #9, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**6) (PL) 218 Carrollton Avenue East 1918 One-Part Commercial Block
Western Auto**

One-story commercial building with a rusticated concrete block veneer. A brick course is around the lintels of the transom that continues from the façade to the side/east. The façade is 6 bays (W,D,W,W,D,W) with a centrally located brick pilaster. The systems include cast iron posts. The two entrance doors have flanking vertically oriented, horizontal panels of glass. The windows have three, vertically-oriented panels of glass. The bulkheads are wood with panels. This structure was previously listed as element #11, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**7a) (PL) 225 Carrollton Avenue East c. 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Warehouse Antiques**

Two-story commercial building is attached to the adjacent building at 231-233 Carrollton Avenue. Its main façade faces east. Its second story has twelve bays. The window openings have segmented brick arches and stone sills. The windows are double or single width. The first story has eleven bays with a double door entrance occupying the first bay. There is a second, single door adjacent to the double door. The remaining nine bays have similar windows as front story. All windows were covered at the time of the survey. The parapet wall has metal vents. The main entrance is recessed. The recessed opening has two pilasters of different colored brick. There is brick corbelling along the cornice of the parapet wall. This structure was previously listed as element #12, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be one unified building.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

7b) (PL) 225 Carrollton Avenue East c.1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Two-story brick commercial building. It is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The parapet wall has brickwork panels and metal vents. It has brick corbelling decorating the cornice. The second floor is four bays across with two paired windows flanked by two single windows. The window openings have segmented arches. The first story is modified with the addition of non-original brick. There are transom windows covered in metal panels. There is a flat roof projection just below the transom, creating a porch over the front floor storefronts. There is an ornamental iron railing around the top of the porch. There are square brick porch supports. This structure was previously listed as element #12, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be one unified building.

8) (PL) 229 Carrollton Avenue East c. 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and a parapet wall decorated with string courses and corbelling along the cornice. The second story has two windows of different width. The windows are covered in wood and contain segmental-arched headers. There is a recessed entrance with a multi-pane entrance door flanked by multi-pane windows. Multi-colored brick columns support a full-width, shingle-covered awning extending above the first floor of the facade. The awning is topped with a decorative metal railing balcony. This structure was previously listed as element #13, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**9) (PL) 231-233 Carrollton Avenue East c. 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
(former) Kitchell Hotel**
Two-story, brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The facade is asymmetrical with seven bays divided by cast iron columns. The building appears to be comprised of two or three separate storefronts with a central recessed entry door likely leading to an interior stairwell. Above the storefront bays are wide transom windows covered in wood. The entire bulkhead area is distinguished by black ceramic tile. The majority of the bays on the first floor are covered in board. However, the first storefront is comprised of two, two-part display windows flank a full-light entry door and single fixed display window. This storefront has a metal awning. The upper floor has six window bays. Windows are paired, 1/1 DH wood sash windows with wood framing. The sills are cast stone. The sixth bay is an arched window opening. The cornice has brick detailing including stepped brickwork and brick dentils at the parapet. This structure was previously listed as element #14, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**10) (PL) 300-302 (Even) Carrollton Avenue East c.1935 Corner Store
Myer's TV**

One-story brick corner commercial building with a clipped corner. The building has parapet walls with decorative brick panels. Original transom windows extend across the façade and wrap around the corner. The transoms are covered in aluminum panels. There is a metal awning suspended from the exterior wall below the covered transoms. The corner entrance has a metal and glass door with sidelights and a transom. The door surround is covered in aluminum panels. The façade is divided into two storefronts with metal and glass doors and display windows. This structure was previously listed as element #17, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**11) (PL) 301 Carrollton Avenue East 1925 Two-Part Commercial Block
J & J Hardware and Welding Supply**

Two-story brick commercial building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. It has a tall parapet wall with an elaborate, molded cornice. The second story is four bays wide with 6/1 DH wood sash windows. The first story has a modified storefront. The original transom is boarded over with wood. The storefront system includes a metal and glass door display windows. The bulkhead is wood. There is a metal awning suspended above the storefront. There are three doors on the side/west elevation of the building. The second story of the side (west) elevation is 8 bays (W,W,W,W,W,W,W,W). This structure was previously listed as element #15, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

12) (PL) 303-307 (Odd) Carrollton Avenue East 1925 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The facade is composed of three separate storefronts. All three storefronts are modified. The storefront for address 303 is metal frame with two display windows flanking a central single leaf full-light entry door. The storefront at 305 has two tri-part display windows flanking a single leaf two-thirds light entry door. The bulkhead is wood. The storefront for address 307 has vertical wood siding. The three bays of this storefront (W,D,W) include fixed metal frame windows with faux shutters and a single-leaf paneled entry door. Transoms extend above each storefront. Storefronts for 303 and 305 have wood frame 8-light transoms. The transom at 307 is covered. There is a metal awning below the transom at 303, which is attached to the structure with masonry chains. 305 and 307 share a metal awning attached to the buildings with metal rods. There is a brick soldier course above each transom. The frieze is offset by decorative brickwork and the cornice includes basket weave patterning. The parapet is simple but includes stepped brickwork. This structure was previously listed as element #16, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

13) (C) 306 Carrollton Avenue East 1950 Enframed Window Wall

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. The centrally located metal and glass door with a transom is flanked by vertically oriented, rectangular display windows. The door and plate glass windows are slightly recessed between modest square pilasters at the corners of the facade. A narrow metal awning extends above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #18, ‘non-contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be a contributing resource, as it falls within the revised period of significance.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**14) (C) 313 Carrollton Avenue East c.1925 One-Part Commercial Block
Moderne/The Fabric Shop**

One-story, brick commercial building featuring a symmetrical facade with a centrally located, recessed entryway. The entry door is two-leaf, metal-and-glass replacement. On either side of the entry are narrow display windows that have been recently modified. The storefront windows have wood surrounds. Above each storefront bay are three square transom lights. A flat metal awning extends above the storefront of the façade. A metal sign is mounted above the entry door and transom. Small, horizontal brick panels above the transom, coupled with corbeled brick molded cornice create an emphasis on the horizontal. This structure was previously listed as element #20, ‘non-contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Later alterations to the façade have subsequently achieved historic significance and now contribute to the structure’s integrity.

**15) (PL) 315 Carrollton Avenue East 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Myer’s Furniture**

Two-story, brick commercial building featuring a flat roof with tall parapet wall. The symmetrical façade has a recessed, centrally located entrance into the storefront. Transom windows extending across the façade are boarded over. A metal awning suspended with chains extends the facade. The upper story has six window openings four of which are boarded over. The window bays on the far right confirm the presence of paired windows. The parapet features a brick paneled sign board on which the proprietors name is painted. This structure was previously listed as element #21, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**16) (C) 317 Carrollton Avenue East 1920 One-Part Commercial Block
Onje’s Restaurant**

One-story brick commercial building features a symmetrical facade with cast iron columns, wood-paneled bulkheads, and rectangular, vertically oriented display windows. Wide, wood-framed transom lights extend the width of the facade. A metal awning is suspended from the front parapet wall. Three narrow, rectangular brick panels are above the transoms and painted black. The cornice features corbeled brick courses creating an emphasis on the horizontal. This structure was previously listed as element #22, ‘non-contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Later alterations to the façade have subsequently achieved historic significance and now contribute to the structure’s integrity.

**17) (PL) 321 Carrollton Avenue East 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block
Magnolia Furniture Company**

Two-story, brick commercial building featuring a flat roof and a wide cornice of multiple corbelled brick stringcourses. The building features a recessed, diagonal corner storefront entrance. The second story has twelve segmental-arched window openings with stone sills, keystones, and skewbacks. The first floor is comprised of three storefronts along the façade. A cloth awning extends across the facade. Brick pilasters and cast iron columns separate the storefront bays. The storefronts have large display

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

windows and transoms. The bulkheads are wood. The entrance doors are 2-leaf with lights. This structure was previously listed as element #23, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**18) (PL) 401 Carrollton Avenue East 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
McCaleb Carpentry Center**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and corbelled brick panels along the façade. There are seven arched window openings on the 2nd story covered in wood. The transom along the storefront is covered with wood panels. The storefront is modified but retains elements of its original iron system. The bulkhead is wood. Glass display windows are replacements. There are small arched windows, also boarded, along the west side elevation. The parapet steps down towards the rear of the building. Various signs are visible on the exterior walls. An aluminum awning extends above the storefronts on the façade. This structure was previously listed as element #24, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**19) (PL) 405-423 (Odd) Carrollton Avenue East 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block
Fincher's, Wood Shed, Family Time, Crystal Barber Shop**

Two-story brick commercial building featuring a parapet wall with 10 corbelled brick panels above. There is a dentiled string course along the cornice. The central panel features a ceramic sign that reads, "Dahmer Block." There are seven store fronts on the first story. The second story has forty-two, 1/1 DH, wood sash windows with stone sills. The storefronts feature combination of wood, glass, and metal. All storefronts have transom lights above a metal awning suspended from the front façade. Several storefronts have cast iron pilasters as part of the entrance or store front system. The bulkhead on the most eastern storefront is wood. Cast iron pilasters support a beam that forms the lintel above the transom windows. Other storefronts have entrances recessed into "V" shaped notches. These have pairs of doors accessing adjacent businesses. A third storefront configuration includes a recessed entry with a covered entrance supported by large, metal column. This structure was previously listed as element #25, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**20) (PL) 506 Carrollton Avenue East 1917 Railroad Depot/Prairie Style
Columbus and Greenville Railroad Depot**

The Columbus & Greenville Railroad Depot is a one-story, red brick railroad facility featuring restrained Prairie-style elements. It is rectangular in plan with a low-pitched hipped roof featuring wide overhanging eaves. The design of the building creates an emphasis on the horizontal. It features a continuous concrete foundation. A limestone course watertable surrounds the building, just beneath the windows. Windows are generally paired, multi-light-over-one, DH wood sash. Others are 3(V)-over-1, DH wood sash. A concrete ramp and loading bay is along its west elevation. The façade faces east toward the railroad track and includes two separate entrances. This structure was previously listed as element #26, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

21) (NC) 507 Carrollton Avenue East c.1970 Free-Standing Commercial
One-story, wood-frame restaurant clad in vinyl siding. It features a low-pitched, side-gable roof covered in standing seam metal panels. The façade is five-bay (W,W,D,W,WDW). The main entry is slightly off-centered, and consists of a six-panel wood door behind a metal security door. A low-sloped handicap ramp with wood railing leads to the entry. Flanking this entry are elongated 1/1 wood DH sash. A secondary entry is at the right (east) corner of façade. It too, is a six-panel wood door behind a metal security door. This entry is flanked by narrow vertical fixed windows with single lights.

Due to its age and modern exterior alterations, this resource is non-contributing to the historic district.

22a) (PL) 600 Carrollton Avenue East c.1895 Industrial/Processing
Greenwood Cotton Compress and Storage Company is comprised of a large one-story warehouse with compressor building along its western edge. The warehouse building appears to be brick construction with multiple bays featuring shed roofs, slanted in matching directions. The exterior is clad in metal sheet siding, with some areas showing the exposed brick exteriors. A large brick cotton shed extending as an L-wing toward the west is brick construction. Despite loss, or concealment of former windows and entries, the facility continues to convey its industrial aesthetic and significance as an important industry in Greenwood. This structure was previously listed as part of element #27, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

22b) (PL) 600 Carrollton Avenue East c.1910 Free-Standing Industrial Office
One-story, brick office building with a flat roof, a sawtooth cornice, and brick coping. The north elevation consists of 4, 1/1 DH wood sash with boarded over transoms above, as well as a recessed entry consisting of a replacement door. All apertures are protected by iron security bars. The west elevation is 2 bays (W,D), and the east elevation is 3 bays (D-W-W). The door on this elevation is similar to the others save for a boarded transom. The south elevation is in a deteriorating condition. This structure was previously listed as part of element #27, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

23) (NC) 601 Carrollton Avenue East c.1930 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story commercial building clad in brick veneer. The building's flat roof features concrete coping. The façade is divided into two storefronts, each of which is clad in a flag Crete veneer. Above each storefront is a concrete signboard bordered by brick rowlocks. A basket-weave brick cornice is along the facade. Storefronts are unequal in size. The right storefront consists of a wooden door with a large central light and small transom above. To the right of the entry are four windows, now boarded over. The central section of the left (west) storefront is bricked over with blonde Roman-style bricks. There is a single panel wood door to the left and a boarded-up window to the right.

Due to extensive exterior alterations, this resource is non-contributing to the historic district.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

24) (NC) 619 Carrollton Avenue East c.1975 Apartment Building
Two-story wood-frame apartment building with a brick veneer. The building features a flat roof with overhanging boxed eaves and a gabled division at left (west). The façade's 1st story fenestration is 9 bays (W,W,D,W,W,W,D,W,D) arranged in an asymmetrical pattern. Windows are 2/2 DH metal sash. Doors are six-panel behind storm doors. Exterior metal stairs with landings supported by metal posts lead to each of the three, second-story entry doors.

This is not a contributing resource due to its age.

25) (NC) 700 Carrollton Avenue East c.1960 Filling Station
One-story, free-standing concrete block filling station store with a side-gabled roof. It is a small structure adjacent to a former covered filling area with flat metal roof and metal posts. The building is heavily modified and presently a take-out restaurant.

This structure was previously listed as element #28, 'intrusion', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to extensive alterations, this structure is still considered to be a non-contributing element to the historic district.

26) (C) 701/703 Carrollton Avenue East c.1940 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story commercial building clad in brick veneer with two matching storefronts. It features a flat-roof with concrete coping. Each storefront consists of a central entry flanked by display windows. The right (east) store-front is boarded over, the left (west) storefront consists of a plate-glass door within an aluminum frame with slim transom above. The door is flanked by paired display windows set within wood frames. There is a cantilevered awning supported by metal chains projecting in front of both storefronts.

27) (NC) 704-710 (Even) Carrollton Avenue East c.1930/c.1990 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story, brick commercial building with two distinct storefronts. The roof is flat with a flat brick parapet featuring basket weave brick patterning along the cornice. Beneath the cornice are two concrete signboards. Both storefronts are covered in plywood and metal, but feature a brick bulkhead. This structure was previously listed as element #29, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to extensive alterations, that took place sometime after the district was listed, this structure is now considered to be a non-contributing element to the historic district.

28) (C) 709-715 (Odd) Carrollton Avenue East c.1955 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story commercial row building of CMU construction. The building contains a flat-roof with concrete coping. The façade is clad in a blonde brick veneer and is divided into five separate storefronts, each of equal size. Each storefront originally consisted of a single entry to the left followed by a series of 4 display windows encased in wood frames, with brick bulkheads below. The current fenestration from left (west) to right (east), is as follows: 1) entry boarded over, but 4, single-light display windows exposed, 2) paired wooden doors with single central lights—four single-light

display windows, 3 and 4) boarded over with vertical boards, and 5) twin replacement 15-light French doors, followed by a single-light display window in wood frames.

29) (NC) 714 Carrollton Avenue East c.1940 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building with a symmetrical façade. The roof is flat with a parapet wall stepping down towards the rear. The former storefront on the façade is heavily modified. It is infilled with brick and contains two-leaf wood-paneled doors. On either side of the door is a small fixed window set high on the wall. A flat metal awning extends above the storefront. Above the awning is a concrete signboard. This structure was previously listed as element #31, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to significant modifications to the original storefront, this building is a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

30) (PL) 716 Carrollton Avenue East c.1930 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building with a front-gabled roof covered in metal and featuring a tall brick parapet wall with concrete coping. The façade is two bays (W, D) with a modern entry door and a large fixed display window. A boarded-over transom is above the display window and a former transom above the entry door is infilled with an air-conditioning unit. This structure was previously listed as element #32, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**31) (PL) 722 Carrollton Avenue East 1923 One-Part Commercial Block
Lusco's Restaurant**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof with stepped parapets along the side elevations. The facade is divided into two identical storefronts. Each consists of central paired entry doors flanked by display windows. The left (east) storefront has paired wooden doors with central lights behind original screen doors. Flanking the entry are large, twin-light display windows in wood frames with plywood bulkheads below. The right (west) storefront is similar, and serves as the main entry. Each doorway has a small, single-light transom above. Above both storefronts is a cantilevered metal awning supported by diagonal reinforcing struts. Decorative signboards are above. This structure was previously listed as element #33, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**32) (PL) 723 Carrollton Avenue East 1937
Fire Station No.2**

Two-story, steel-frame fire station with masonry stuccoed walls. The building features a flat-roof with flat-parapet with corner crenulations. Dentil course cornice below. The first floor of the facade consists of two-overhead roll-up doors followed by a pedestrian entry to the right. The central roll-up is a modern aluminum door with four glass lights. To the left, is an older, narrower wood-paneled, rollup door. At the right corner of the façade is a single, 4-panel wood door with single-light transom above. The façade's 2nd floor fenestration consists of fixed light windows arranged in the following patterns (paired, tripled, single). The windows appear to be modern replacements. This structure was previously listed as element #34, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**33) (PL) 729 Carrollton Avenue East 1921 (Modified 1948) Gothic Revival
New Zion Missionary Baptist Church**

Two-story, brick church with a wide concrete water table and a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. A large, 3-story bell tower is in the northeast corner of the façade, and a two-story tower at the northwest corner. On the first story of the façade, the fenestration consists of a central entry with paired, six-panel wood doors with stained glass arch above. All contained within a lancet-arch brick door surround with decorative consoles above. To either side are single 1/1 DH sash with concrete sills, jack arch lintels, and central keystones. Above the entryway, on the second story, are paired 1/1 DH sash. The paired windows are flanked by decorative brick inlays with a concrete surround. Similar inlay above window. The corner towers contain gabled parapets and 1/1 DH sash windows. At the either corner of the towers are faux buttresses that extend up to the level of the brick inlays. This structure was previously listed as element #35, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Architect: W.A. Rayfield & Company
Builder: J.H. Harris

**34) (PL) 800 Carrollton Avenue East c.1920 One-Part Commercial Block
Long and Chambliss**

One-story, wood-frame commercial building clad in blonde brick veneer. Its flat roof features a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The building contains a decorative brick cornice on the façade of the parapet. The façade consists of a central entry flanked by paired display windows on either side. Display windows are encased in wooden frames and have plywood bulkheads below. The central entry is a wooden door with a large central light and transom above. Above the storefront is a cantilevered metal awning. Above the awning there were originally transom lights (or a signboard), but this section is covered over with corrugated metal panels. This structure was previously listed as element #36, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Carrollton Avenue, West

**35) (PL) 105 Carrollton Avenue West c. 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Chaney’s Pharmacy**

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and decorative brick parapet. The façade (south) features a storefront display with centralized, recessed entry. The storefront bulkhead is wood-paneled. The display windows are glass set in metal frames. A door on the west end of the façade leads to a stair hall. There is a large, non-historic fabric awning across the entire building obscuring the transom windows. The window surrounds are brick with stone accents. There are 12 6/1 DH wood sash windows on the 2nd floor. Above the windows are multiple rectangular brick panels of varying sizes. A set of metal stairs accesses a 2nd story entrance on the west elevation. This structure was previously listed as element #1, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**36) (PL) 110 Carrollton Avenue West c. 1930 One-Part Commercial Block
Fratesi Building & Supply Company**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and simple parapet wall. It has 5 bays (2W,D,W,W, G) across the façade (north). The centered entry door is wood with a ½ light and wood panel. A wide transom light is above the door. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. There is a garage door in the western bay. This structure was previously listed as element #2, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**37) (PL) 113 Carrollton Avenue West c. 1925 Two-Part Commercial Block
Curtis Mathes Home Entertainment Center**

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall. The parapet features a corbelled brick cornice. Beneath the cornice are brick panels with cast stone corner blocks. The 2nd floor of the façade (south) contains 2 sets of four windows that are boarded over. The windows feature decorative brick surrounds and stone lintels. A sign pole extends horizontally from the front façade. The first floor historically featured two storefronts. One of the storefront entrances is infilled. There is a veneer of metal cladding over portions of the storefront, including the brick pilasters and the bulkhead. There are metal and glass display windows. A display window on the west elevation is filled with glass block. This structure was previously listed as element #3, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Church Street, East

38) (NC) 100 Church Street East 1990 Drive-Thru Bank

Detached drive-thru bank constructed of brick. The building is one-story and rectangular in plan. The asphalt shingle roof is hipped with arched dormers. The structure consists of two drive-thrus. The teller area is fixed glass with metal frame and with a deposit drawer constructed into the wall. The arched dormers each contain a faux Georgian-style divided window.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**39) (C) 109 Church Street East 1955 Freestanding Commercial
Oddity Shop**

One-story brick building with a very low sloped front-gabled roof. The facade contains a commercial storefront with recessed center entrance and flanking display windows. The storefront is wood-framed, and the double entrance doors are aluminum-frame and glass. Display windows have applied interior muntins; the transom area above the entrance and display windows is covered. The front façade's masonry is covered with attached metal panels. The storefront display windows and metal panels extend around to the first bay of the west side elevation. The remainder of the west side elevation is exposed yellow brick masonry and contains two garage type door openings and a single metal-framed, six-over-six, double-hung window.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

40) (C) 120 Church Street East 1956 Freestanding Commercial
Atmos Energy

One-story, building is rectangular with a clipped corner in plan and clad in metal siding. The roof is flat. The storefront consists of metal framed storefront windows, a large masonry pier corner support constructed from elongated blonde bricks, and a recessed entry door. The entry door is metal frame, full light with sidelights and a transom above. The entire storefront is covered by a metal clad faux-mansard roof with a wide overhang. Other openings on the façade are multi-light pivot factory windows and sliding one-by-one metal frame windows.

41) (NC) 305 Church Street East 2008 Storage

One-story, metal building with a rectangular in plan. The roof is front gabled and covered in standing seam metal. The facade is asymmetrical with one single-leaf metal door. There is a flat metal awning above the door.

Due to its age, this building is considered a non-contributing property to the historic district.

Church Street West

42) (C) 100 Church Street West c.1930 Warehouse

Two-story brick warehouse building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building's two entrances are on the east elevation fronting an alley. Brick parapet walls capped with clay tile rise above the flat roof on 3 elevations. The base of each elevation is finished with smooth concrete. Window openings are segmentally-arched with two rows of brick headers. Full-length windows are 3/3 DH wood sash. Short windows are pairs of 4-pane and 2-pane wood casements. The alley-side elevation has a single, first-floor entrance door near the street end flanked by a full-length window covered with exterior wood shutters and a short window. A second-floor entrance door near the opposite end is reached by an exterior metal stairway that extends along the south elevation.

43) (PL) 103 Church Street West 1930 Art Deco
Greenwood City Hall & Fire Station

Two-story, yellow brick public building with a flat roof and flanking, one-story wings. The façade (north) of the central block is 8-bays (W,W,W,D,D,W,W,W) on the first floor with 8 window bays on the 2nd. The façade of each flanking wing contains three window bays. The bays on both the central block and wings are defined by recessed panels. Windows are 6/1 and 9/1 DH wood sash stone sills and ornamental brickwork window hoods. The bays in the central block are accented by a decorative medallion above the 2nd floor openings. There is textured brickwork between the first and second story windows. The central bays of the central block are surrounded by stone ornament of the Art Deco style. A carved stone sign above the entry doors reads "Greenwood City Hall 1930". The entry doors are double-leaf, full-light with 18 panes. The entry doors are surrounded by divided side lights with divided transom lights above. The entry door area does not appear to be original to the building. The cornice on the central block includes stone detailing with geometric florals and reed motif blocks. The wings also contain stone block cornices with Art Deco motif and a carved stone sign reading "Fire Department No 1". A stone water table encircles the building. The rear of the

building is a fire station fronting Main Street. The fire station has a garage opening defined by Art Deco motif stone ornamentation. This structure was previously listed as element #37, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Photograph 28)**

Architect: Robert James Moor

44) (C) 304 Church Street West c.1915 Four square/Colonial Revival
Two-story frame residence with weatherboard siding. The façade (south) features a brick veneer. The building has cross gabled eaves and a hipped roof over the main block of the building. The main block features two front doors, with wood surrounds with pilaster and decorative entablature. The eaves on the building are boxed, with dentils decorating the frieze. The windows are 3/3 DH wood sash with brick sills. There is a wrought iron railing along the flat roofed corner of the first story.

45) (NC) 305 Church Street West 2007 Free-Standing Commercial
One-story commercial building has a long and narrow rectangular plan and sits back from the street with a front parking area. Its exterior walls are finished with brick masonry veneer. The flat roof is hidden with parapet walls with a simple cornice and metal cap. A cast concrete water table extends along the bottom portion of the masonry walls. Blind window openings along the upper portion of the facade (east) have brick stretcher lintels and cast concrete sills. The facade has two single entrance doors, one near each end of the long façade. Each entrance is sheltered with a cloth awning. A recessed bay has a large garage door opening with roll-up metal garage door.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element.

46) (C) 306 Church Street West c.1965
One-story, simple, utilitarian office building with a brick veneer on the façade (south) and vertical flush board siding on the side elevations. It has two entrances, both featuring aluminum storefront doors and panels of glass. Its roof is flat with a small, metal-covered awning projecting across the full width of the façade

47) (C) 307 Church Street West c.1940 Triplex
Two-story, wood-framed apartment building with a side-gabled roof and a gabled rear wing. The exterior walls are finished with cement fiber weatherboard. The symmetrical façade (south) is 5 bays (D, 2W, D, 2W, D) with a centered entrance door flanked by paired windows, and two additional entrance doors, one near each end of the façade. All three entrance doors are replacements. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. A flat-roofed porch extends over the center entrance and flanking windows. The porch roof is supported by decorative metal posts on brick masonry piers. A wrought-iron railing surrounds the porch. The 2nd floor has two pairs of windows. Two gabled dormers with windows are located on the front roof slope. A wrought-iron railing is along the top of the porch at the 2nd floor.

48) (NC) 309 Church Street West 1999 Strip Commercial
One-story commercial building has a long and narrow rectangular plan and sits back from the street with a front parking area. Its exterior walls are finished with brick masonry veneer on the façade (north), and with vertical corrugated metal siding on the side and rear facades. The façade features 3

separate storefronts, each with a central entrance door flanked by fixed display windows. The entrance doors and display windows are all metal-framed. Two canvas awnings are above the storefronts.

Due its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

49) (C) 402/404 Church Street West c.1935 Duplex/Craftsman
One-story brick duplex with a moderately-pitched side-gabled roof. An interior brick chimney straddles the ridgeline. Two, front-facing gables have broken pediments and contain the entrances into the duplex units. One entrance (402) is recessed as the gable ell contains an integrated front porch. The other unit (404) has a small gabled roof entry stoop. Windows are 3/1 DH wood sash with brick sills.

50) (C) 406 Church Street West c.1960 Ranch House
One-story, hipped ranch-style house with overhanging eaves with fascia. The building is clad in modern vertical board paneling. The façade (south) is three bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered entry door with metal-and-glass storm door. The left window is a modern replacement, 8/8 DH vinyl sash. The other window is 2/2 DH metal sash.

Cotton Street

51) (C) 104 Cotton Street c.1940 Apartment Building/Colonial Revival
Two-story frame former apartment building with Colonial Revival-style influences. The building is side-gabled with partial cornice returns. The side and rear elevations are clad in asbestos shingles. The façade (east) features a brick veneer exterior with brick quoins. Primary windows are 6/6 DH wood sash. The symmetrical façade is five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a single-leaf entry door featuring a pilasters and a flat molded architrave. The second floor contains the same configuration, however the central door is a two-leaf French door. A full-width metal balcony is along the 2nd floor. It is presently a professional office.

52) (C) 106 Cotton Street c.1940 Apartment Building/Colonial Revival
Two-story, side-gabled apartment building with a side-gabled roof and Colonial Revival stylistic influences. The building features a brick veneer and 6/1 DH wood sash windows with brick sills. The façade (east) is four bays (2W, 3W, D, 3W) on the first floor and four bays (2W, 3W, W, 3W) on the second. The single-leaf entry door is set within a Classical surround that includes sidelights, fluted pilasters, and flat architrave with decorative molding and paneling.

53) (C) 200 Cotton Street 1935 (Remodeled 1959) Warehouse
One-story, brick commercial building. It is utilitarian in style with little ornamentation. The brick is laid in common bond. There are two entrances, one into the facade and one into the side elevation. The front entrance has a glass door flanked by two glass panel windows. There is a recessed panel filled with vertically oriented wood boards above a narrow metal canopy attached above the main entrance. A metal and wood sign is affixed to the facade.

54) (C) 206 Cotton Street 1959 Mid-Century, Grocery Big Star

One-story commercial brick and concrete block building with an aluminum and glass storefront. The veneer brick is a modern "Roman" brick laid in straight stacks. The front façade has a brick bulkhead, topped by a long display window extending across the entire façade. A cantilevered aluminum canopy extends across the front of the building. It has a loading door on the side elevation.

55) (NC) 304 Cotton Street 1974 Colonial Revival

One-story, side-gabled, brick office building. Colonial revival stylistic influences, including a wood panel door with fanlight. The facade is symmetrical, with three bays (W,W,D). Windows are 1/1 DH sash. The windows have stone sills and a flat jack arch with a decorative stone keystone. The roof is asphalt shingle. The cornice features decorative brickwork. Brick quoins mark the corner of the building. There are small arched windows set into the end gables.

56a) (C) 306/308 Cotton Street c. 1920 Duplex

One-story, frame-constructed, end-gabled duplex. Its roof is asphalt shingle. It has a continuous brick foundation. It has wood, simple drop siding. The eaves are boxed. The windows have been modified, but include both 3/1 and 1/1 DH sash. The doors are replacements. A hip roof porch extends across the majority of the facade. This porch is partially in-filled. The porch and front entrance to the duplex is accessed by two sets of steps. The roof of the open area of the porch is supported by a simple, round column.

56b) (NC) 306/308 Cotton Street Modern Shed

Small shed-roof storage building in the rear lot. This structure is constructed of corrugated metal and wood. It features a single, wooden door on its facade.

57) (C) 307 Cotton Street 1920 Colonial Revival

One-story, side-gabled house with stylistic elements of Colonial Revival. The building has a symmetrical, five-bay (W,W,D,W,W) façade; windows are 12/12 DH wood sash. The front door has a decorative surround, including a pilaster and broken pediment with an urn. The brick is laid in common bond with corbelling marking the cornice. A brick chimney is on the side of the building, piercing the eave. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles made to look like slate. The building has a projecting L-wing off the rear elevation that has a hipped roof. A front gabled garage building is attached to this ell.

58) (C) 310 Cotton Street 1912 Four-Square/Free Classical

Two-story, hipped roof residential building, with stylistic elements of late Free Classic. It has a full-width front porch supported by classical columns that wraps around the side of the house. A pair of wrought-iron columns flank the brick steps onto the front porch. The façade is four-bays, (W,D,W,W) on the first floor, and three-bays (W,W,W) on the second floor. It features a single pane door with side and transom lights. The windows are single hung, with the upper sash featuring decorative muntin. The roof is asphalt shingle. There is a single, front-gabled dormer on the front roof. The building has boxed eaves with simple wooden frieze. The building cladding is wood lapped siding

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

with simple wooden corner boards. The foundation is brick. There is a small shed roof addition on the rear of the building that appears to be an enclosed porch. It features 1/1 DH sash.

59) (NC) 311 Cotton Street 1920 Four-Square

Two-story, hipped roof residential building constructed on a brick foundation. There is a porch integrated under a hipped roof that is supported by smooth, classical columns. The porch wraps around the front and side. It appears the porch was originally open and enclosed in the late-20th century. The façade is asymmetrical with pairs of windows on the upper and lower stories. The hipped roof of the upper story has wide overhang with boxed eave. The lower story hip roof of the former porch has slight overhang and a simple wood frieze. The 6/6 DH windows are modern replacements. The building is clad in vinyl siding. The porch and side door entrance are accessed by modern brick steps.

**60a) (PL) 400 Cotton Street 1924, 1939 Collegiate Gothic
Old Greenwood High school (NRHP #85003458)**

Two-story, T-plan school with textured brick veneer. Flat-roof behind stepped and pedimented parapet. Replacement 1/1, DH sash windows have continuous concrete sills & soldier course lintels. A concrete water table and cornice surround the building. Main entrance features 2-leaf, 8-light wooden doors with sidelights and segmentally arched transom. Side entrances are 2-leaf, 8-light wooden doors with 4-light transoms. Auditorium addition completed in 1939. Its windows, originally large round-arched, have been infilled with stucco and small 1/1 metal frame windows. Interior has dropped ceilings, linoleum floors, covered transoms, but auditorium appears to be intact. The school was individually listed on the National Register, Nov. 1985. **(Photograph #29)**

60b) (C) 400 Cotton Street 1957 Old Greenwood High school (III)

One-story, steel-frame school arranged in a T-shape plan. The school features a brick veneer and flat roof. The façade faces north, with a perpendicular wing with north-south orientation extending from the west elevation. The principal entry is recessed on the façade. It consists of two pairs of metal security doors separated by 2, two-light display windows in metal frames. Above each bay is a single-light transom. The east side of the recessed entry foyer extends outward to the main façade in a curved arc, the arc extending all the way eastward on the main façade, before terminating in a flat-surface on the east elevation, forming a semi-circle. The semi-circular section has 24 narrow, vertical windows with fixed lights in metal frames. The perpendicular wing projecting from the west has a central entry on its west elevation, facing Dewey Street. This consists of two separate entries separated by a brick partition, all under a cantilevered metal awning with flat roof. Each door has a single-light transom above and is flanked by sidelights. The entry is flanked on both the north and south by eight identical windows, each with 4 vertical lights, the lowest and highest being awning windows, while the central windows are fixed lights.

61) (C) 409 Cotton Street c. 1930 Craftsman Bungalow

One-and-one-half- story residence with an irregular plan and a clipped side gable roof. The eaves are boxed and have a wide, plane wood cornice. The exterior cladding is brick laid in a common bond. The facade is asymmetrical with three bays (W,D,W) plus a side addition. The side addition has a clipped side gable roof. Six divided lights rest on a cast concrete sill with patterned panes.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Three patterned transoms are above these paired windows. The porch has a clipped cross gable roof with brick piers and is filled in with two fixed lights and a commercial style full light metal door with canvas awning. There are three patterned lights in the porch gable with a remnant of the original tile roof below. The original triple window is removed from the southern bay. One window remains with wood panels flanking it. One of the original lights from this bay is moved to the addition.

62) (C) 411 Cotton Street 1920 L-Cottage
One-story, L-shaped residence with a gable fronted ell facing the street. Asphalt shingles cover the cross gabled roof. The eaves are boxed and have a wide, plane wood cornice. The exterior cladding is simple, drop weather boards with corner boards. The facade is symmetrical with five bays (WWDWW). The house main entrance is centrally located on the facade; it has a three quarter divided light with a transom overhead. The windows are 2/2, DH wood sash. A hipped roof porch features brick posts and a brick wall with a cast concrete capstone. The house has a continuous brick foundation.

63) (C) 413 Cotton Street 1920 Craftsman Bungalow
One- and- one half story bungalow with a multi-hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Eaves have wide overhang with exposed rafter ends. Exterior cladding is brick. The facade is symmetrical with five bays (2W,D,2W). The entry door is single-panel with transom above. One set of windows is replaced by a metal sliding door. The other set is wood frame with metal 1/1 DH window replacements. The roof extends to form a porch which is supported by craftsman style wood piers on brick posts. A brick foundation wall surrounds the porch and includes a cast concrete cap stone. Cast concrete steps lead from the porch to the front landscape. There is a hipped dormer with exposed rafters and two 1/1 DH wood sash windows above the porch. These dormers are also on the side elevations.

Front Street West

64) (PL) 101 Front Street West c. 1900 Two-Part Commercial Block Swayze Building

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and brick parapet wall on the façade (north). The building features a dentiled brick cornice. Beneath the cornice are decorative brick corbeled panels on the façade and east elevation. A brick string course is both above and below the 2nd story windows. The façade storefront has cast-iron pilasters between the large plate glass windows and double-leaf doors. A row of wide, 6-light transoms is across the façade, which wraps around the east elevation. The second story has 6 bays of 1/1 DH wood sash with concrete sills. The east elevation features two side entry doors and three, large windows comprised of a rectangular fixed light topped by a four-vertical light transom. The building was formerly a cotton office. This structure was previously listed as element #2, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

65) (PL) 107 Front Street West c.1895 Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
Two-story, six bay brick building with a flat roof and parapet with decorative brick corbeling. The façade (north) is symmetrical with two matching storefronts comprised of a 2-leaf entry door flanked

by large, rectangular fixed display windows. The windows and doors are separated by cast-iron posts. The 2nd floor contains 6 segmental-arched windows covered with wooden louvers. The window bays are separated by corbelled brick pilasters on the 2nd floor of the façade. The building is nearly identical to 113 W. Front St. This structure was previously listed as element #3, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

66) (PL) 111 Front Street West c. 1895 Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate (former) Greenwood Opera House

Two-story brick building featuring cast iron pilasters and a flat roof with decorative brick parapet. The 6-bay first floor of the façade (north) contains large plate-glass windows with wood paneled bulkheads and an off-centered, 2-leaf entry door. The 2nd floor is 3 segmental-arched bays, each containing 2-leaf full-light entry doors with transoms above. The building contains a double galleried porch addition on the façade with decorative cast-iron railings and supports. The building historically operated as the Greenwood Opera House and later housed cotton offices and other businesses. This structure was previously listed as element #4, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

67) (PL) 113 Front Street West c.1895 Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate

Two-story, six-bay brick building with a flat roof and parapet wall with decorative brick corbeling. The façade (north) is symmetrical with two matching storefronts comprised of a 2-leaf entry door flanked by large, rectangular fixed display windows. The windows and doors are separated by cast-iron posts. The 2nd floor contains 6 segmental-arched windows covered with wooden louvers. The window bays are separated by corbelled brick pilasters on the 2nd floor of the façade. The building is nearly identical to 107 W. Front St. This structure was previously listed as element #5, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

68) (PL) 117 Front Street West c. 1900 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, three-bay brick office building with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. A small hipped dormer with wood-louvered vent is on the front roof slope. It has cast-iron pilasters and cast-iron sills surrounding large plate-glass, divided-light windows on the façade (north). A single-leaf glazed entry door is off-centered on the façade. Wide transom lights are above the display windows and entry door. Display windows feature wood-paneled bulkheads. A cloth awning extends above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #6, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

69) (C) 211 Front Street West c.1965 Modernist First Greenwood Bank

Two-story, seven-bay brick and ashlar building. The building contains one-story wings projecting from the side elevations. The building has a flat roof. The façade (north) contains a monumental portico of rectangular piers. The piers delineate seven covered sections. Within the central three sections is the main entrance, which consists of large plate-glass windows that frame double-leaf glass doors. This structure was previously listed as element #53, ‘non-contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now considered a historic structure that contributes to the Period of Significance.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**70) (PL) 213 Front Street West 1898 Free-Standing Office
(former) Rush & Gardner's Law Office**

One-story office, L-shaped brick office building with a front-gabled roof. The rear ell features a hipped roof. The roof is metal. There is a corbelled brick gabled parapet on the façade (north). The symmetrical façade is 3-bay (W, D, W) with a paneled wood entry door with transom and 1/1 DH wood sash windows. A nearly full-width entry porch features a hipped roof supported by turned wood posts with decorative brackets. There is an enclosed porch inset in the rear ell. This structure was previously listed as element #54, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

(Photograph #27)

Fulton Street

71) (NC) 101/103 Fulton Street 1978 Medical Center

One-story brick building with a flat roof. The 5-bay (3W,D,W,W,W) north façade contains an office entrance to 215 W. Front, which has a concave metal awning. The two-bay (D,D) west elevation contains two additional entrances. A concave metal awning extends over the two bays of the west elevation, which are separated by an addition of batten siding. A brick wall projects outward from the southwest corner of the building. This structure was previously listed as element #7, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. As this building is less than 50 years of age, it is still considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**72) (NC) 105/107 Fulton Street c.1925 Two-Part Commercial Block
Spurrier Building**

One-story brick building features a stuccoed exterior and a flat roof. The 4-bay (W,D,D,W) façade contains two modern replacement entry doors with a fabric awning. First floor windows are 12-light wood sash. The four windows on the 2nd floor is 6/9 DH wood sash. A metal awning extends above the second-floor windows. This structure was previously listed as element #8, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. Due to exterior modifications, particularly the stuccoed exterior, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**73) (PL) 109/111 Fulton Street c.1925 Two-Part Commercial Block
Kimbrough Building**

Two-story, 5-bay (W,D,D,W,D) brick building with standing seam-metal awnings exist over the doors and windows of both stories of the main west facade. The upper-story windows are 1/1, DH wood sash while the lower-story windows are fixed plate glass. All windows have concrete sills. The first floor of the façade is 5-bays (W, D, D, W, D). The central entry door is a modern replacement. The other two doors are modern metal and glass replacements with mail slots. The south façade of the building has four-bays (W-W-W-W over W-W-D-W). The building has a dentiled brick cornice. The roof is flat with a tall brick parapet. This structure was previously listed as element #9, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

74) (NC) 113 Fulton Street c.1900 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story commercial building featuring a flat roof. The majority of the building is stuccoed while brick piers remain visible on the corners of the façade (west). The façade contains a single bay comprised of a modern metal and glass door flanked by fixed lights and topped with a modern transom. Metal siding extends above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #10, ‘non-contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District. This building was remodeled in 1978. Due to extensive exterior modifications, including a complete remodel of the storefront, this building is still considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

75) (NC) 115/117 Fulton Street c.1975 Automobile Repair

One-story former auto repair building with a flat roof. The building is clad in vertical wood planks. A prominent parapet is cantilevered over the façade (west) and is clad in vertical board paneling. The facade contains six bays (G,G,W,W,D,W) with two, multi-light garage bay doors. Windows are single-light fixed metal sash and the entry door is a modern metal-and-glass replacement. The building is surrounded by a concrete parking area. This structure was previously listed as element #11, ‘non-contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District. Due to its date of construction and modern replacement materials, this resource is still considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**76) (PL) 200-208 Fulton Street 1930 Two-Part Commercial Block
Wright Building**

Two-story brick commercial block with a flat roof. The northeast corner of the building is angled with a second-story window above a canopied main entrance. The entry door is two-leaf with decorative wood panels and paired vertical fixed panes. The building features decorative brick coursing. The brickwork defines eight panels on the east façade and five panels on the north façade. The multiple storefronts contain various combinations of replacement plate-glass windows and doors. The two westernmost panels on the first-story façade have been stuccoed and feature quoins on the stuccoed piers. The windows above these two panels have been boarded over. Upper floor windows are sets of three, modern replacement metal and glass, double-hung windows topped with a smooth header and concrete sill. At the center of the building is a pyramidal, glass enclosed “pop-up”. This structure was previously listed as element #11, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**77) (PL) 211 Fulton Street 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Fisher Stationary Company**

Three-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. Cement or stone coping outlines the parapet. Panels are enriched with bas relief ornaments in a scone motif. Each of the two upper stories feature bays filled with a grouping of three window openings, each filled with 6/6-DH wood sash. The first-story retains original 6-light transom windows, a flat awning, entrance doorway, and most of the original display windows. This structure was previously listed as element #41, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

78) (C) 213 Fulton Street 1920 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story stuccoed, commercial building with recessed northwest and southwest corners with Doric columns at each end forming an inset portico. The recessed corners of the building have large plate-glass windows and single-leaf doors that are set within a zig-zag pattern. Two plate-glass windows are centered on the west façade. The building has a flat roof and surrounding entablature.

79) (C) 300 Fulton Street 1935 Auto Repair/Art Deco

One-story, masonry corner commercial building that is set back from the street with front and side parking areas. The building's exterior walls are finished with stucco and feature angled corners, a decorative flat cornice around the parapet walls, and a vertically grooved entrance surround that are all typical of the Art Deco style. The single front entrance door is flanked by fixed display windows. Two large garage door openings have been infilled with an aluminum-framed storefront and metal-framed display windows.

80) (NC) 306 Fulton Street 1980 Office

One-story, metal frame building, rectangular in plan. The roof is flat with a parapet. An addition in the rear of the building has a gabled roof. The exterior siding is corrugated metal and the building is constructed on a slab. The east elevation has four, narrow fixed windows. The principal entrance is on the south and is covered with a canvas awning. The entrance is a single-leaf, metal-frame door. This resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district due to its age.

81) (NC) 308 Fulton Street 1945 Medical Office

One-story, brick office building that operated as a medical office as late as 1949. The rectangular building is stuccoed with a flat roof. The facade is symmetrical, with the main entrance featuring a six-panel wood door centrally located in a recessed panel. A metal awning covers the front door. The façade features three distinct bays. The central bay, which contains the front entrance, features a heavy cap on its parapet. In addition to the door, the central bay feature four, 1/1 DH sash windows with applied 8/8 vinyl muntin and rail grids. All windows feature brick sills. The side parapet wall is capped in tile.

This building has been heavily modified, particularly the exterior stuccoing and replacement windows. As such, it is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

82) (NC) 309 Fulton Street 1974 One-Story Office Building/Contemporary

One-story brick office building. It features two entrances on either end of the façade. The entrances are recessed within distinct frames of cantilevered wood and metal. The main block of the building, facing Fulton Street, is one-story and is side-gabled. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingle. The windows are oriented vertically, with fixed panes. A two-story addition extends off the rear of the main block. The first story of this addition is brick. The second story is stucco. The second story windows on the addition are 1/1 DH sash. The windows on the first level are fixed, set within brick pilasters.

This building is less than 50 years of age and a non-contributing element to the historic district.

83) (C) 310 Fulton Street 1925 Transportation/Service Station

One-story box and canopy, gas station building. It has a flat roof with a flat canopy extending above the gas pumps. Main block of building contains a sales and service area. The sales area has a large display window, with three panes and transom lights. It also contains a single door with a transom. A second entrance into a restroom is on the east elevation. The door has a transom window and is flanked by two fixed windows. The service area has three service bays with roll-up garage doors. A modern sign is mounted on what appears to be a historic sign post near intersection of Fulton Street and Church Street. The building is constructed on a concrete slab. The exterior is clad in metal panels.

84) (NC) 311 Fulton Street c.2000 Office Building

One-story office building, rectangular in plan with a stuccoed exterior. The roof is a variation of a saltbox gable, with the front covering an integrated, full-length porch that extends above the façade (west). The front façade is asymmetrical. The front door is a metal and glass door. A flat roof addition projects from the rear and side of the building.

This resource is less than 50 years of age and considered a non-contributing element to the district.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

85) (NC) 400 Fulton Street 2007 Drive-Thru Bank

One-story masonry-construction drive-thru bank. The roof is side-gabled covered with standing seam metal and side parapets. The façade is five bays (W,W,D,W,W). The windows are metal and wood 2/2, DH sash with decorative brick jack arches. The entrance door is recessed and is double-leaf with sidelights flanking. The doors are wood with three-quarter lights and with transom windows above. There is a steel beam exposed above the entry. A porte-cochere canopy above the drive-thru is on the south elevation.

This resource is less than 50 years of age and considered a non-contributing element to the district.

86) (C) 413 Fulton Street 1935 Transportation/Filling Station

One-story masonry building that historically was a filling station. The T-shaped building features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and a stuccoed exterior. The façade fronts west towards Fulton Street and contains two modern replacement entry doors. Windows contain 12-light sash. They were likely DH where the bottom sash is boarded over.

**87a) (PL) 414 Fulton Street 1900 Free Classical Queen Anne
C.E. Wright House**

One-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne residence has a multi-hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. The house shape is irregular. The roof has a wide overhang and the eaves feature decorative modillions. The siding is clapboard and the residence rests on a monolithic concrete foundation. A 2-story, 3-sided bay projects from the façade. The porch and porte-cochere are supported by triple Ionic columns in threes, except for a pair adjacent to the front entry door. The northern portion of the façade (east) includes a hipped-roof addition. The windows are varied, but most are multi-light, some are DH sash, and others contain decorative patterning in the mullions. The entry door is single-leaf with a divided glazed transom light. These features are somewhat obscured by a decorative ironwork security door. The porch is poured concrete with decorative iron railings and cast concrete steps. This house was listed on the National Register in 1985 as part of the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area thematic nomination.

87b) (C) 414 Fulton Street 1900 Gazebo

One-story wooden gazebo located to the rear of the main house

George Street

**88) (NC) 201 George Street 1970 Utility Building
AT&T Building**

Three-story masonry utilities (AT&T) building. The building is rectangular in plan. The exterior cladding is brick laid in common bond. The facade has six bays (W,W,W,D,W,W). The windows on the northern side of the entrance are metal framed, one-by-one. The entry door is a single panel commercial grade metal door in a recessed entrance. There is a curved metal awning over the entry stoop. Windows are paired, fixed lights. There is a stone expression course between each story of the building. The cornice and parapet are unadorned with a simple metal coping. There is a wide projecting brick column to the south of the entry door which extends for the full height of the building. There is a mounted AT&T sign near the top of this column. A telecommunications tower is adjacent to the building.

89) (NC) 210-214 (Even) George 1972 Office Building/Ranch

One-story, rectangular plan ranch-type office building with a red brick veneer. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features wide overhanging eaves. This triplex is asymmetrical in plan with a 7-bay (W,D,W,W,D,W,D) façade. Windows are metal frame with brick sills. The first three are paired 2/2, DH sash. The northern window bay is single, rather than paired. Doors are single-leaf and paneled. The building is constructed on a concrete slab foundation.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

90) (C) 305 George Street 1968 Commercial/Modernist

One-story, rectangular building with a flat roof. The exterior cladding is cast concrete and brick laid in common bond. The facade (west) is asymmetrical with 6 bays (D,W,W,W,W,W). The northern portion of the façade is faced in square-patterned scored cast concrete. The entry door is double-leaf, full light glass metal frame commercial door. The entry is recessed with a flat metal roof. Windows are 1/1 DH sash with metal frame and sills. Windows are inset in vertical cast concrete bands that run the full height of the building. The structure has a stepped parapet.

91) (PL) 312 George Street c.1900 Neoclassical Revival

Two-story frame residence with Neoclassical-stylistic adornment. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. The asphalt-shingled roof is hipped with boxed eaves. The house features a wide wood cornice with a dentiled full entablature. The entablature encircles all elevations of the house and is supported by corner pilasters. The facade (east) is asymmetrical with 4 bays (W,W,D,W). Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. The entry door is single-leaf with a beveled glass panel set within a leaded-glass transom with leaded glass sidelights. The woodwork around the entry door is carved and ornate with dentils and colonettes. The upper story has a central hipped roof dormer decorated with attached colonettes framing 3 windows with a patterned upper sash. The house has a one-story, full-width porch that wraps around the northern and southern side elevations. A dropped secondary hipped roof is supported by Corinthian columns with a dentiled entablature. The off-center porch entry is pedimented with applied decoration in the tympanum of the pediment. The house is constructed on

a continuous masonry foundation. This house was listed on the National Register in 1985 as part of the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area thematic nomination.

92a) (NC) 401 George Street 1940 (former) Dealership

One-story brick commercial building initially built as a car dealership. It is rectangular in plan with a large addition to the rear (east) and south elevations. Its façade (west) is extensively modified with the addition of a large metal veneer that covers the parapet and wall above the storefront. The façade currently contains two storefronts. The double-leaf metal-and-glass entry doors are recessed. The remainder of the façade is occupied by plate glass windows. A metal awning extends above the storefront. A long, flat-roofed brick building is attached to the rear.

This building is non-contributing to the historic district due to extensive exterior modifications and remodeling of the storefront.

92b) (NC) 401 George Street 1974 Warehouse

One-story, metal "Butler" building with a stone veneer on the façade (west). The front also has a faux-mansard roof overhang, creating a narrow awning for the front entrances. The façade is 4 bays (D,W,D,W) with narrow, vertically-oriented, fixed windows. The doors are metal and glass doors. The roof is a low-pitch side gable. The foundation is concrete.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element.

93) (NC) 404 George Street c.1975 Auto Repair

One-story, metal building with a front gabled roof configuration. The roof is metal. The exterior is clad in metal siding. The building is rectangular in plan with its narrow end facing East Church Street. The north façade has two large service bay openings with garage doors. The east side of the building has two single doors that serve as entrances into the building. There is an end gabled metal building attached to its south elevation. This building has three garage bays and an entrance door flanked by single pane, fixed windows.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

94) (C) 509 George Street 1951 Free-Standing Commercial

One-story brick building with a rounded barrel roof. The storefront is contained in a parapet wall front façade that extends above the main section of the building. The storefront is covered in wood panels and the parapet wall has tile coping. A metal awning extends above the storefront. The entrance is on the northwest corner of the building. The entrance is recessed, with a metal pole supporting the ceiling overhead. A wide transom is above the door.

95) (PL) 511 George Street 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall containing a rectangular brick panel. The symmetrical façade (west) is 3 bays (W, D, W) with a single-leaf metal-and-glass entry door. The 1st floor windows are fixed panes. Above the storefront, the façade is covered with a veneer of formstone. The 2nd floor windows are replacements and smaller than the originals. The

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

windows have concrete sills. This structure was previously listed as element # 43, 'contributing' in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

96) (C) 607 George Street c.1965 Industrial Warehouse
Large, 2-story concrete and brick warehouse building with a low-pitched front-gabled roof covered in corrugated metal. The building is comprised of a large warehouse with an exterior of stuccoed concrete. Square window openings are found on the side elevations of the upper floor, but are boarded over. A smaller, yet taller brick massing is attached to the front of the facility. Its façade (west) contains a single entry door on the first floor and a full-width ribbon window along the 2nd floor. The entry door is recessed within a tapered brick wall surround. The ribbon window is comprised of 10 square windows that are boarded over. The façade is enframed. A corrugated metal parapet projects from the wall, creating a slight awning along the façade.

97a) (C) 608 George Street 1960
One-story brick building with a T-shaped plan and a flat roof. The façade (east) is asymmetrical with a segmented garage door with 8 lights and a single-leaf paneled door with a fixed transom window. Both the transom and the entry door have a metal security door. The projecting bay originally contained storefront display windows with a square pier at the corner. The display windows are enclosed and stuccoed over. The side elevation has 7 bays with 7, fixed windows with wood framing and brick sills. The building is constructed on a concrete slab.

97b) (C) 608(A) George Street c.1925 Lumber Sheds
One-story frame building, rectangular in plan with an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The exterior cladding is clapboard laid both vertically and horizontally. The structure is partially an open shed with exposed roof structure. It is constructed on concrete piers. The west elevation is 3 bays with a single-leaf entry door, a segmental garage door, and an open shed structure with no exterior wall. The remainder of this elevation is an open bay. This building is believed to be associated with the Couty & Webb Lumber Company.

97c) (C) 608(B) George Street c.1925 Lumber Shed
One-story frame shed, rectangular in plan, with an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The exterior cladding is clapboard. The façade (east) is 5 bays comprised of a sliding warehouse door with a fixed 2/2 wood frame window above. The 2nd bay is a fixed, 1/1 window in the transom area. The 3rd bay includes a sliding warehouse door with a loft door above. The 4th bay is a fixed 2/2 wood frame window. The 5th bay is a sliding warehouse door with a fixed, single-light window above. The George Street elevation is engineered wood in a clapboard pattern and vertical wood siding. The building is constructed on concrete piers. This building is believed to be associated with the Couty & Webb Lumber Company.

Henderson Street

98) (C) 203 Henderson Street c. 1945 Duplex

One-story residential duplex is rectangular in plan and features a hipped roof. The exterior is a red brick masonry veneer. The building resembles a Ranch-type house. It is oriented toward a concrete drive along the north. The asymmetrical façade (north) has two entrance doors and both single and paired windows. The entrance doors are wood with upper divided sash and lower panels. Each entry door has an additional metal-framed, glass-and-screen storm door. A sloped roof extends out over the entrances to form a stoop. Windows are 6/6, DH wood sash.

99) (C) 205-205 ½ Henderson Street c. 1955 Duplex/Colonial Revival

One-story, side-gabled, brick duplex with restrained Colonial Revival elements. The 4-bay (D, 2W, 2W, D) façade (west) is symmetrical, with two sets of paired, 1/1 DH wood sash windows. Each entrance has a small front stoop with a front-gabled roof supported on square, wood columns. The roof is asphalt shingle with an interior brick chimney on the slope. The duplex is rectangular with a full-width rear wing.

100) (C) 311 Henderson Street c.1925 Dutch Colonial Revival

One-and-one-half-story, brick residence gambrel roof covered in asphalt shingles. The facade is symmetrical, with a centrally located single-leaf entry door with multi-light sidelights and a single pane transom. Windows are in groups of three, with vertically-oriented casement windows topped with multi-paned transoms. The windows on the first story have stone sills. Extending from the entry door is small porch with an arched roof supported by fluted columns. The upper story dormer has 2, 9/1 DH wood sash windows on either side of a multi-light casement. The dormer is vinyl-sided. The end gables are weatherboard-sided. The overhanging eaves are boxed with a wide band of trim below. A one-story hipped wing projects from the south elevation and is original to the building. The building, originally one residence, now contains multiple apartments.

101) (C) 315 Henderson Street c.1910 Central Hall Cottage

One-story, central hall cottage with a historic rear ell. The side-gabled roof is moderately-pitched and asphalt-shingled. Gable ends feature broken pediments. The house is clad in weatherboard siding. The façade (east) is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W) with a central entry door with a single light and horizontal panels. The door is flanked by sidelights with transom. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. A full-width hipped porch is along the façade and contains square wood posts. The house rests on a brick pier with infill brick foundation.

Henry Street East

102) (C) 105 East Henry Street 1950 Auto Repair

One-story, front-gabled automobile repair shop clad in corrugated metal. The front (south) façade has two large service bays with metal garage doors. There is a small office on the corner with a paneled and glass door and double window. A metal awning covers the door and window of the office. This building has a flat roof block building attached to its east elevation. This building has a single double service door on its facade.

103) (C) 109 East Henry Street 1930 Bungalow
One-story, side-gabled bungalow covered in wide weatherboards. The front façade is symmetrical with a centrally placed door flanked by two DH sash windows. A partial-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof. The porch has square supports that have been filled in with panels of plywood.

Howard Street

104) (PL) 101 Howard Street c. 1895 Free-Standing Office
Frank Sistare Cotton Company

One-story, small brick cotton office building, rectangular in shape with a high-pitched hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. A lower, single-bay projection is along the east elevation. The façade (north) is 5 bays (D, W, 2W, 2W, 2W). The first two bays are set within segmental arched frames. The entry door is paneled with a multi-light transom. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash with stone sills. The north elevation of the east wing contains a single window and door. The cornice is enhanced by a decorative brick corbelling. The west elevation is symmetrical and 3 bays (W, D, W). This structure was previously listed as element #13, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

105) (C) 103 Howard Street c. 1950 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story, 2-bay (W,D) brick office building with a flat roof with and a modest, corbeled brick cornice. A small, rectangular brick panel is centered on the façade (west). The façade contains a small fixed light window with brick sill and a paneled entry door. Above the door is a round-arched transom. A brick flower box is below the window. This structure was previously listed as element #14, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now of sufficient age to be a contributing resource.

106) (C) 105 Howard Street c. 1955 One-Part Commercial Block
Cotton Exchange

One-story, brick office building with a flat roof with tall parapet. The façade (west) is symmetrical 3 bays (W, D, W). The storefront features a veneer of thin bricks. Windows are single, fixed metal panes. The centered entry door is metal and glass with metal and glass sidelights. A flat metal awning extends above the storefront. The upper wall of the façade features decorative brick coursing in a checkerboard pattern. This structure was previously listed as element #15, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now of sufficient age to be a contributing resource.

107) (PL) 107 Howard Street c. 1900 One-Part Commercial Block
Frank Sistare Cotton Company

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and elaborate cornice indicative of early-20th century commercial buildings. The façade (west) is 3 bays (W,D,W) with large fixed plate-glass display windows with wood-paneled bulkheads. The double-leaf entry door is half-glass with panels. There is a wide transom over the door. The cornice features decorative brick corbelling with three

small brick panels. Cast-iron columns are on either side of the door. This structure was previously listed as element #17, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**108) (C) 110 Howard Street 1953 International Style
Garrard Building**

Three-story, brick building is an example of the International style. It has a steel frame with a brick veneer (formerly granite), and a flat roof. The cornice is corbelled brick. There are 3 alternating brick courses slightly raised from the façade (east) marking the exterior wall between the second and third stories. The first floor contains a continuous band of large fixed storefront windows with wood-paneled bulkheads. The upper floors have brick pilasters that delineate the floors into four sections. Each section contains 3, 1/1 DH wood sash windows and one section with two 1/1 windows. There is a small brick addition along the rear. This structure was previously listed as element #16, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now of sufficient age to be a contributing resource.

**109) (PL) 111 Howard Street c. 1895 Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
Provine-Sabin-Wiggins Building**

Two-story brick building is an example of commercial vernacular architecture of the late-19th century with Italianate style elements. The façade (west) is symmetrical with two identical storefronts on the first floor. Each storefront is comprised of a two-leaf entry door flanked by large storefront windows with wide transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads. Between the window and door bays are separated by metal columns. The doors are double-leaf glass over panel and also have transoms. A prominent rectangular brick panel extends above both storefronts. The second story has a continuous row of ten, segmentally arched windows. The second-story windows are 1/1 DH wood sash with concrete sills and a ribbon of voussoirs. The building has a flat roof and a corbeled brick cornice. This structure was previously listed as element #18, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

110) (NC) 112 Howard Street c.1990 Drive-Thru Bank

One-story, brick building serves as a drive-through teller for the adjacent Regions Bank. The building has a steeply-pitched cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. A flat metal canopy extends outward from the center gable to create a drive-through space on the east side. The south façade contains an entrance that consists of a stile-and-rail door with reflective glass.

This is a non-contributing resource due to its age.

**111) (PL) 115 Howard Street c. 1890 Bank/Romanesque Revival
Bank of Greenwood/First National Bank**

Two-story brick and stone former bank building is an example of Victorian Romanesque Revival architecture. The building features a flat roof with a corner tower with a pyramidal roof. The exterior walls are brick with rough-faced, square stonework panels, window arches, lintels, and horizontal string courses. An elaborate cornice features stone courses with prominent stone orbs. The west façade is three bays on both stories. The main level has a large, fixed plate glass window with a transom and two doors with transoms. There are voussoirs over the main doorway. The north façade

has 9-over-7 bays. The first story of the north façade has an arched side entrance, as well as arched 1/1 DH sash windows and 1/1 DH sash windows with transoms. The 2nd story of the north façade has arched 4/4 sash windows. The attic story on the north has two small circular windows. The first-floor pilasters feature insets with lights. It has a diagonal entrance façade facing the corner. There is a stone water course. This structure was previously listed as element #19, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. **(Photograph #24).**

**112) (PL) 122 Howard Street 1916 (remodeled 1923) Bank/Beaux Arts
Wilson Banking Company**

Two-story brick building is an example of Beaux Arts architecture. It has an aedicule corner main entrance, in addition to two side entrances on the south elevation (including 202 W. Market). The building has a flat roof and a metal cornice with dentils and modillions. The building has concrete cartouches, as well as pilaster capitals and bases. The pilasters delineate five panels on the south and three on the west. The 1st story of the south elevation has a combination of window types including two, large plate-glass windows with infilled transoms and a pair of 1/1 DH sash windows with transoms. The entrance at 202 contains a dome-shaped canvas awning and a single-leaf glazed door. The corner entrance features a classical portico supported by pairs of Ionic columns. The elaborate entablature has dentiled cornice and "Wilson Banking Co" carved into the frieze. The pediment features molded sculptural relief. The pediment cornice has dentils and egg and dart decorations. The concrete sills of the 2nd-story windows on the south are part of a large band that extends across the panel and delineates the 1st and 2nd stories. Each panel of the south elevation has 2 windows. All upper-story windows contain wooden louvers. This structure was previously listed as element #20, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

113) (NC) 125 Howard Street 1971

One-story, brick office building with a flat roof and parapet. It has large plate-glass windows and corner brick quoins. The entry door is metal-and-glass. A large, shed-roof awning is along the façade (west) and is covered in asphalt shingles. This structure was previously listed as element #42, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is still considered to be a non-contributing element to the historic district due to its age.

114) (PL) 200 Howard Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick building with a flat roof and decorative corbelled brick cornice. The façade (east) storefront features large plate-glass windows and double-leaf metal-and-glass doors. A flat metal awning extends above the storefront with fixed transom windows above the awning. This structure was previously listed as element #21, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**115) (PL) 201-205 (Odd) Howard Street c. 1900 Two-Part Commercial Block
Raines Building**

Two-story commercial building with three distinct units/storefronts. The exterior is stuccoed and scored brick with a decorative brick corbeling and a cast-iron vent on the parapet. 201 Howard retains many original features, including original cast iron store front system with iron pilasters, lintel, and sills. There is an ornamental column supporting the ceiling of the original diagonal store

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

entrance. The storefront features wooden bulkheads, display windows, and corner windows. The entrance door is two-leaf with vertical lights. The 2nd-story windows are modern replacements and feature segmental arches and concrete sills. 203-205 is more extensively modified with the addition of cast iron gallery on the 2nd floor with cloth awning. These storefronts retain the original cast iron columns, but the storefronts have been infilled with brick and wood panels. This structure was previously listed as element #22, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

116) (NC) 207/209 Howard Street c. 1910 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, stuccoed brick building with a flat roof and stuccoed parapet with a rectangular panel. The building has a shed-roof sidewalk awning with a shingle roof that extends below the panel. The front façade (west) has extensive modifications to the storefront. There are two modern entrance doors with narrow sidelights. There is a single, large display window. The exterior of the storefront is non-historic wood panels.

Due to the extensive modifications to the storefront, this resource is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

117) (C) 211 Howard Street c. 1910 One-Part Commercial Block

One-and-one-half story, brick building with a flat roof and brick parapet. A rectangular brick panel is on the parapet. The façade (west) contains 7 bays separated by cast iron pilasters. The Windows are large plate-glass replacements. A flat metal sidewalk awning extends above the storefront. Above the awning is a continuous row of transom windows divided into eight panes. The wall above the transoms is brick.

118) (C) 212 Howard Street 1938 Bank/Stripped Classicism Trustmark

Two-story brick bank with colossal pilasters. On the east façade, the pilasters form two distinct groupings of 3-over-3 bays that include large, tripartite fixed windows and glass doorways. The top of the building has molded entablature, a parapet wall, and a flat roof.

119) (PL) 215 Howard Street 1907 Romanesque Revival Direct Connection Travel

Two-story, 3-bay brick commercial building is an example of Romanesque Revival architecture. The building has a corbeled brick cornice and battlemented parapet effect achieved from blind attic windows, which are deeply recessed panels. The façade (west) is composed of a recessed storefront entrance and metal-and-glass display windows. To the right of the storefront entrance is a secondary entrance to a stair hall. The entry door is recessed within a keystone arched opening, framed by pilasters. A curved canvas awning extends out over sidewalk on the 1st floor. The center-bay opening on the 2nd floor is filled with a keystone, semi-circular arched opening filled with arched transom and paired 1/1, DH wood sash. The numerous belt courses divide the façade horizontally. This structure was previously listed as element #44, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

120) (C) 216-220 Howard Street 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block

Finance and Lady Evelyn's Stout and Tall

Two-story brick commercial building. Metal siding completely covers the upper story of the façade (east). The storefront has alterations, including a modern glass storefront and a canvas awning. The storefront has metal and glass display windows. Each display window is divided into 2, vertically-oriented panes. There are 2 entry doors: a double-leaf, metal-and-glass door and a single metal-and-glass door. This structure was previously listed as element #45, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be a contributing resource.

**121) (C) 219-221 Howard Street 1918 One-Part Commercial Block
Ashely's Rug World**

One-and-one-half story brick, commercial building with two distinct storefronts and a flat roof. The northern storefront at 219 is stuccoed brick with a canvas awning that shelters the modern plate-glass windows and entrance. Above the awning are two windows with metal awning frames. The southern storefront at 221 has a metal façade (west) covering and features a glass storefront. A flat metal awning extends over the entrance. This structure was previously listed as element #46, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be a contributing resource.

**122) (PL) 222 Howard Street c. 1900 Romanesque Revival
Greenwood Hotel (former)**

Three-story, brick commercial building is an example of Romanesque Revival architecture. It has a flat roof and a shaped parapet with a central tablet. The façade (east) has 3 compound arches that are filled on the 3rd-story with paired arched window openings separated by colonettes. On the 2nd story are paired rectangular windows also separated by colonettes. The spandrels between the upper floors feature decorative brick coursing. The first floor has three, double-leaf doors separated by metal pilasters. Canvas awnings extend out over the doors. This structure was previously listed as element #47, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Photograph 25)**

123) (NC) 223-227 (Odd) Howard Street c. 1975

One-story brick commercial building that has entrances to two offices on its western façade, in addition to large plate-glass windows. The building has a flat roof with a metal roof-like canopy that extends over the sidewalk of the west façade. This structure was previously listed as element #48, 'intrusion', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to its age, this resources is still considered to be non-contributing to the district.

**124) (PL) 300 Howard Street c. 1915 Department Store
Fountain's Department Store Building**

Three-story rectangular, brick commercial building featuring cast concrete or stone accents. The façade (east) is separated into three distinct bays on the upper two floors. Each bay composed of three, 1/1 DH wood sash windows. The façade (east) contains two storefronts and a side entrance that is recessed and includes a single-leaf door. The two storefronts each include a five-part, fixed display window with a single-leaf entry door with one light. The doors have small rectangular

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

transoms above them. The bulkheads are molded wood. A metal awning is suspended from the face of the building above the storefronts. There is a course of transom windows above the storefronts, three windows per bay. The windows are fixed with a common sill. The upper floor bays are demarcated with turned brickwork and decorative cast concrete corner blocks. The parapet includes three vents and a projecting cornice with a full entablature. The West Washington Street façade mirrors the Howard Street façade except that it is 6 bays. Display windows occupy the first and second bays. The last two bays include doors with canvas awnings. The doors are double-leaf with full lights. The windows on the second and third floors are groups of two with the exception of the last bay which is a single window. There is a half story addition above the last bay near the back corner of the building. This structure was previously listed as element #49, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**125) (PL) 301-303 Howard Street 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block
First Family Financial Services and Juanita's Jewelers**

Two-story rectangular brick building with a flat roof and parapet. The sides and rear of this building are covered in corrugated metal. The 301 storefront has a recessed corner entrance. The entrance floor is decorative tile. A decorative cast concrete column supports the upper story. The display windows are two-part, fixed with wood frames. The bulkhead for the display windows is paneled wood. The storefront and the recessed entrance have fixed, wood frame transom windows. The entry door is single-leaf with a single light and a wood frame transom window above. The 302 storefront is a narrow one-bay entrance (D). The door is single-leaf and paneled with a single light and a transom window. There is a decorative leaded glass transom above the wood frame lintel. Cast iron posts flank the entrance. 303 is a 3-bay storefront (W,D,W) with a recessed entrance. The windows are single pane, fixed with wood moldings. The bulkheads and lintels are paneled wood. The posts are simple wood construction. The recessed entrance includes double pane wood frame display windows flanking a double-leaf wood door with panels and one light on each door with a continuous transom window above. There is a flat metal awning affixed to the building with masonry chains. There is a 6- part, leaded glass transom with wood framing above the awning. The second story of the façade contains 3 window bays separated by brick pilasters. The windows are fixed pane metal replacements with a cast concrete or stone sill and decorative cast concrete or stone window hoods. The cornice includes a decorative masonry string course, a metal drip edge and a contrasting color masonry parapet with a cast concrete coping. This structure was previously listed as element #50, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**126) (PL) 305 Howard Street 1918 Two-Part Commercial Block
Otasco**

Two-story brick building with a flat roof and a front storefront (west) containing 6 bays (W,D,W,W,D,W). The display windows are modern, single-pane fixed lights with transoms. The bulkheads and framing are simple wood. The entry doors are full light, wood framed. A single fixed transom is above the doors. There is a canvas awning across the entire storefront. The 2nd story is composed of 5 window bays. The windows are 9/1 DH wood sash with cast concrete sills. The cornice includes a row of 5 vents centered above the windows with decorative masonry surrounds, a masonry drip line, and basketweave masonry at the top of the parapet. This structure was

previously listed as element #51, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**127) (PL) 309 Howard Street c. 1905 Two-Part Commercial Block
Fashion Shop**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and decorative dentil-like brick cornice. The façade (west) of the lower level is composed of an individual storefront flanking either side of a central entrance. The first storefront is recessed with metal-and-glass display windows and a corrugated metal bulkhead. Its entry door is metal frame, single leaf with a full light and a metal framed transom above. The centered entry door leads to an interior stairwell and is framed by cast iron columns. The single-leaf entry door has a full light with transom above. The right storefront is recessed. The display windows are metal framed with a tile bulkhead. The entry door is metal frame, single leaf with a full-light flanked by display windows and a metal framed transom above. The recessed entrance floor is tiled. The wood molded lentil above the first story is wide and decorative with dentils and end brackets. The 2nd story features brick pilasters between three distinct bays. The outer bays include two, 1/1 DH wood sash. The central window bay is 3 part - one large 1/1 center window with two smaller 1/1 windows flanking either side. This structure was previously listed as element #52, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**128) (PL) 310 Howard Street c.1920 Bank/Beaux Arts
Bank of Commerce**

Three-story brick commercial building is masonry construction with a stone façade. The Beaux Arts Classicism-style façade (east) has 3 bays separated by paired Ionic columns on full-first story plinth blocks. The 1st story features 3 arched openings (W,D,D) with decorative brackets as keystones. The windows have been replaced with modern glass. The doors are double-sheath full light metal frame with an arched transom above. The second level bays (W,W,W) are 2-part leaded glass windows with metal frames. The 3rd-story windows are sliding, two-panel with 10 lights per panel. These windows include a decorative metal bracket on the façade. The second and third story windows are flanked by panels with a low-relief floral motif with a keystone shape at the top. The cornice is molded and dentiled. The parapet includes relief with swags. This structure was previously listed as element #53, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**129) (PL) 312/314/320 Howard Street c. 1915 Hotel/Classical Revival
Alluvian Hotel (former Irving Hotel)**

Four-story hotel with restrained Classical Revival elements. The building is comprised of the original 4-story massing fronting southward toward Church Street; a full-height addition along the north containing a store on the 1st floor; and a 2-story, c.1925 addition to the north that fronts Howard Street. The latter housed two separate storefronts on the 1st floor. It later added a third floor in line with the hotel guest rooms, followed by a rooftop space with arbor roof supported by Classical columns. The original hotel building has a chamfered corner at the intersection of Church and Howard Streets. The first story has a stone cornice that extends across the façade and side elevations. The building has a wide entablature decorated with dentils. The principal entrance on

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Church Street is marked with a single-story entry porch with a flat roof and brick corbelling. Primary windows are 1/1, DH wood sash. The door and windows on the 1st-floor feature transom lights. The windows on the rear elevation of the building are in-filled with brick. All windows on the building feature stone sills. The, four-story addition to the north faces Howard Street and continues the window rows and cornice of the original hotel building. However, it is set off from the main section of the building being covered in stucco. A modern, glass and metal awning marks the entrance into the addition. The c.1925 addition to the north of this massing historically contained two separate storefronts on the first floor. Today, the 1st floor is occupied by a single restaurant. This structure was previously listed as element #54, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Figure 2)**

Architect: Robert James Moor

**130) (PL) 313 Howard Street c. 1905 Two-Part Commercial Block
Neoclassical Revival/The Adeline Building**

Two-story, brick commercial building with flat roof and parapet wall. The façade (west) features a decorative, stone cornice marking the separation between the first and second stories. This cornice has an egg and dart motif. The first story storefront is altered. It currently features a brick entryway set into an enframed glass storefront. A 2nd entrance on the facade leads to a stairwell to the 2nd floor. The 2nd floor of the façade is 2 bays, each containing a pair of 1/1, DH wood sash windows with transoms. Each of the upper floor bays is separated by Classical brick pilasters. The parapet wall on the facade has a decorative cornice with the same egg and dart motif. A stone panel set into the upper cornice reads "The Adeline." This structure was previously listed as element #55, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**131) (PL) 319 Howard Street c. 1920
Two-Part Commercial Block/Neoclassical Revival**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and front parapet wall. A cornice with modillions extends across the masonry parapet wall. The façade (west) is finished with a dark red brick veneer with 2 storefronts on the 1st floor. Inset decorative brick panels outlined with brick stretchers and concrete corner blocks extend across the façade above and below the 2nd-floor windows. The 4 sets of paired 2nd-floor windows share a common concrete sill. Their lintels are constructed with angled brick stretchers and concrete corner blocks with a center concrete keystone. The paired windows are 1/1, DH wood sash with leaded glass transoms. The 1st-floor storefronts each have a recessed wood-and-glass entrance door with transom. The floors of the recessed entrance areas are finished with ceramic tile. The metal-framed display windows have tile bulkheads. A 2nd-floor entrance door with transom is located at the south side of the storefronts. A flat-roofed metal canopy, attached to the masonry façade with chains, extends across both storefronts. This structure was previously listed as element #56, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**132) (PL) 325 Howard Street c.1925 (remodeled c.2005)
Two-Part Commercial Block/Lorraine Building**

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall with slight crenellations. The parapet is adorned with a basketweave brick pattern. "The Lorraine Building" is engraved in a cast concrete panel centered on the façade (west) parapet. Beneath the parapet are rectangular vents and decorative, inset brick panels above each 2nd-floor window bay. The storefront, which is a replacement, has a centered entrance with a pair of double entrance doors with transoms and sidelights. The 2, flanking bays each contain display windows with bulkheads. A metal canopy suspended from the façade with chains extends across the entire storefront. Above the canopy is a series of 8-light transom windows. On the 2nd floor, each bay is defined by 2 sets of paired windows with 6/6 DH wood sash and sharing a common sill. Each set of paired windows have case concrete corner blocks. This structure was previously listed as element #57, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**133a) (PL) 400 Howard Street 1902 Church/Gothic Revival
Episcopal Church of the Nativity**

One-story, brick church built with stylistic elements of the Gothic Revival. A steeply-pitched gable end faces Howard Street. The symmetrical façade of this gable end features a stain glass quatrefoil window. On the lower level of this gable is a tall, centrally located gothic arch window flanked with similar, smaller windows. The windows are set within have stone surrounds. A tall, two-part tower at the corner of the building contains the main entrances from Howard and Church streets. The tower features a slate-covered steeple. The lower section of the tower has Gothic-arch doors, with three smaller Gothic-arch windows above the doors. The cornice of this section has dentils. The upper pier of the tower is adorned with fluted, corner pilasters, Gothic-arch openings, and a quatrefoil and dentil decorated entablature. The north elevation is also symmetrical, with a gable-faced ell opposite the tower. This elevation has 4 windows on the first floor and 3 gable dormers. The gable ell features pointed Gothic-arch stain glass window with tracery decoration in top of arch. The west end of the church ends in a hipped-roof polygonal bay with Gothic-arched stain glass windows on each face. The tower and north elevations have brick buttresses. The steeple, ridge of main roof, and the gable ell are topped with wooden crosses. This structure was previously listed as element #58, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Figure 4)**

**133b) (PL) 400 Howard Street 1926, additions c.2010 Gothic Revival
The Rose Community Center**

Attached to south elevation of the Church of the Nativity (#156), this 2-story is side-gabled with end gable parapet walls. The façade (east) is 3 bays, (2W, multi-W, D) marked by shaped parapet walls projecting above the cornice. There is also a polygonal, flat roof bay projecting from the central bay of the façade containing a set of four windows on the front face and single windows on either side. Primary windows are 9/9 DH wood sash with decorative stone surrounds. First floor windows feature 6-light transoms. The 2-leaf entry door is recessed in a segmented arch and features a stone surround and a keystone. The name of the building is engraved into a stone panel above the arched entry door. The building replaced a former south tower of the adjacent church. At the south end of the building is a one-story wing that attaches the building to a nearly identical, 2-story wing to the south. Both wings were constructed c.2010. This structure was previously listed as element #58, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

133c) (C) 400 Howard Street (213 Church Street West) 1959
Gothic Revival/Church Annex

One-story brick building that is part of the adjacent church complex. It has a 3-bay (2W, D, 2W) symmetrical façade (north). The windows are pairs of 6/6 DH wood sash with stone surrounds. The centrally located entrance is recessed into a segmental-arched opening. The entryway features a stone quoin surround. The roof is flat. This structure was previously listed as element #39, 'non-contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered a contributing element on account of its age.

133d) (NC) 400 Howard Street (215 Church Street West) c. 2000
Church Annex

This building is a one-story brick building with a flat roof. The building has 2 bays (W, W) on the façade (north). The windows are pairs of 9/9 DH sash. The building parapet is simple without adornment and the parapet is topped with metal flashing. The exterior improvements include a covered drop-off area, which is a flat, metal roof supported by simple square brick posts. The building is connected by a covered awning to the adjacent church building located at 400 Howard Street.

134) (PL) 401 Howard Street 1911 Post Office/Eclectic
Old US Post Office

This former post office building reflects a mixture of Classical and Renaissance Revival stylistic elements. The one-story building is attributed to James Knox Taylor, the supervising architect for federal buildings from 1897 to 1912. Its red brick exterior features stone and marble accents. The brickwork is extravagant, with multiple patterns and arches built into the walls. The north elevation is 6 bays, which includes a side entrance into the building. The elevation facing Howard Street is 4 bays. Large, arched windows set within brick panels occupy the bays of each elevation. The corner entrance occupies a polygonal bay with a heavily ornamented parapet, complete with molded and dentiled cornice. The 2-leaf entry door is metal with transom above. The entrance door is flanked by Ionic pilasters and topped with an arch that features a bas relief of an eagle. The parapet wall features panels of ornamental brick patterns and rounded arches. The cornice across the entire building is decorated with dentils and block modillions. The frieze has alternate bands of brick and stone. There are stone steps approaching the primary and side entrances. The main entrance features historic cast iron lamps. The building is occupied by the Greenwood Public Schools Administration. This structure was previously listed as element #59, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Architect: James Knox Taylor

135) (NC) 409 Howard Street c. 1925 Two-Part Commercial Block

Three story, yellow-brick commercial building with a flat roof. It features a new metal and glass storefront at street level. The upper floors have 6, modern single-light sashes. A cloth awning extends above the storefront. The storefront bulkhead is stuccoed. This structure was previously listed as element #61, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due

to incompatible storefront modifications and upper floor window replacements, this resource is now considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

136) (PL) 413-415 Howard Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story, painted brick building with parapet wall featuring intermittent squared crenellations. The top of the parapet is enhanced by a string corning. A rectangular brick panel is above each of the two storefronts. Storefront display windows with transom windows are across the entire façade (west). The brick panels set into the parapet walls suggest the building once featured two businesses; however, the modern, modified storefront accommodates 3 separate businesses. The window surrounds and storefront bulkhead are wooden. A large metal awning extends across the entire front of the building. There are large transom windows above the awning. These are also replacements. This structure was previously listed as element #54, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

137) (C) 414 Howard Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
City Furniture
One-story, brick commercial retail building with a flat roof. The storefront is a modern replacement, yet sensitive to the historic design of the building. The wooden bulkheads are possibly original. The centered, two-leaf entry door is features sidelights. A row of transom lights is above each display window and the entry door. A metal awning is suspended above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #65, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered a contributing element.

138) (PL) 418 Howard Street c. 1925 Art Deco
Fred's
One-story, one-part commercial block with an exterior façade (east) constructed of yellow brick with red brick and tile accents. There are 2 storefronts that appear modified, yet sensitive to the historic design of the building. The storefronts feature replacement display windows and rwood-paneled bulkheads. Vertical brick pilasters separate the façade into 3 bays. Pilasters also mark the end corners of the building. The corner pilasters feature stone panels, decorative stone motifs, and pedimented cap. The two storefront entry doors are 2-leaf, glass entry doors flanked by sidelights. Multi-light transoms are above each display window and entry door. A metal awning extends above the storefront topped by a course of vertical stretchers. Two rectangular, cast concrete panels are above each storefront and surrounded by red square tiles. The cornice is characterized by red brick diamond patterning. This structure was previously listed as element #67, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

139) (NC) 419-425 Howard Street 1918 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story, brick commercial building originally containing 4 storefronts. The brick parapet walls are covered in stucco, but recessed panels are still visible. There are metal vents set in the panels. The northern storefront is now connected to the adjacent building. This storefront is heavily modified with the application of a modern wood vertical board siding and glass display windows. Its stucco is in better condition and it has a different style awning, further distinguishing itself from the original building. The remaining storefronts retain a greater degree of original material, in

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

particular, elements of its original cast iron storefront system. The original storefront feature recessed entry doors and display windows on metal bulkheads. The original transom windows that extended across the entire length of the façade are covered with metal panels. There are modern, non-historic signs mounted on the parapet wall. This structure was previously listed as two separate elements, #66 & 68, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. The buildings have since been unified under one façade. Due to extensive storefront modifications, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**140) (PL) 420 Howard Street c. 1915
(former) Automobile Dealership**

One-story brick building that historically housed an office and showroom in the front (east) and an interior garage in the rear 2/3 of the building. The garage had a 20-car capacity. The façade (east) facing Howard Street is 3 bays with a centered, two-leaf metal-and-glass entry door. The remaining bays are large display windows with transoms above. The transom windows are covered with metal. A metal awning extends across the entire length of the façade, supported by rods attached to original hardware. A modern sign is attached to the wall of the façade. Above the storefront is a decorative brick course and evidence of painted business names. The corners of the façade are marked with rectangular brick pilasters. The south elevation historically had 5 large opening that are filled with concrete block. This structure was previously listed as element #69, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

141) (C) 427 Howard Street c. 1925 Filling Station

This brick building was historically a canopy-style filling station with a hipped roof and drive-thru pump island integrated into the overhanging roof. The building was modified into a restaurant, which resulted in the infill of the canopy. This infill is of concrete block and large panels of glass. The historic section of the building is brick, which is currently painted. The building is oriented toward the corner of the intersection. This structure was previously listed as element #70, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

142a) (PL) 500 Howard Street c. 1915 (former) Fire Department No. 1

Originally the Fire Department Number No. 1 building, this 2-story, brick building features a flat roof decorative protruding metal cornice. The cornice features dentils and corner molded brackets. The central bay of the façade's (east) 1st floor features a large, arched opening filled with multi-light, doors with sidelights. The arch is constructed of brick. On either side of this former garage bay are single doors with transoms. A sign suspended from a non-historic bracket is mounted on the facade. The 2nd floor of the facade is 3 bays (, 2W, W) with 2/2 DH wood sash windows and concrete sills. This structure was previously listed as element #71, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

142b) (C) 500 ½ Howard Street c. 1915

One-story brick auxiliary building attached to the rear of the former fire department (#166a). It has a single service bay filled with a garage door on the south facade. The facade also includes a single window that is filled with brick. The garage door has a wide, concrete lintel.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

143) (NC) 501 Howard Street c. 1925/1970
Corner Store

One-story corner commercial building with a heavily modified exterior including a modern brick veneer. It has an exaggerated roof that overhangs the walls to create a canopy. This is covered in asphalt shingle. The store sign is affixed to the overhang facing the corner of Carrollton Avenue and Howard Street. The corner entrance is recessed and features a storefront with single panel display windows. The side facades also have large display windows that appear to be modern replacements. This structure was previously listed as element #72, 'intrusion', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District due to extensive alterations that had taken place c. 1970.

144) (NC) 502 Howard Street c. 2000

One-story, small brick commercial building with a flat roof and single-bay façade (east). The facade includes a 2-leaf metal-and-glass entrance door flanked by two fixed storefront display windows. The low parapet is covered in wide, painted wood panel. A single iron pilaster, part of an unrelated iron storefront system, is integrated into the north corner of the facade. Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

145a) (PL) 506 Howard Street c. 1915 (remodeled 1945) Art Moderne
(former) Wade Hardware Company

Two-story commercial building constructed of brick and concrete block. An early twentieth century building that was remodeled in the mid-century with the addition of stylistic elements associated with Art Moderne, in particular the addition of an integrated awning to create a strong horizontal line across the front façade (east) and the addition of glass blocks. The lower story has a centrally located entrance door surrounded by glass block. A long storefront window extends from the entrance to the north elevation of the building. The 2nd floor has 9 windows, all glass block with concrete sills. There are 3 side entrances on the south side of the building. The exterior is painted stucco. This structure was previously listed as element #74, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

145b) (C) 506 (2) Howard Street c. 1915 Warehouse/Office

Three story brick building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building is attached to the rear north elevation of Resource #169 and is believed to be an associated warehouse. The facade (west) is symmetrical with four parts. The 1st floor includes a loading dock, an arched window, a loading dock, and a brick-infilled arched opening. The loading docks are infilled with sheet metal and have exposed steel beam lentils. The arched windows are framed by brick arches with cast concrete sills. The windows on the 1st floor are 2/2 fixed sash. The first two bays have a rectangular or arched window opening into the basement level. The second and third stories have floor to ceiling height arched window openings. There is a metal fire escape on the northern corner of the building. The cornice is simple masonry with a stepped parapet from south to north.

Johnson Street East

146) (PL) 110-112 Johnson Street East 1930 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story concrete block building with brick veneer on its façade. The façade contains three separate storefront units. The two storefronts on the east end of the façade have central doors flanked by square display windows. The windows have transoms that are filled. The west storefront has a single display window adjacent to the door. The doors are flush with wood surrounds. There is an iron lintel above the storefront supporting a brick parapet wall. The parapet wall is unadorned but for small square metal vents. There are three lamps suspended from the parapet over the entrance doors. This structure was previously listed two separate resources, element #76, 'non-contributing', and element #77, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. The building has since been united under one façade.

147) (PL) 114 Johnson Street East 1930 Two-Part Commercial Block

Two-story, brick commercial building. The first floor is six bays (D,W,D,D,W, D). Two entry doors are centered on the faced, each accessing a separate unit. Two additional entry doors are at either end of the façade and lead into stairwells. Above each door is a boarded over transom with decorative panels. Two large, rectangular display windows appear to modern replacements. The second story is 3 bays (W,W,W) with 1/1, DH wood sash. The parapet wall has patterned brickwork decorating the cornice. The rear elevation has rusticated concrete block. The roof is gabled with end parapet walls. This structure was previously listed as element #78, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

148) (PL) 116 Johnson Street East 1925 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building has a symmetrical, 3-bay façade (W,D,W). The entrance is recessed and flanked by large display windows. The entrance is a glass and wood door with a transom. A tall brick parapet wall features a wide brick panel. There is a molded projecting cornice. A metal awning extends across the façade. This structure was previously listed as element #79, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

149) (PL) 118 Johnson Street East 1930 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with a veneer of rusticated concrete block. A tall rusticated parapet wall features a narrow brick panel. The symmetrical front (north) façade is 3 bays (W,D,W). The transom on the easternmost window is filled. The replacement storefront windows have concrete sills. The replacement entry door is smaller than the original, with the remaining opening being infill. A metal awning extends above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #80, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

150) (PL) 132 Johnson Street East 1925 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story commercial building is a combination of frame, concrete block, and brick construction. The front features a parapet wall a molded cornice and two corbeled brick rectangular panels. The façade is divided into three storefronts. The western storefront is modified and mostly covered in plywood. The middle storefront has a double panel door with horizontal lights. It has a two pane

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

display window over a wood-paneled bulkhead. The eastern storefront is a single, panel and light door flanked by two display windows. The doors feature transoms above. There is a metal awning covering approximately half of the front façade. This structure was previously listed as element #81, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

151) (PL) 206 Johnson Street East 1930 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick, building is square in plan with a flat roof featuring a brick parapet wall. The front façade is organized into three units with the store entrance set in the center unit. This glass and metal door is flanked by 2/2 fixed pane display windows. The outer units have 4/4 fixed panes. The storefront system is a recent replacement. Another group of display windows is on the west elevation. Cloth awnings are suspended from the exterior walls above each bay of windows. The parapet wall is slightly shaped, with three brick panels on the front façade. This structure was previously listed as element #82, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**152) (C) 210 Johnson Street East 1935 One-Part commercial Block
Hollowell Railroad Salvage**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and a parapet clad in aluminum siding. The front façade features non-original metal and glass storefront system. The entrance is recessed with a tile entrance. This structure was previously listed as element #86, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It has now achieved sufficient age to be considered a contributing element.

**153) (PL) 218 Johnson Street East 1935 One-Part Commercial Block
Delta Emporium**

One-story brick commercial building with 5 storefront bays across the façade. Each bay features large display windows that consist of 3, single fixed panes with wood surrounds and wood bulkheads. The transom lights above have been infilled with wood. The store entrance is set in the middle unit and is recessed. The parapet wall is slightly shaped and features rectangular brick panels. There is a door on the side (east) elevation, and several small windows infilled with brick. This structure was previously listed as element #87, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

154) (PL) 300-308 Johnson Street East c.1930 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building with 5 separate storefronts. The storefront for 302 is boarded over. Each storefront is comprised of a central, two-leaf entry door with transom and flanking, fixed display windows with brick bulkhead. A flat awning extends above the storefronts. The building is clad in aluminum siding above the storefronts. This structure was previously listed as element #88, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

155) (PL) 310 Johnson Street East c.1930 One-Part Commercial Block

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. The façade features a single storefront with a centered two, leaf glass entry door. The entry door is a modern replacement. Display windows flanking either side of the door are boarded over. A flat metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The exterior cladding above the storefront is aluminum siding. This structure was previously listed as element #88, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

156) (PL) 312-314 Johnson Street East c.1925 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with three storefront units. The brick parapet features decorative corbeled brick and brick panels. The western storefront is boarded over with a single, centered entry door replacement. A flat metal awning extends above this storefront. The central storefront contains a recessed, central entry door. The two-leaf door is metal and glass and is flanked by replacement display windows with stuccoed brick bulkhead. The eastern storefront is comprised of a window wall of plate glass. Above each storefront is a boarded over, wide transom. This structure was previously listed as element #88, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

157) (PL) 316 Johnson Street East c.1920 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof. The façade features a corbelled brick frieze and two distinct storefronts. Each storefront features a wide, recessed entry, cast iron columns, and window walls. A full-width flat metal awning is suspended above the storefronts. In addition, above each storefront is a row of three fixed transom lights. This structure was previously listed as element #89, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Johnson Street West

**158) (PL) 131-135 (odd) Johnson Street West c. 1930
One-Part Commercial Block
Doyle’s Café and Rummage Place**

One-story rectangular brick commercial building comprised of three distinct storefronts. A simple cast concrete coping stone extends across the masonry parapet wall which rises above the building’s flat roof. At the top of the parapet is a course of basketweave brickwork. A rectangular, stuccoed panel is above each storefront. Each façade (north) storefront is comprised of a centered, glazed entry door with narrow sidelights and transoms flanked by vertically-oriented metal display windows. Each storefront is topped with a multi-light transom. The three buildings share a single flat-roofed metal canopy, attached to the frieze area with chains. The entry door of 135 is recessed. This structure was previously listed as element #94, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**159) (PL) 140 Johnson Street West c.1900 (remodeled 1970)
Passenger Depot/Prairie Style**

One-story brick railroad depot with elements of the Prairie style. The building features a low-pitched hipped roof with wide-overhanging eaves and simple knee braces. It has a symmetrical façade (south) of 3 bays (WD, 2W, 2W). Each feature pairs of 1/1 DH wood sash windows with

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

simple brick arches set within decorative brick surrounds and arches. The western bay has an entrance door paired with one of the windows. The central bay projects from the façade and features a hip roof. The side elevations have 3 windows each. The north elevation is 7 bays (W,W,D,W,W,W,W). The two central windows are small, fixed single-light sash. The remaining 4 are DH sash. The building was renovated in the 1970s as the Greenwood Senior Citizens Center. This structure was previously listed as element #96, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Figure 1)**

160) (PL) 143 Johnson Street West c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and crenellated brick parapet wall. The exterior is red brick laid in common bond on the upper portion of the façade (north) and painted brick on the bottom. The facade storefront is symmetrical and enframed. The entrance is recessed with a single-leaf entry with one wood panel and a large light flanked by two small sidelights. The display windows next to the recessed entry are 3-part wood frame. A wide, 9-pane transom runs across the entire storefront. A flat-roofed metal canopy, attached to the façade with chains, extends above the storefront. A rectangular, stuccoed brick panel is above the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #95, ‘contributing’, in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Lamar Street

161) (NC) 215 Lamar Street 1983 Free-Standing Commercial
One-story, free-standing office building is rectangular in plan with an asymmetrical façade (west). The building features a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles with boxed eaves. The building is clad in a brick veneer. Its façade is 6 bays (W, W, W, D, W, W). Windows are full-height, narrow, single-light fixed sash in metal frames. The metal-and-glass entry door has three narrow fixed lights adjacent to the right.

Due to its age, this building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

162) (NC) 307 Lamar Street c.1975 Butler Building
One-story, metal “butler” building with a stone veneer exterior on the façade (west). The façade also features a false-mansard roof overhanging the front. The façade is 4 bays (D, W, D, W) with narrow, vertically-oriented, fixed panes. The doors are metal-and-glass.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

163) (PL) 308 Lamar Street c. 1910 Four Square/Neoclassical
Two-story, frame residence is irregular in plan with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and features a moderate overhang. The cornice is dentiled and there are modillions supporting a second story projecting bay. The dentiled cornice encircles all elevations of the house. The exterior cladding is clapboard with simple wood corner boards. The facade (east) is symmetrical with 3 bays (W,D,W). The windows on the first story are 1/1 DH wood sash with patterned leaded glass upper transoms. The central entry door is 2-leaf with glazed panels and small transoms. The 2nd story

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

windows are 1/1 DH sash. The projecting upper story center bay is elaborate with 2-leaf doors with decorative leaded glass glazed doors set beneath a transom and flanked by sidelights framed by wood panels. The sidelights are 1/1 DH sash and have leaded glass transom windows. There is a front-gabled pedimented dormer in the center of the hipped roof. It has full entablature with a dentiled cornice and a 4-part Palladian window. A dropped secondary roof forms a first story porch across the façade. The cornice is dentiled to match the upper story. The porch has a curved portico centered on the main entrance and is supported by Doric columns. The porch has a turned baluster railing with decorative detailing at the corners and ends. Chimneys flank the sides of the house. This house was listed on the National Register in 1985 as part of the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area thematic nomination.

164) (C) 310 Lamar Street 1958 Medical Clinic

One-story, masonry building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof with a simple parapet. The exterior cladding is brick veneer. The building has a corner storefront (corner of Lamar and East Church Street) with a fixed corner display window (two panes), a metal commercial full light door with a transom above, and a single pane display window. This storefront is covered by a metal shed roof with metal eaves. A 2nd storefront is on the northern corner of the building. This storefront is 3-part with a metal commercial full-light door with a transom above and 2 display windows with metal framing. This storefront also has a metal clad shed roof.

**165) (C) 311/313 Lamar Street c.1965
City of Refuge Ministries**

This brick community building is roughly square in plan. The facade (west) features 2 distinct units. The first is a single bay with entry door flanked by large fixed windows. The 2nd is 3-bay (3W, D, 3W) with a 2-leaf entry door. The tri-part windows are fixed within metal frames and set high on wall. A flat roof awning extends above each unit.

166) (C) 400 Lamar Street c.1935 Automobile Dealership

One-story former brick automobile dealership, rectangular in plan with a hip roof covered in asphalt shingle. The façade (east) is 5 bays wide (W,W,D,W,W) with large arched, display windows comprised of a large, rectangular fixed light and multi-light transom within the arch. The central bay has a metal-and-glass entrance. The hip roof overhangs the exterior walls and has exposed rafter ends. The exterior walls are of yellow brick. There are pilasters on the corners and between the windows. These are articulated to look like stacked blocks. The base of the pilasters are concrete. The north elevation is 3 bays (W,W,D) with a large display window flanked by two smaller openings, the western one being an entrance door with transom. This display window is a modern replacement. This was originally a large door through which cars could be driven to be displayed in the showroom. An 8-bay (W,D,D,D,W,W,W,D) addition extends off the west elevation. This was the service building for the dealership. It has four service bays with roll-up garage doors. It also has three large, multi-pane factory windows. It is constructed of a similar brick, but lacks the distinctive pilaster treatment on the façade.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

167) (NC) 404 Lamar Street c. 1975 Automobile Repair Shop
One-story, prefabricated metal building has a side-gabled metal roof and metal exterior walls. It is a truss system building constructed on a concrete slab. The façade (east) is 3 bays (G, D, G), which includes a central entrance door flanked by two service bays with roll-up garage doors.

Due to its age, this a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

168) (NC) 406 Lamar Street c. 1975
One-story, prefabricated metal building with a side gable metal roof. It is rectangular in plan with the narrow end front facing Pearl Street. The façade is 4 bays (W, W, G, D) with a large service bay with roll-up garage door. Windows are 2-light fixed metal sash. The entry door is metal.

Due to its age, this a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

169) (C) 411 Lamar Street c. 1940 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story concrete block commercial building features a flat roof and a brick veneer on the façade (west) and south. The façade features a large wooden canopy that obscures the front parapet. The parapet walls step down towards the rear of the building. The storefront extends across the facade with a centrally-located metal-and-glass door. There is a metal storage building attached to the rear of the building.

170) (NC) 501-503 Lamar Street c.1925 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story commercial building with a flat roof, brick exterior, and four storefronts separated by brick pilasters. Above each storefront is a rectangular, inset brick panel. The storefronts have been heavily altered. The façade faces west. The northernmost storefront contains four, fixed-light display windows surrounded by board-and-batten paneling. The 2nd storefront features plate-glass commercial doors, followed by wood paneling and large display window. The third storefront is comprise of a single door with 9 lights arranged in a 3-by-3 pattern over two panels. The fourth (south) storefront is boarded over with board-and-batten siding. This structure was previously listed as element #98, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to extensive alterations to the storefronts, this commercial building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

171) (PL) 506 Lamar Street c.1930 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with a shed roof that slopes towards the rear. There is a string course of brick along the top of the parapet. A rectangular brick panel extends above a single storefront. The symmetrical façade (east) storefront has a centered, metal-and-glass entry door flanked by two display windows. The windows are set within wood frames. A service bay door is on the south elevation with a roll-up garage door. This structure was previously listed as element #100, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

172) (NC) 511 Lamar Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

One-story commercial building with a brick exterior and flat roof. The roof features concrete coping. The façade (west) is heavily modified with modern windows and doors, and the application of vinyl siding. Fenestration consists of a pair of recessed, single-leaf entry doors with transom above. On either side of the doors are tripartite ribbon windows. All windows are vinyl 1:1 DH sash. A shed roof awning spans the façade. This structure was previously listed as element #99, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. Due to the extensive exterior modifications to the storefront, this resource is not a contributing element to the historic district.

173) (PL) 515 Lamar Street 1922 Automobile Dealership
Jacheim Building

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof. The 1st floor of the façade (west) consists of five distinct bays that are modified. The north (left) two bays consist of ten plate glass display windows arranged in a 5x2 pattern, all in wood frames with CMU bulkheads below. The central bay contains a large pair of swing-out carriage doors, both vertical board. The adjacent bay to the south serves as the primary entry and consists of a wooden commercial door with large full-height light followed by four plate-glass display windows in wood frames. The final bay to the south consists of three large display windows in wood frames. This bay features a cantilevered flat-roof awning supported by steel cables. Above every bay save the central is a recessed signboard. The 2nd floor contains 15 windows, each with 15-light fixed lights with concrete sills. This structure was previously listed as element #101, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Main Street

174) (PL) 101 Main Street c. 1920 Automobile Dealership
Durden Building/Ford Dealership

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof with parapet wall projecting above the façade (west) and stepping back along the side elevation. Four brick pilasters break the façade into 3 sections, with each section featuring 5 windows and a door. The parapet wall rises higher in the center to give emphasis to the center section. There are three panels on the parapet walls, signs for the Ford Company and "Durden Building" sign. The storefronts have been modified but are sensitive to the historic design and function of the building. Each storefront contains single-light fixed display windows, a 2-leaf entry door, and a row of multi-light transoms. The north elevation fronting Front Street is partially covered in stucco. The stucco portion of this elevation has 11 bays, including two entrances and 7 multi-light, fixed windows. This structure was previously listed as element #23, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. **(Photograph #26)**

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**175) (PL) 110-114 (even) Main Street c.1900
One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story, stuccoed brick building with a flat roof and simple parapet. The façade (east) features 3 storefronts. Each storefront is symmetrical with 3 bays (W, D, W). Windows and doorways have segmental arches. The door feature a three-light transom above. The north door on the façade is two-leaf, while the remainder are single-leaf. Each door features a tall light with wood panel below. The windows are single-pane and set within wood surrounds. This structure was previously listed as element #24, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**176) (PL) 116-122 (even) Main Street c.1890
One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story, twelve-bay stuccoed brick building with a flat roof and modest parapet. The building contains entrances to 4 units (116, 118, 120, and 122). Metal awnings cover 2 of the doors. Cast-iron columns separate the large plate-glass windows and doors. The windows at 116 are replacement, four-sash display windows. The bulkheads are wood. The 2-leaf entry doors have panels and six lights. The building historically housed a grocery, meat, confection, and drug stores. This structure was previously listed as element #25, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**177) (PL) 117 Main Street c. 1900 One-Part Commercial Block
W.H. Nored & Co., Clarke Cotton Co.**

One-story, brick building with a parapet wall that extends above the flat roof along the façade (west) and steps down toward the rear. The north elevation is stuccoed. Three decorative brick panels are inset on the facade above the storefront. The symmetrical facade features an iron store front system with fluted iron pilasters, large display windows, and full width transom lights. A metal awning is suspended above the storefront. The building is recently restored with window replacements and the two-leaf entry door. The restoration is in keeping with the historic design of the building. The side elevation has two entrances set under cloth awnings. There are 4 windows currently filled in and one remaining open on the side entrance. The side parapet walls have tile coping. There are three lights affixed to the side elevation. There is a small metal, shed roof addition on the rear of the building. This structure was previously listed as element #26, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

178) (C) 119-121 (odd) Main Street c.1900 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof, low parapet wall, and cast iron storefront system. The building is recently restored with two separate storefronts featuring large display windows with wood surrounds and transom lights above. The entry doors are 2-leaf with transom. Decorative brick panels extend the width of the façade (west) above the storefronts and include segmental arched vents. This structure was previously listed as element #27, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now considered to be a contributing resource.

**179) (C) 129 Main Street c.1900 Corner Store
Leflore Dry Cleaners**

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

One-story brick commercial building with a corner entrance. The primary entrance is set in the diagonal corner elevation. The entry door is wooden and set within an iron storefront system with decorative columns and a transom window. The west elevation facing Main Street is four bays, each comprised of 2 large, vertically oriented display windows with transom. The northern bay contains a single-leaf entry door with light. A metal awning extends along the façade just beneath the large transom windows. A large billboard is mounted on the top of the building, near the corner entrance. This structure was previously listed as element #28, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. It is now considered to be a contributing resource.

**180) (PL) 201 Main Street c.1910 Two-Part Commercial Block
Blumenthal and Klein Department Store**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall. The cornice along the façade (west) is corbelled brick. A large, rectangular brick panel is beneath the cornice and contains a smaller, cast panel with the name of the store engraved in cursive. The façade has 3 entrances where one leads into a side stairwell. The 1st floor has modern display windows set onto a metal bulkhead. There are transom windows across the facade above a metal, flat canopy. The storefront features cast iron pilasters. The 2nd floor of the façade contains two sets of 4 windows. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash with concrete sills. This structure was previously listed as element #29, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

181) (NC) 205-211 (odd) Main Street c.1910 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with a flat roof. Historically, there were 4 storefronts across the facade, marked with recessed panels in the parapet wall above the transom level. The façade (west) is extensively modified, with stucco-covered brick filling in the historic storefronts. Currently there are two entrances into the building, each covered with modern, fabric awnings. There are modern, single pane windows, oriented horizontally across the facade. This structure was previously listed as element #102, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. Due to the extensive modifications to the historic storefronts, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

182) (C) 210 Main Street c. 1910 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick building with a flat roof. It has large plate-glass windows and a recessed double-leaf entry door on the façade (east). The building features some metal siding applied to the brick façade. A narrow, rectangular brick panel is above the storefront.

183) (C) 219 & 221 Main Street c.1955

One-story, cross-gabled concrete block commercial building. A front gabled projection marks the entrance into the building that features a metal-and-glass door. There are additional metal doors on the sides of the building. It has narrow, fixed slit windows, oriented horizontally on the front and side elevations. These have metal surrounds. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle.

184) (PL) 300 Main Street 1904, 1925 addition
Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival
First Presbyterian Church

One-story church comprised of the 1904, Romanesque Revival, Akron plan sanctuary and the 1925 addition constructed in the "Delta Gothic" style. The Romanesque Revival sanctuary features a front-gabled main roof with side-gabled section, square corner tower, round-arched window and door openings, and a flat-roofed front entrance porch. The front and side street elevations each have a large, round-arched window and wood and brick corbeled cornice with brick dentils. The front entrance porch is supported by short, stone columns with decorative capitals resting on a low brick wall. Round-arched entrance doors are located at each end of the front porch. First-floor windows are wood-framed 1/1 DH sash with flat lintels. The corner tower is divided into three vertical sections by wood and brick cornices, with windows in each section. The tower is topped with a battlemented parapet wall. A secondary tower with two vertical sections is located at the building's rear corner on the side street elevation; it contains a rear entrance with flat-roofed columned portico. A 2-story, flat-roofed wing with 1/1 DH wood sash windows is added onto the building's rear elevation. The Gothic Revival building is attached to the earlier building. It features a front-gabled main roof with brick parapet wall, square corner tower, and pointed arch window openings. The facade has a decorative brick and stone frontispiece with a segmentally arched and corbelled entrance surround topped with a pointed-arched, stained-glass window. The corner tower is divided into three vertical sections with a stone string course and cornice and is topped with a decorative stone parapet wall. This structure was previously listed as element #104, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

185) (C) 301 Main Street 1957 International Style
First Presbyterian Church Education Building

Two-story, religious education building with a flat roof and emphasis on the horizontal. The building's exterior is finished with brick veneer. The facade (north) features a long ribbon of metal-framed, awning windows on both the 1st and 2nd floors. First-floor concrete columns provide support for the cantilevered 2nd floor. Concrete borders around the window ribbons, along the bottom of the 2nd floor, and along the roof line emphasize the building's horizontal lines. The first-floor center entrance is recessed and consists of 2-leaf entrance doors with sidelights and transoms. Both of the building's first-floor corners are recessed to highlight the second-floor cantilever and to form entry porches with two-leaf entrance doors and transoms. The side elevations feature smooth brick wall surfaces and small windows in the upper portion of the 1st-floor wall. The building's smooth wall surfaces, long ribbons of windows, cantilevered second floor, and emphasis on horizontal lines reflect International style influence. A garden area at the building's rear is enclosed by a brick wall with decorative metal gate and arched wood arbor.

186) (NC) 309 Main Street c. 1955 (remodeled: 1980)
Automobile Repair

One-story brick auto repair building that is heavily modified. The building features a flat roof with parapet wall. The façade (west) is divided into two sections – a rectangular storefront section and a recessed massing with large garage door opening. The storefront space is infilled with a brick veneer and an entrance with double doors, transom, and sidelights. A narrow flat-roofed awning

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

extends across the storefront space to shelter the entrance. The masonry piers and upper wall around the storefront space remain visible. The recessed masonry section has a replacement garage door. The south elevation contains a large garage door opening with replacement garage door. It is occupied by the **First Presbyterian Church Youth Center**.

Due to the incompatible infill of the original storefront, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

187) (PL) 310 Main Street c. 1925
Two-Part Commercial Block/Neoclassical Revival
McGeoy Building

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and crenelated brick parapet wall along the façade (east). The front and side elevations are finished with yellow brick, while the secondary rear and side elevations are finished with red brick, both laid in a common bond. A decorative panel is inset on the façade above the second floor and is outlined with header bricks and finished with glazed ceramic tile. A set of four windows with transoms are on the 2nd floor of the façade. The windows are modern replacement DH sash with original, single-light transoms above each. The windows are framed by a shouldered wood architrave surround and separated by wood pilasters. The 1st-floor storefront is replaced with non-historic storefront materials. The display window space is infilled with vertical wood siding below a metal-framed, fixed 2-pane window. The entrance doorway is also infilled with wood siding around an aluminum-frame entrance door. The historic wood-and-glass door that provided entrance to the 2nd-floor stair hall remains intact within the storefront space. The transom space above the storefront is infilled with corrugated metal. This structure was previously listed as element #105, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Architect: Frank R. McGeoy

188) (C) 312 Main Street c. 1955
St. Francis Community Development Federal Credit Union

One-story masonry office building with a flat roof. The façade (east) consists of a single, off-center entrance door and display windows. The façade's side piers and the bulkheads beneath the display windows are finished with narrow, long, yellow/gray bricks. The storefront is angled from one side to the other so that the entrance door is recessed under a flat-roofed canopy that extends out from the roof. The canopy is supported by a single metal post. In front of the angled storefront is a brick planter on each side of the entrance door. This structure was previously listed as element #106, 'non-contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now old enough to contribute to the district.

189) (PL) 314 Main Street c. 1940 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and modest parapet. The façade (east) consists of a commercial storefront at street level and an upper brick parapet wall with brick paneled signboard outlined with slightly extended brick stretchers. The upper red brick masonry wall is

painted on the front façade. The storefront is angled from one side to the other so that the entrance door is recessed under a flat-roofed metal canopy. The storefront's side piers and bulkheads under the display windows are finished with small ceramic tiles. The off-center entrance door and the display windows are aluminum-frame and glass. The storefront transom space above the canopy is covered. This structure was previously listed as element #107, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

190) (C) 324 Main Street 1934 Filling Station/Art Moderne
One-story, corner concrete block building originally constructed as an automobile service station. The building has a flat roof with a stuccoed exterior. The building's most prominent feature is a large canopy that extends out to the sidewalk on both street sides, providing a sheltered space for automobile servicing. The canopy is curved at its corners and supported by round and elongated concrete columns sitting on raised bases. The canopy's street facades and columns are finished with metal panels. A stuccoed frieze with grooves that extends around the canopy gives an Art Moderne appearance. Beneath the canopy, part of the building's main façade is angled and the remainder is parallel to the street. This façade contains a pair of entrance doors with transom, a single entrance door, and several fixed-pane windows with transoms. This structure was previously listed as element #108, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

191) (PL) 325 Main Street 1939 Greyhound Bus Station/Art Moderne
One-story, rectangular bus station with a flat roof and a smooth, stuccoed exterior. Three horizontal blue concrete bands stretch along the façade and wrap around the side elevations where the bands become vertical. The symmetrical façade features two, two-leaf entry doors with wide, multi-light transoms. A smaller, single-leaf entry door is centered between the others. Extending from the three entry doors is a prominent, flat awning with wide, stuccoed frieze and "Greyhound Lines" in the frieze. The awning is supported by round metal posts. The building faces the corner of the intersection of Main and Church streets. This structure was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in July 2010. **(Figure 5)**

Architect: George Mahan Jr.

192) (C) 406 Main Street 1967 Stripped Classicism
Greenwood Police Department
Two-story masonry building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The building was designed by James E. McAdams. The exterior cladding is blond brick laid in common bond with exposed aggregate concrete accents. The façade (east) is asymmetrical with five bays (D,W,W,W,W). The building has a large storefront-type recessed entrance with double-leaf metal frame doors with full-light sidelights with a signboard above. There is a patterned curtain wall above the signboard with glass and spandrel panels. The roof of the recessed entry is supported by 3 rectangular exposed aggregate piers situated around an exposed aggregate planter. The window bays are flanked by exposed aggregate concrete piers which project to frame both stories. Curtain wall-type construction for the window bays includes spandrels and a fixed, single-pane window on each level.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The building's parapet is wide exposed aggregate topped with metal flashing. There is a water table composed of the same material. This structure was previously listed as element #109, 'intrusion', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It has since obtained sufficient age to be considered a contributing element.

**193) (NC) 407 Main Street c.2000
Lest L. Martin Police Investigation Annex**

One-story masonry building, irregular in plan with a flat roof. The exterior cladding is blond brick laid in common bond. The parapet and cornice are false stucco (dryvit) with a simple horizontal scoring band near the top. The façade (west) of the building is three units. The first unit is a recessed turned entrance with a metal frame door and single sidelight. The windows are fixed, metal frame with false stucco accents below. The site includes a masonry screening wall, a ramp with metal railing, poured concrete steps, and a parking area.

Due to its age, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Architect: Bowman & Bowman

194) (PL) 411 Main Street c. 1930 Filling Station/Tudor Revival

One-story former filling station with Tudor Revival design elements. The building is irregular in plan and comprised of three distinct massings: centered, side-gabled section with flanking, recessed side-gabled wings. Asphalt shingles cover roof. The exterior cladding is brick in common bond with a vertical stretcher course along the base of the building. The central massing features a steeply-pitched roof with exterior gable end brick chimneys. A front facing gable is off-centered on the front roof slope. The façade of this section is two bays (D, W) with a shed roof hood above the door. The display window contains 5 vertical lights. The lower, gabled wing on the north features a front-facing gable bay the projects slightly from the façade. Its roof slopes downward creating a small brick wall to the north. This bay is occupied by a former garage bay that is enclosed with vertical boards, two fixed windows, and a modern entry door. A second garage bay, similarly enclosed, is on the right. The southern projecting wing is four bays (W, D, D, 3W). The first two bays are covered in vertical board. The two-leaf entry door is a modern replacement. The tri-part display window is three vertical fixed lights with brick sill. This structure was previously listed as element #112, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

195) (PL) 412-414 Main Street c. 1935 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story masonry commercial building with a flat roof and unadorned brick cornice and parapet. The exterior cladding is brick laid in common bond. There are rowlock details framing each unit. The facade (east) is asymmetrical and is composed of 3 storefronts. The 1st storefront includes a full-light entry door and 5 fixed display windows (non-historic replacements). There is a multi-light transom above. The 2nd unit is a storefront with a recessed central entry door. The door is full-light with a wood frame. The windows are metal framed replacements. The storefront has a multi-light transom above. The 3rd unit is a storefront with a recessed central entry door. The door is full-light

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

with a wood frame. The windows are metal-framed replacements. The storefront has a multi-light transom above. Each transom is wood-framed and divided 4-over-4. A metal awning extends above the storefronts. This structure was previously listed as two separate elements #111 & #113, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is now considered to be a single building divided by two storefronts.

**196) (PL) 416 Main Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
Madole's Bakery**

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and brick parapet wall. The symmetrical façade (east) has replacement metal frame display windows with a centrally located single-leaf entry door. The bulkheads are marble. The entry door is a single-leaf full light metal frame door. The transom is three part with decorative leaded divisions. The frieze area is a contrasting brick color and a soldier course with stone corner blocks. The storefront is flanked by brick pilasters which extend past the parapet and are topped with a cast stone cap. The piers have a marble base. This structure was previously listed as element #114, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**197) (C) 500 Main Street c. 1960
Dr. Soloman Holman, M.D.**

One-story brick commercial/office building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The facade (east) is asymmetrical with 4 bays (D,D,W,D). The first bay is a boarded over delivery entrance. The 2nd bay is a non-historic wood frame, single-leaf door with a sidelight. The 3rd bay is a pair of metal framed double, fixed windows. The sill beneath these windows is rowlock brick. The final bay is a metal frame commercial-style door with a transom above. The cornice and parapet are unadorned with tile flashing. This structure was previously listed as element #115, 'non-contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It has since achieved sufficient age to be considered a contributing element.

198) (PL) 501 Main Street c. 1920 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and decorative parapet. The façade (west) is 4 bays (W,D,W,D). The windows and doors have decorative rowlock arches above them. The cornice has decorative brickwork with and arched parapet. Windows are single-light, fixed with wood frames and rectangular transom. The doors are single-leaf, paneled entries with a half-light. The doors have a side light with a transom above. The arched parapet has fairly elaborate masonry work with decorative brickwork including faux piers, brackets, and dogtooth bands. The arched parapet has a rowlock with a dogtooth border below. This structure was previously listed as element #116, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

199) (PL) 504 Main Street c. 1920 Two-Part Commercial Block

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. The facade is asymmetrical with 2 unites.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The left unit is a large, boarded over display window. The second unit contains a 4-part wood frame storefront (D,W,D,D). The doors are single-leaf full light. The display window is a single fixed window with a wood-paneled bulkhead. The transoms above the 2 bays are covered and stuccoed. The 2nd story has 5 window openings which are boarded over. The openings have stone lentils and painted stone sills. The cornice is simple with several rowlock rows of masonry and a rowlock cap. This structure was previously listed as element #117 in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**200) (PL) 506 Main Street c. 1910 Two-Part Commercial Block
Restaurant**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior cladding is brick on the second floor and glazed black ceramic tiling on the 1st floor. The facade (east) is asymmetrical with 2 storefronts. The first bay is a storefront that wraps around the corner with non-original metal display windows. The bulkhead and window surrounds are black ceramic tile. The entrance is recessed with a single-leaf metal commercial door. The 2nd storefront has a large metal-framed display windows with a 2-leaf entry door with sidelights and a transom above. The 2nd-story has eight, 1/1 DH wood sash windows with cast stone sills and recessed brickwork lintels. Stepped brick forms an expression line above the 2nd story. The cornice has a corbelled brick detail at the parapet. This corner commercial building includes a rounded awning which is attached to the building with metal brackets. This structure was previously listed as element #118, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**201) (PL) 508 Main Street c. 1925
Steele Building
Formerly J.W. Quinn Drug Company – Drug Manufacturing and
Wholesale**

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and rectangular form. The façade (east) is 2 bays with a metal-and-glass entry door at its north end. A metal transom is above the door and set within the entry way. Above the entry is a multi-light steel factory windows, which are awnings. A similar, larger set of metal factory windows occupies the left bay. The upper floor of the façade contains two sets of factory windows. Each bay is distinguished by brick pilasters. The north elevation has 11 bays separated by brick pilasters. The eastern most bay of this elevation has an entrance door. Remaining bays are multi-light factory windows. Windows have concrete sills. This structure was previously listed as element #119, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**202) (PL) 515 Main Street c. 1915
Delta Feed Company**

One-story, brick commercial building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof and a decorative brick parapet that steps down toward the rear. The cornice features decorative brick corbelling. The façade (west) is symmetrical with a central entry door. The entrance is single-leaf with a wood frame with sidelights and a two-part transom. The wall above the entry door is painted "Delta Feed Co." There is an expression line demarcating the cornice. There is one narrow, fixed window on the façade set within a wood frame window and containing 2-by-4 rails. A side entrance is covered by a shed roof with wood-frame construction, cast concrete steps, and lattice railing. This structure was previously listed as element #120, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**203) (PL) 601 Main Street c. 1925 One-Part Commercial Block
Greenwood Electronics**

One-story, brick commercial building, roughly square in plan with a flat roof. The symmetrical façade (north) faces Johnson Street. It is organized into 2 storefronts with a parapet wall above a metal awning that covers the entire length of the north and side west elevations. The parapet wall is unadorned with tile coping. Each storefront has a set of double doors with a transom light flanked by a large window. Three of the windows are paired, vertically-oriented display glass. The 3rd has three panes. Windows have brick sills. The storefront bulkheads are brick. The west elevation has a double door and 11 windows. This structure was previously listed as element #121, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

204) (PL) 606 Main Street c. 1895 Shotgun

One-story frame residence is rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have a moderate overhang with exposed rafters ends. The exterior is clad in weatherboard siding. The building is supported on masonry piers partially covered in metal. The façade (east) is 2 bays (D,W) with a single-leaf replacement entry door with a metal storm door. The window is 2/2 DH metal sash. The sill and surround are simple wood. The porch has a hipped asphalt shingle roof supported by decorative metal posts. This structure was previously listed as element #122, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

205) (NC) 607 Main Street c. 1915 L-Cottage

One-story L-shaped cottage with a gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling is adapted for commercial use. The exterior side elevations are clad in asbestos weatherboard siding. There is an engineered composite wood product covering the front façade (est). It is laid in a horizontal pattern, creating the storefront and the semblance of a parapet wall. There is a shed roof across the facade supported by square wood posts. The centrally located entrance door is flanked by groups of fix paned modern windows. This structure was previously listed as element #123, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. This building has undergone extensive

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

exterior alterations and no longer resembles its historic function as a residential dwelling. Therefore, it is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

206) (PL) 608 Main Street c.1895 Shotgun
One-story shotgun dwelling, rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have a moderate overhang with exposed rafter ends. The exterior siding is simple, drop weatherboards. The facade (east) is 2 bays (D,W). The door is single-leaf and paneled with nine lights with a metal glass storm door. The window is 2/2 DH metal sash. The porch features a hipped roof supported by decorative metal posts. This structure was previously listed as element #124, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

207) (PL) 609 Main Street c. 1920 L-Cottage
One-story, cross-gabled L-cottage clad in asbestos shingle siding. The building has DH sash windows with simple wood surrounds. The paneled entry door is centrally located on the front (west) ell and is flanked by two windows. There is a small brick and concrete stoop at the front door and a shed roof awning over the door. There is a second entrance into the house in the south facing ell, which is partially obscured by an attached commercial building. This structure was previously listed as element #125, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

208) (PL) 610 Main Street c. 1895 Shotgun
One-story shotgun dwelling, rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have a moderate overhang with exposed rafter ends. The exterior siding is simple, drop weatherboards. The facade (east) is 2 bays (D,W). The door is single-leaf and paneled with nine lights with a metal glass storm door. The window is 2/2 DH metal sash. The porch features a hipped roof supported by decorative metal posts. This structure was previously listed as element #126, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

209) (PL) 611 Main Street c. 1920 One-Part Commercial Block
One-story commercial building is constructed from rusticated concrete block. Its original storefront is filled in with wood panel and display windows. A metal beam forms the lintel of the original store front. There is a metal awning affixed to the front parapet wall. The building is attached to the adjacent dwelling at 609 Main Street. This structure was previously listed as element #125, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

210) (PL) 612 Main Street c. 1895 Shotgun
One-story shotgun dwelling, rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves have a moderate overhang with exposed rafter ends. The exterior siding is simple, drop weatherboards. The facade (east) is 2 bays (D,W). The door is single-leaf and paneled with nine lights with a metal glass storm door. The window is 2/2 DH metal sash. The porch features a hipped roof supported by decorative metal posts. This structure was previously listed as element #127, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**211) (PL) 613 Main Street c.1920 Two-Part Commercial Block
Woody's Washerteria**

Two-story commercial building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The parapet wall has brickwork creating a rectangular panel where the proprietors name is partially obscured by a mounted board. There is a 2nd story porch on the facade (west) that is supported on steel beams extending beyond the front wall of the building. The porch has a metal shed roof supported by turned posts. There is a wood railing enclosing the porch. The 1st floor storefront contains a display window with brick bulkhead and an off-centered replacement entry door. A full-width transom window is infilled. This structure was previously listed as element #128, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

212) (C) 616 Main Street c. 1955 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with a front gable roof and tall brick parapet wall. The facade (east) consists of a commercial storefront display windows that are infilled with vertical board siding and modern 2/2 HD metal sash windows with shutters. An aluminum awning extends the width of the facade. The entry is recessed at the southeast corner of the building and contains a square wood post.

213) (C) 623 Main Street c. 1950

This frame commercial building is rectangular in plan with a front-gabled roof flanked by lower shed lean-tos. The building resembles a barn with board-and-batten siding. The roof is covered in metal. The roof is covered in corrugated metal. The facade (west) features multi-light fixed window in the front gable end. A shed roof porch extends across the facade. It is supported by wood posts with braces. The facade is symmetrical, with 7 bays across the front (W,W,W,D,W,W,W). Two of the windows have been filled in. The multi-light display windows are covered in metal security bars. The entry door is centered of the facade.

**214) (C) 627-629 Main Street c. 1935 Art Deco
South Side Market**

Two-story, brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with a modern gabled roof. A small, flat roof addition is attached to the north elevation. Brickwork on the facade (west) creates a stepped, Art Deco appearance. The windows on the 2nd floor wrap around the corners. Primary windows are 2/2 DH metal sash. A string course extends around the building framing the side windows on the upper story. The facade storefront is partially filled in with brick. Originally, the storefront had large display windows on brick bulkheads. The windows have been reduced in size and brick infill has made the opening smaller. A metal awning is suspended above the storefront.

Market Street East

215) (PL) 103 Market Street East 1904 (former) City Hall & Jail

Two-story, brick building that initially served as the City Hall and Jail. The brick is laid in a common bond. The square building features a low-pitched hipped roof. A concrete course along the façade separates the two floors. The façade is symmetrical and three bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered wood paneled entry door featuring leaded glass. The door is flanked by narrow sidelights. The entry door is set within a round-arched brick opening. The paired windows are 1/1 DH wood sash with stone sills. Three window bays (2W, 2W, 2W) are on the 2nd floor of the façade. The bays on both floors are separated by brick pilasters. The building later served as a Masonic Temple. It is presently a professional office. This structure was previously listed as element #30, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. **(Photograph #23)**

216) (C) 104 Market Street East c.1945 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story concrete block building with a stuccoed façade. The roof is flat. The façade contains three bays. The central bay features a replacement metal and glass entry door and plate glass windows. A set of plate glass fixed metal windows occupy the east and west bays. A metal signboard is above the storefront. A large open metal garage with arched metal roof is on the east elevation.

217) (C) 105 Market Street East c.1920 Hipped Cottage

One-story hipped cottage with a U-shaped plan. The symmetrical façade includes two projecting front gable bay projections. The gable ends feature wood vents and partial cornice returns. Inset between the two projecting bays is a small entry porch with shed roof. The façade is three bays (2W, 3D, 2W) with 6/6 DH wood sash windows. Three, multi-light entry doors with exterior screens is centered on the façade. Secondary entry doors leads from each side of the porch into each projecting bay. The foundation is continuous brick.

218) (C) 107 Market Street East c.1920 Hipped Cottage

One-story frame cottage with a brick veneer. Square in plan, the house features a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles and overhanging boxed eaves. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered replacement entry door with transom. Windows are 12/1 DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof features paired and triple narrow, square wood columns.

219) (C) 109 Market Street East 1920 Hipped Cottage

One-story frame cottage with a brick veneer. Square in plan, the house features a low-pitched hipped roof with asphalt shingles and overhanging boxed eaves. The façade is three bays (W, D, W) with an off-centered replacement entry door with transom. Windows are 12/1 DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof features paired and triple narrow, square wood columns.

220) (C) 110 Market Street East c.1930 Hipped Cottage

One-story, frame cottage with a white-colored brick veneer and a low-pitched hipped roof. The façade is four bays (W, W, D, W) with 6/6 DH wood sash with concrete sill. The entry door is set

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

within a projecting bay with flat roof. The entry door is metal and glass replacement with a fabric awning.

221) (C) 111-114 Market Street East c.1940 Office Building

One-story brick veneer office building. The narrow side of the building faces East Market. The long side of the building extends almost the entire block along Walthall Street. The building has a flat roof. The long façade along Walthall Street is dominated by horizontal lines created by a long row continuous line of windows, interrupted in three places by entrance doors. The windows are fixed, single sash. The windows have wood surrounds, with brick sills. The doors are metal and glass, each with a transom. The middle door has side lights. The bulkhead below the windows is brick. A narrow awning extends across this elevation. The cornice above the windows is metal. The main entrance faces East Market.

222) (C) 201 Market Street East 1950-51 Masonic Temple

Two-story masonry building, rectangular in plan with an exterior cladding of brick laid in common bond. The building is symmetrical and has 5 bays (W,W,D,W,W) with fixed, 2-by-5 divisions. The sills are cast concrete. The entry door is double-leaf with two-thirds lights with panels below. The entry doors are recessed and flanked by two Doric style columns which support a small flat roof with molded wood entablature. The columns are topped with a metal light box that has insets for masonic symbols. The upper story has 6 windows matching those on the first floor. A cast concrete masonic square and compass symbol marked with the letter "G" in the center of the building at the upper story. The rear of this building is constructed of a contrasting color brick.

223) (C) 205 Market Street East (Rear) c.1950 Minimal Traditional

One-story, cross-gabled Minimal Traditional dwelling, rectangular in plan, and covered in asbestos shingle siding. The façade (north) is five bays (W, D, W, W, W) with a 6/6 DH wood sash window in the first bay. Remaining windows are 2/2 DH metal sash. The entry door features an aluminum and glass storm door.

224) (C) 207 Market Street East (Rear) c.1940 Bungalow

One-story, hipped bungalow, rectangular in plan with asbestos shingle siding. The symmetrical façade (north) is three bays (W, D, W) with a metal-and-glass exterior storm door. Windows are 6/6 DH wood sash with wood-louvered shutters. A single-bay entry stoop is centered on the façade and features a gabled roof supported by decorative metal posts.

225) (C) 308 East Market Street 1950 Ranch House

One-story, brick residence is L-shaped in plan. The façade of the building has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves. They are boxed and have a wide, plane wood cornice. The exterior cladding is brick laid in common bond. The facade is asymmetrical with five units. Unit one is an inset with a 6/6 DH wood sash window with a rowlock brick sill. Unit two is a single-leaf entry door with lattice surround. Unit three is a triple window with three, 6/6 DH wood sash. Unit four is a single, 6/6 DH sash window with a rowlock brick sill. Unit five is a 6/6 DH sash window. There is a small concrete stoop outside the entry door. The Lamar Street façade of this building is 6 bays. The two projecting end bays are front-gabled with wood vents in the gable end. The entrance is recessed with a shed roof stoop supported by decorative ironwork posts. The entry door is a single-leaf door with a screen and glass storm door. The middle bays include a triple window with three DH sash divided windows and two single windows (3/3) with brick rowlock sills. The foundation is continuous masonry with vents.

Market Street West

**226) (PL) 100/104 Market Street West c. 1920 One-Part Commercial Block
Short Realty Company**

One-story, stuccoed brick building with a flat roof and simple parapet wall. The façade (south) contains two storefronts. Each is comprised of a single-leaf 2/3-light entry door flanked by vertically-oriented display windows. Transoms are above each opening; however, most are enclosed. The side elevation has small windows on the same line as the transom windows. This structure was previously listed as element #31, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

227) (NC) 101 Market Street West c.1905 One-Part Commercial Block

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall. The façade (north) is brick while the west elevation is stuccoed. The historic storefront has been infilled with a red-brown brick veneer, modern entry door and small rectangular windows. A metal awning extends above the modern 1st floor façade. The 2nd floor has four, 1/1 DH wood sash windows with concrete sills and lintels. The building has a 1-story, metal pilaster at the northwest corner. This structure was previously listed as element #32, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District. The infill of the original storefront and application of modern brick veneer, windows, and door have substantially altered the historic design of the building. Therefore, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

228) (NC) 105 Market Street West 1976 Colonial Revival

One-story, small brick office building with a side-gabled roof covered in standing seam metal. The gutters are copper. The façade (north) is two bays (W, D). The entry door is wood-paneled door with a classical surround comprised of square pilasters and flat molded architrave. The single window is a fixed, 25-pane window with wood frame. The building features a wide, but plain, cornice board at the junction of the exterior wall and the roof. This structure was previously listed as element #33, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. The structure is still considered to be non-contributing on account of its age.

**229) (PL) 106 Market Street West (rear) c. 1900
One-Part Commercial Block/Cotton Row Club**

Two-story stuccoed brick commercial building fronting north at Ramcat Alley. The façade has a centrally located entry door and a single, centrally located, 1/1 DH wood sash window directly above. Neither the window or door are original. A metal awning hangs over the door. A modern commercial sign with lights hangs from the façade. It has a flat, front parapet with a flat roof sloping to the rear of the building. This structure was previously listed as element #52, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**230) (PL) 106/108 Market Street West c. 1895
One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and decorative parapet wall. The façade (south) is comprised of two matching storefronts. Cast-iron pilasters separate the large display windows with brick bulkheads. The entry door at 108 is two-leaf, while the door at 106 is single-leaf. The entry doors are modern replacements. Above the storefront, decorative brick corbelling frames two rectangular brick panels above each storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #34, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

Architect: T.R. Gregory Jr.

**231) (NC) 107 Market Street West c.1920 (Remodeled, 1960)
One-Part Commercial Block/Attorney’s Office**

This one-and-one-half story, brick office building features a flat roof a brick parapet wall. It features a modern brick veneer and infilled storefront with a modern entry door and horizontal metal windows. A flat metal awning extends over the entrance. This structure was previously listed as element #35, ‘non-contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District. Due to extensive remodeling of the exterior storefront that is incompatible with the historic design of the building, this building is still considered non-contributing to the historic district.

232) (PL) 109 Market Street West c. 1900 One-Part Commercial Block

One-and-one-half story, brick commercial building features a flat roof, brick parapet wall, and elaborate brick corbeling above the storefront including a sawtooth cornice and three rectangular brick panels. It has decorative cast iron pilasters manufactured by the Chickasaw Iron Works. The façade (north) is symmetrical with a two-leaf entry door flanked on either side by large display windows. Each opening is topped with large two-part transoms. Windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. This structure was previously listed as element #36, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District.

233) (PL) 111 Market Street West c. 1900 One-Part Commercial Block

One-and-one-half story, brick commercial building features a flat roof, brick parapet wall, and elaborate brick corbeling above the storefront including a sawtooth cornice and three rectangular brick panels. It has decorative cast iron pilasters manufactured by the Chickasaw Iron Works. The façade (north) is symmetrical with a two-leaf entry door flanked on either side by large display windows with wooden bulkheads. Each opening is topped with large two-part transoms that are

painted over. A flat metal awning is suspended between the storefront and transom. This structure was previously listed as element #38, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**234) (NC) 113 Market Street West c. 1900(remodeled, c.1970)
One-Part Commercial Block**

This one-and-one-half-story, brick commercial building features a flat roof with simple parapet wall. The façade (north) features a heavily modified 1st floor storefront. The original storefront is infilled with a modern brick veneer, entry door, and horizontal windows set high on the wall. The wall above the storefront is stuccoed. This structure was previously listed as element #39, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. Due to its remodeling, the building no longer reflects its original commercial design and is considered a non-contributing element to the historic district.

235) (C) 114 Market Street West c. 1895 One-Part Commercial Block

One-and-one-half story, brick commercial with a flat roof and elaborate brick parapet wall. The façade (south) features a cast-iron storefront system with metal columns and pilasters. The centered entryway is recessed with two-leaf glazed doors flanked by display windows with wood-paneled bulkheads. A row of large transom lights is across the façade above the storefront. Elaborate brick corbelling is above the storefront and includes rectangular panels and corbelled cornice. This structure was previously listed as element #40, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**236) (NC) 115-121 (odd) Market Street West c. 1900 (remodeled, 1973)
Two-Part Commercial Block/Arnold Building**

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof. The façade (north) is heavily modified. It features a modern plate-glass storefront with metal-and-glass entry doors and transoms. Brick pilasters located at the corners of the façade are full height. A cast concrete panel veneer is applied to the wall above the storefront. Windows on the 2nd floor of the side elevations are 2/2 DH wood sash with brick sills. A modern, one-story wing, similarly modified, is on the east. This structure was previously listed as element #41, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District. The exterior modifications carried out in 1973 are incompatible with the historic design of the building. Therefore, it is a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

237) (C) 116 Market Street West c. 1895 One-Part Commercial Block

One-and-one-half-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and simple parapet. The façade (south) features a cast-iron system with metal pilasters at the corners. The two-leaf entry door is centered with large lights and wood paneling. Wide sidelights with panels flank the door, followed by larger display windows. All are set within wood frames with decorative wood-paneled bulkheads. An elaborated, leaded glass transom is above the storefront with small blue glass lights. A flat awning is suspended above the storefront, beneath the transoms. Modest brick corbelled cornice is along the parapet wall. This structure was previously listed as element #40, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

238) (PL) 208 Market Street West 1904 Romanesque Revival

Staple Cotton Cooperative Association Offices and Bank

Two-story, three-bay, brick and ashlar bank building. The 1st floor of the façade (south) has 3 arched openings. The central and west arch contain single pane fixed windows with metal gates applied to the exterior. The east arched opening creates a covered entryway to the building. The 2nd floor has four pilasters separating DH metal sash windows. The entablature on the first and second stories have decorative floral metal medallions. The roof is flat with a decorative and a cornice with block modillions. A non-historic, plate glass rooftop addition is setback from the façade. This structure was previously listed as element #43, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**239) (C) 209 Market Street West c. 1895 Gothic Revival
Commonwealth Building**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and elaborate brick parapet wall with decorative brick corbeling. The 2nd floor has 3 recessed brick panels, each containing an arched window opening. Above the central panels is a demilune shape with a circular metal vent in the center. The upper windows are covered by wooden shutters. The storefront is comprised of a two-light glazed entry door flanked by display windows and cast-iron posts. Large transoms top each opening of the storefront. This structure was previously listed as element #44, 'marginal', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**240) (PL) 211-219 (odd) Market Street West c.1900 (remodeled,1965)
One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and simple parapet wall. A stuccoed brick façade (north) distinguishes 211-215 from 217 and 219, which retain the original brick façade. Each storefront feature metal-and-glass entry doors and plate-glass windows. The storefronts are recessed and angled. This structure was previously listed as two separate buildings, element #45, 'contributing' & #48, 'non-contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**241) (PL) 214 Market Street West c.1900
Two-Part Commercial Block/Italianate
Bledsoe Building**

Three-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and parapet wall. It has concrete lintels, sills, and voussoirs. The building has an elaborate metal cornice with wrought-metal brackets. The 2nd and 3rd floors contain three distinct bays separated by brick pilasters with decorative concrete caps. Each upper floor bay contains three 1/1 DH wood sash windows. The 3rd floor windows are round-arched. The storefront appears altered with large plate-glass windows and double-leaf, plate-glass entry doors. Above the 1st story is an entablature that reads "Bledsoe Building." A rear brick addition to the building connects it with the Garrard Building at 110 Howard. This structure was previously listed as element #46, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

242) (PL) 220 Market Street West c.1910 Two-Part Commercial Block

Two-story, brick commercial building with a flat roof and brick parapet wall. The building features an elaborate metal cornice with dentil molding. The first floor of the façade (south) has 4 brick piers and a recessed entrance. The recessed entrance contains large display windows and a single-leaf, glazed entry door. The 2nd floor has 2 pairs of 1/1 DH wood sash windows. This structure was

previously listed as two separate elements, #47 & #49, both 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**243) (PL) 227 Market Street West c. 1895 Two-Part Commercial Block
Whittington Building**

Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and modest parapet wall with short crenellations at each corner of the façade (north). An inset concrete or stone panel reads "Whittington." The storefront is 3 bays, including two, single-leaf doors and a large plate-glass window. A canvas awning extends above the storefront. Above the awning is a set of 4 windows sharing a concrete sill and decorative soldier-style brickwork around the top and side edges. The windows are modern replacements and include 1/1 DH metal sash and single-light fixed panes with a transom light above. The 1st floor of the west elevation has two-infilled storefront windows near the northwest corner. The remainder of this elevation on the 1st floor are 6 varied groupings of windows. The 2nd floor of the west elevation contains 9 bays, each containing tripartite windows that have similar angled metal awnings. This structure was previously listed as element #51, 'contributing', in the Cotton Row Historic District.

**244) (C) 309 Market Street West 1949, 1951 Art Deco
(former) Leflore County Health Center**

Two-story civic building comprised of 3 building phases. The first is an L-shaped, Art Deco concrete building at the west end of the block. This building was constructed through funding provided through the Hill-Burton Act of 1947 and completed in 1949. The design of the building is symmetrical in elevation, stressing verticality through fenestration and use of multiple, continuous pilasters across the facade. Its exterior is tan-colored brick and concrete. The windows are fixed, 2/2. There are concrete panels between the first and second story windows. The windows are metal with concrete sills. There is a band of concrete marking the water table, between the foundation to the windows on the first story. It has a flat metal roof, with a simple, undecorated cornice. The rectangular, two-story section was completed in 1951 and shares a similar design to the original L-shaped building. The two buildings are connected via a two-story modern hyphen with a flat roof and full-width bay projecting from the façade. The projection has a shed roof clad in corrugated metal.

Architect: N.W. Overstreet & Associates

**245a) (PL) 310 Market Street West 1906 (remodeled 1953) Neoclassical Revival
Leflore County Courthouse**

The original portion of the Leflore County Courthouse dates from 1905-1906, built after a design by R. H. Hunt. It is in the neo-classical style, constructed from white Alabama limestone. In 1926, F. R. McGeoy designed a 3-story addition to the north side of the original building. The new section, in a streamlined classical style, accommodated a jail and county offices. In 1952, the east and west wings were added.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The original section of the courthouse is 2-story with a raised basement. It has a mansard roof with a roofline balustrade. The building has a centrally located, two-story clock tower, topped with an octagonal cupola and lantern. Urns, columns, and arched pediments decorate the tower on each of its 4 faces. A full-height, monumental front portico, supported by smooth columns with Ionic capitals, dominates the symmetrical, front façade (south) of the original section. The façade is 15 bays. The front doors and windows on the first floor of the main entrance have decorative surrounds with an arched pediment and fanlights. A 2nd-story balcony extends across the front façade under the portico. The building has a wide, simple architrave with dentils detailing the cornice of the original section of the building and the east and west wings. The addition on the south has a simple architrave without additional decorations. Windows on the entire building are rectangular with DH sashes. This structure was previously listed as element #1, ‘contributing’, in the Cotton Row Historic District. **(Photograph #30)**

Architect: R.H. Hunt & Co.

245b) (C) 310 Market Street West 1913 Confederate Monument

The monument is a sculptural group consisting of an officer standing atop a tall sculptured obelisk-like shaft, which is flanked by two other figures (a soldier and a sailor), with a kneeling woman aiding a wounded stone statue of a soldier in front, and a standing woman on the back, all on pedestals, and all on a stepped base.

246) (C) 405 Market Street West c.1940 Warehouse

One-story, concrete block warehouse facility with a brick veneer on the façade (north). The veneer features brick string courses. The façade is 5 bays (W, W, W, D, W) with 3-pane fixed windows in wood frames. The entry door is single-leaf with transom. The two western bays feature a modern, red brick veneer. Evidence of a former awning wraps around the western corner. A metal shed addition is on the west. The building is vacant.

247) (C) 407 Market Street West c.1965 Auto Repair

One-story, concrete block auto repair facility, rectangular in shape with a flat roof. The building is setback far from the street. In front of the building is a concrete lift area above a basement to tend to the underside of vehicles. The façade (north) contains a single wooden entry door.

Pearl Street

248) (PL) 105-109 (odd) Pearl Street c. 1895 Queen Anne Cottage

One-story, frame dwelling with an irregular plan and Queen Anne stylistic elements. Asphalt shingles cover the cross gabled roof. The exterior cladding is clapboard with wood shingles in the front gable ends. The facade (south) is asymmetrical with six bays (W,W,D,D,W,W). The windows are 2/2 DH wood sash. There is simple wood paneling beneath the first three windows. The entry doors are single-leaf and paneled with half-lights that are divided into three parts by wood mullions. They have a wooden screen doors. The easternmost bay projects from the facade beneath a gabled roof. Both gables have modillion brackets under the eaves. The top gable has a circular medallion inset into the gable. The secondary gable is supported by decorative corner boards. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell. The roof is supported by turned wood posts set on a wood deck and brick foundation. This structure was previously listed as element #129, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

249) (PL) 203 Pearl Street c. 1910 Bungalow - Duplex

One-story bungalow duplex is square in plan with a hipped roof with small, rectangular cupola on the ridge. The roof has asphalt shingles with boxed eaves and the cornice is simple wood. The exterior cladding is weatherboard. The facade (south) is 4 bays (D,W,W,D). The entrances are slightly recessed with a stoop integrated under the roof system of the main house. Exterior walls on the west side of the duplex have been removed, exposing the wood framing. Windows are 3/2 DH wood sash. This structure was previously listed as element #131, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

250) (PL) 207 Pearl Street c. 1925 Bungalow/Craftsman

One-story, front-gabled bungalow, rectangular in plan with an asphalt-shingled roof and weatherboard siding. The overhanging eaves feature exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets in the gable end. The facade (south) is symmetrical with 3 bays (2W,D,W). The door is accessed via a small gable-fronted porch with boxed, battered wood supports on brick piers. A pierced brick wall connects the piers. Windows are 1/1 and 1/6 wood sash with decorative wood crowns. The foundation is brick piers with brick infill. This structure was previously listed as element #132, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

**251) (NC) 314 Pearl Street c. 1930 One-Part Commercial Block
H&R Block**

One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. The front facade is covered with modern board-and-batten siding. A steeply pitched roof creates a front porch along the facade (north). The porch has square wood posts. The building has a small shed roof addition on its east elevation. Small side windows are filled with brick. The facade contains a single bay comprised of a metal and glass entry door replacement.

Due to extensive exterior modifications, this resource is non-contributing to the historic district.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

252) (NC) 401/411 Pearl Street c.1970 Auto Repair

Two-story auto repair building with a brick exterior. The façade (south) is comprised of two units, each with three service bays with metal, roll-up garage doors. A second floor window is centered above the bays. A one-story wing projects from the east and includes three additional service bays and a single-leaf entry door.

This resource is non-contributing due to its age.

River Road

**253) (C) 401 River Road c.1940 Ranch-
Type/Modernist
Medical Clinic**

One-story ranch-type medical clinic with a low-pitched hipped roof and brick veneer exterior. The façade (north) is three bays (3W, 3W, D2W), each bay separated by a thick pilaster and set back from the main façade. The entry bay projects slightly and has a hipped roof. The entry bay consists of a replacement wood door with large central light, flanked by two plate-glass display windows. Single-light transoms are above each of the openings. Above each bay are large wood spandrel with diagonal wood boards arranged in a chevron pattern.

**254) (C) 405 River Road c.1955 Ranch-Type/Modernist
Medical Clinic**

One-story, medical office building clad in blonde brick veneer with a flat roof. A ribbed vinyl cornice molding surrounds the perimeter of the roof. The façade (north) is three bays with an entry door, brise soleil, and a ribbon window set high on the wall. The entry door consists of a plate glass door flanked by two plate-glass commercial windows. A single-light transom is above the entryway. To the east of the door is a blond brick curtain wall. The façade projects slightly at the west end.

255) (NC) 411 River Road c.1970 Medical Clinic

One-story, wood-frame medical office clad in brick veneer with a hipped roof. The façade (north) is five bays (W, W, W, D, W) with a partial-width, projecting hipped porch. The porch roof is supported by four fluted Doric columns. The original entry had a set of paired doors, but the original fenestration has been replaced by a single, off-centered, six-panel wood door. Windows are 9/9 HD with decorative wood-louvered shutters.

Walthall Street

256) (C) 103 Walthall Street c. 1940 Free-Standing Commercial

One-story, painted brick commercial building. The façade (west) is 6 bays (W,D,W,D,W,W) The primary entrance in the 2nd bay is a metal-and-glass door system. A smaller, single door occupies the 5th bay. Windows are fixed single panes. The windows and the single door are covered with metal awnings. The building has a parapet wall on the front and rear elevations that is tallest in the center of the facade and steps down towards the corners. The building has a curved barrel roof.

257) (C) 105 Walthall Street c. 1940 One-Part Commercial Block

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

One-story, side-gabled metal building with a brick veneer façade (west). The façade is 4 bays (W,W,D,W). Windows are large, single-pane display windows with brick sills. The front entrance has a metal awning with decorative metal supports. A shed roof, open-sided addition is on the rear of the building.

258) (C) 201/203 Walthall Street 1957 Medical Office

One-story, L-shaped office building with a flat roof. The building is predominately brick with stucco. A shed roof awning, covered in wood shakes, extends across the center of the building covering the entrances into the offices. Windows are fixed, single panes. On the side elevations, the windows are oriented horizontally. Those along the facade (west) windows are oriented vertically. At the south end of the façade is a two-bay arcade with a stuccoed exterior and two arched openings.

259) (C) 205 Walthall Street 1966 Medical Office

One-story, brick medical office, rectangular in shape with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle. There is a full-width, hipped-roof porch extending across the façade (west). The brick is laid in common bond, with decorative pilasters accenting the facade. The building has single pane, fixed windows set high on the wall. The entrance is recessed, with a single glass door.

260) (C) 300 Walthall Street c.1965 Filling Station

One-story, side-gabled former automobile service station. Between the building's façade (east) and the street is an open, gable-roofed canopy above the gas pump island. The building's side-gabled roof has wide, exposed eaves with support rafters ends. The front and side elevations consist largely of metal and glass storefronts with two aluminum-frame entrance doors on the façade, and one entrance on the side elevation. Stone veneer is added along the bottom half of the façade, and on the rear half of the north elevation. A rear, shed-roofed addition is covered with vertical metal siding.

261) (C) 309 Walthall Street 1964 Bank/Contemporary

One-story, contemporary bank building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. It is constructed from a combination of materials, including brick, concrete, metal, glass, and vinyl panels. The façade (west) has a large, glazed entrance with a metal and glass door surrounded by a large storefront display windows made from multiple, large panels of glass. The façade has two panels of brick that serve as brackets to the glass entrance area. These brick panels feature drive up windows. The building has a prominent, overhanging cornice that projects from the main wall creating a canopy above the entrance.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

**262) (PL) 401 Walthall Street c. 1905 Free Classical Queen Anne
Blantonia**

One-and-one-half-story frame house is irregular in plan and features a gable-on-hip roof with multiple gable projections. The exterior walls are clad weatherboard siding. The foundation is brick. The steeply-pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys. The façade (west) features a front-gabled ell and a gabled dormer. There is also a gabled ell with a polygonal bay on the north elevation. The front gable has an open pediment with cornice returns and a group of 3 windows. The gable cornice is dentilled. The dormer has a central 12/1 DH wood sash window flanked by a patterned sashed window. Other windows on the house are DH sash, 1/1. The windows have wood surrounds. The dormer gable is decorated with carved ornaments and decorative shingles. A wide cornice wraps around the entire building. The side gable ell has a pair of windows with dentils on the cornice and an open pediment. The full length, one-story porch wraps around the north elevation. Its roof is supported by Ionic columns and features a dentilled cornice. The porch is fully enclosed by plate glass windows. This structure was previously listed as element #133, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

263) (NC) 407 Walthall Street c. 1980 Ranch House

One-story Ranch-type dwelling with a brick veneer exterior. The building is L-shaped in plan with a low-pitched hipped roof with projecting front facing gable wing covered in asphalt shingles. The building's ells each have its own entrance. The windows on one ell feature 6/1 and 6/6 DH wood sash windows. The second ell has 2/2 horizontal sash casement windows. Windows have brick sills.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

264) (NC) 505 Walthall Street c. 1985 Free-Standing Commercial

One-story, front-gabled commercial building with an asphalt-shingled roof. The exterior is clad in a cast stone veneer and board-and-batten siding. The symmetrical façade is 3 bays (W,D,W). The large metal frame storefront windows are tri-part with a fixed, middle pane flanked by 2/2 DH metal sash windows. The entrance is a single-leaf, wood-panel with half-light door. The bays are separated by wide rustic stone piers.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

**265) (C) 607 Walthall Street c. 1935 One-Part Commercial Block
Hollowell Furniture Company**

One-story brick commercial building, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The facade (west) is symmetrical with 2 bays (D,D). The entry doors are 2-leaf, full-light metal commercial doors with transom. There are metal awnings above the doors attached to the building with metal brackets. The cornice is simple and unadorned.

266a) (C) 609 Walthall Street c. 1940 One-Part Commercial Block

One-story brick commercial building with a rectangular plan. The structure has a front-gabled roof with a stepped brick parapet. The facade (west) is symmetrical and severely altered from its original

form. The majority of the original storefront window and door openings are covered with wood and metal infill. The bulkheads are corrugated metal. The exterior cladding above the storefront is wide brick laid in a common bond. The side of the building is covered with metal sheeting. There is a wide, metal awning across the façade attached to the building with hooks and metal bars. The site includes a large rectangular corrugated metal and steel shed structure.

266b) (NC) 609 Walthall Street c.2000 Metal Shed
One-story, large metal shed with flat roof. The north elevation of the shed is open.

Due to its age, this resource is a non-contributing element to the district.

267) (C) 614 Walthall Street 1955 Free-Standing Commercial
One -story, brick commercial building, rectangular in plan, with a small addition on its south elevation. The flat roof with low, unadorned parapet wall. The facade is asymmetrical composed of 2 bays (W,D). The large display window is boarded over. The single-leaf entry door is obscured by a metal security door. A metal awning extends above the display window and entry door. A rectangular signboard is above the storefront. The addition is a side-gabled concrete block structure with an off-center, single-leaf entrance door.

268) (C) 628 Walthall Street c. 1950 Free-Standing Commercial
One-story masonry commercial structure, rectangular in plan with a low-pitched side-gabled roof. The façade (east) is asymmetrical with 2 bays (D,W). The entry door is single-leaf, paneled with a metal security door. The window is 1/1 DH metal sash. The roof is standing seam metal. The structure is clad in engineered wood vertical board siding. The back addition is rectangular in plan with a shed roof. Its siding is horizontal engineered wood.

Washington Street East

269) (C) 111 Washington Street East 1956 Colonial Revival
Greenwood Housing Authority/Colonial Revival

Two-story, flat roof building with 4-bay facade (W, W, W, D) with a two-leaf entry door featuring a decorative crown supported by fluted columns. Windows are fixed, 16-light with brick lintels and sills. A full-width, full-height portico is along the façade and features a flat roof with wide entablature supported by 5 square brick columns. The front entrance has a double door, Four neo-colonial lantern lights hang from the ceiling of the front porch.

270) (NC) 112 Washington Street East 2002
One-story, metal-framed building with a side-gabled roof. The building's front façade is finished with vertical corrugated metal siding. A single, aluminum-frame and glass entry door with transom and a single display window are located on the facade. The building's side-gabled roof is covered with the same corrugated metal siding as the exterior walls.

This building is non-contributing to the historic district due to its age.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

271) (NC) 113 Washington Street East 1970 Colonial Revival

One-story, brick commercial building with a moderately-pitched hipped roof. The facade is 5 bay (D, W, W, W, W) with the double door entrance set at the front corner. The front entrance has a simple wood panel decorating its crown. The windows have similar panels. Windows are 8/12 DH wood sash. A full-width entry porch is recessed beneath the principal roof on the façade. It features 6 columns.

272) (C) 115 Washington Street East 1935 Bungalow

One-and-one-half-story, brick bungalow with a clipped-gable roof. A lower, front-gabled bay projection is on the façade. A partial-width entry porch is inset in the front ell and features a flat roof supported by square brick columns. The porch is enclosed with modern fixed windows and door. Windows are original 9/1 DH wood sash, with added iron security bars on the lower sashes. The sills are stone or concrete. The building currently used as for commercial purposes.

273) (C) 200 Washington Street East 1967 Post Office

Three-story brick building houses federal offices and the Greenwood Main Post Office. It is built in two blocks, with an entrance hyphen connecting the two separate blocks. The eastern block is 3-story, roughly square in plan, with 13 bays across its primary (north) and secondary (south) elevations. The bays are filled with single pane, fixed windows in metal surrounds. The eastern block housing the Post Office, is eleven bays across its primary (north) elevation. The eastern bay features a large recessed opening with stone-faced walls and double glass and metal entrance door. It has a large transom overhead. The windows across the north elevation have two, vertically-oriented panes with metal frames and carved stones surrounds. The cornice of this block has a stone coping. A glass, metal, and stone entrance connects the two blocks. The entrance has two double doors with large transom and side lights recessed from the front façade. A large cast stone veneer forms the cornice above the entrance. A loading dock with canopy projects from the south elevation into the postal vehicle parking lot. All sections of the building have flat roofs. There is a large loading bay on the rear elevation of the Post Office.

274) (NC) 201 Washington Street East 1970 Community Health Center

One-story brick building with a flat roof. The brick is narrow, modern "Roman" type, currently painted. The façade is asymmetrical with 3 bays. The first bay has a strong vertical emphasis, with deeply recessed windows set between tall vertical columns. The main entrance has strong horizontal emphasis. It is also recessed near the center of the building. The window throughout are large, single panes. A modern fabric awning covers the front entrance.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

275) (C) 203-205 Washington Street East 1930 Bungalow/Craftsman

One-story frame bungalow building with a hipped roof and square plan. The roof eaves are open with exposed rafter ends. The exterior walls are clad in a wide, horizontally laid weather boards. Windows are 1/1 DH wood sash. There are three stoops over entrances, two on the primary/south elevation and one on the west elevation. The front stoops are gable-ended with brackets. The side stoop is shed-roofed with brackets.

**276) (C) 207-209 Washington Street East 1940
Minimal Traditional/Colonial Revival**

One-story, side-gabled cottage is T-shaped in plan. The house is clad in beveled drop siding. The roof eaves are closed and the gable ends have open pediments with partial cornice returns. The cornice along the façade is dentiled. The facade is symmetrical, with 3 bays (2W, WDW, 2W). The central panel entry door is flanked by two 6/6 DH wood sash windows. The second set of windows are grouped as pairs with decorative shutters. The facade has a hip roof stoop with decorative brackets. There is gabled stoop on the west elevation. The foundation is continuous brick.

**277) (C) 300 Washington Street East 1935
Apartment/Neoclassical Revival**

One of two, three-story hipped-roof apartment buildings. The low-pitched hipped roof features overhanging boxed eaves. The symmetrical façade is 5 bays (W, 2W, D, 2W, W) with a multi-light entry door with transom. Windows are 3V/1 and 4V/1 DH wood sash. Windows feature flat, brick jack arches. The brick building rests on a concrete foundation. Apparent pilasters near the ends of the front façade have been removed.

**278) (C) 304 Washington Street East 1935
Apartment/Neoclassical Revival**

One of two, three-story hipped-roof apartment buildings. The exterior is clad in brick, laid in common bond. The low-pitched hipped roof features overhanging boxed eaves. There are narrow, simple cornices. Centered on the façade is a shaped parapet wall that accentuating the entrance into the building. The façades is symmetrical and three bays (2W, D, 2W) with a centered entry door with fanlight and a brick arched surround. Windows are 3/1 DH wood sash.

279) (C) 305 Washington Street East 1965 Medical Clinic

One-story brick structure is rectangular in plan with a flat. The exterior cladding is wide blonde brick laid in common bond. The facade is symmetrical with one bay. The front entry is recessed with double-leaf metal frame doors with sidelights and a transom. The side elevation is asymmetrical with nine bays. The bays have metal frame DH sash windows with blue spandrel accents.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

280) (C) 306 Washington Street East 1967 Free-Standing Commercial

One-story masonry building is rectangular in plan with a flat roof and brick exterior. The façade is asymmetrical with two units. The first unit has a tri-part replacement metal frame window with a metal roof. The second unit, likely a former storefront window, is covered by a concrete panel. There is a rear addition on the back of the building.

281) (C) 308 Washington Street East 1967 Free-Standing Commercial

One-story masonry constructed laundromat. The low-pitched hipped roof feature a wide overhanging with boxed eaves and a dentiled entablature. The exterior cladding is dark brown brick laid in common bond. The façade and side elevations are occupied by metal and glass window walls with a signboard above. The façade includes a central two-leaf metal and glass entry door. There is a modern addition at the rear of the building with a hipped metal standing seam roof.

Washington Street West

**282) (PL) 102 Washington Street West 1913 Neoclassical Revival
Elk Lodge No. 854**

Two-story, fraternal club building constructed of brick in the Neoclassical Revival style. It features a central hall plan with a truncated hipped roof, and partially raised basement. The building is fronted by a 3-bay, giant-order, flat-roofed portico with modillioned cornice as part of a full entablature with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae. Round Doric columns support the portico. The facade (south) is symmetrical and 5 bays (W, W, D, W, W) on the 1st floor with five window bays directly above on the 2nd floor. The three central windows of the 2nd-story are fronted by railed balconies, and all second-story windows are filled with 6/6 DH wood sash set beneath transom lights. The 1st-floor windows are 6/1 DH wood sash. The three central openings of the 1st-story feature keystoned 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 cast-iron lamp posts survive. The building is contributing to the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. It is part of the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area and was designated a Mississippi Landmark in 2002. This structure was previously listed as element #139, 'pivotal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District. **(Photograph #33)**

Architect: R. H. Hunt

283a) (PL) 110-114 (even) Washington Street West c. 1925
One-Part Commercial Block

One-story, five-bay brick commercial building with a flat roof. The façade (south) is comprised of three storefronts framed by brick pilasters with brick course above. The application of formstone on the westernmost storefront has altered its original appearance. This storefront is comprised of a replacement entry door within a Classical wood surround with flat architrave. To the right of the door is a modern plate glass window. The central storefront consists of a 24-light fixed window with brick sill and a glazed entry door within a modest Classical surround. The eastern storefront contains a single, multi-light fixed window within a wood frame. Above each storefront is a rectangular brick panel. This structure was previously listed as element #140, 'contributing', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

283b) (C) 110-114 Washington Street West (alley) c.1910 **Auto Repair**

One-story brick former automobile service station. The building is freestanding fronting the rear alley. The building's roof is flat, and parapet walls extend along the façade (north) and step down toward the building's rear. The façade is 3 bays (W, D, G) where the 1st two bays are boarded over. The garage bay is occupied by a modern garage door. Two, rectangular brick panels are above these bays.

284) (C) 208-214 (even) Washington Street West c. 1950 **International Style**

Two-story brick commercial building with elements of the International style, particularly an emphasis on the horizontal. The building has a flat roof with a scored concrete band around the edge. The 1st story of the façade (south) has 3 angled storefronts. A flat metal awning or roof-like structure extends out over the sidewalk. The 6-bay 2nd floor has 3/1 fixed windows. A continuous, rectangular band of concrete surrounds the windows, forming the lintels and sills.

285) (NC) 216/218 Washington Street West c. 1930 **One-Part Commercial Block**

One-story stuccoed brick commercial building with a flat roof and heavily modified storefront. The façade (south) contains a recessed, single-leaf metal-and-glass door with transom at the west end. The east half of the façade is a former storefront infilled with a modern entry door and plate glass windows, cement panels, and board-and-batten siding.

This building no longer reflects its historic design and storefront; therefore, it is non-contributing to the historic district.

286a) (PL) 310 Washington Street West 1898 (remodeled 1924)
Romanesque Revival
The First United Methodist Church

Brick, cross-gabled, Romanesque Revival church building. The building has a fortress-like exterior with heavy brick walls, steeply-pitched roof, and heavy arches around its doors and windows. Elevations are asymmetrical, with polychromatic decoration created with brick and stone. Its principal elevation facing Washington Street has a gable end with a large, arched stain glass window. The building has numerous stone belts dividing the brick façade horizontally. A flat roof arcade, with a brick corbel table, extends across the main façade, marking the entrance into the church. This arcade features three compound arches, decorated with brick archivolt. A tall, square tower marks the corner of the building, near the intersection of Washington and Cotton Streets. The tower has a battlemented parapet and a steep, pyramidal roof. The sides of the tower feature arched and flat-topped windows with stone and brick accents. The upper lights of the arched windows feature stain glass. A second smaller tower occupies the other end of the main façade. A gable wing extends north along Cotton Street. The windows of the building are grouped in units of three, most having round arches with brick surrounds emphasizing the arches. The church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985 under the Greenwood Multiple Resource Area thematic nomination. **(Figure 3)**

286b) (C) 310 Washington Street West 1924 Collegiate Gothic
The First United Methodist Church – Sunday School

A 3-story Sunday School building was added to the west side of the main church in 1924. Architect Frank McGeoy is credited with its design. It has 5 bays across its façade (south). The two outer bays project from the facade creating the impression of fortress towers, topped with a battlemented parapet. These bays have a pair of 1/1 DH wood sash on the 1st floor and one, 1/1 DH sash with a transom on the 2nd floor. The windows on the upper stories feature stone lintels and sills. These bays have decorative stone plaques. The central 3 bays contain 3 double-leaf doors on the first level. There is a stone cornice above the entrance. The windows on the second and third stories are 1/1 with transom lights. There is a decorative panel set into the parapet wall. Additional polychromatic panels with stone details are set between the second and third story windows.

Architect: Frank R. McGeoy

286c) (C) 310 Washington Street West c. 1950 Gothic Revival
The First United Methodist Church – Annex

One-story brick church annex with an end gabled roof. Brick battlemented parapet walls mark the front and rear elevations. The facade (south) features a double-leaf entrance door with sidelights. There is a decorative stone cornice above the door. Two, vertically-oriented, double-windows flank the front entrance. A circular vent set in a stone medallion is on the front parapet. The building has a metal roof.

Architect: R.H. Hunt

286d) (NC) 310 Washington Street West c.2000

The First United Methodist Church – Pavilion and Playground

Modern fenced park with a playground and pavilion. The pavilion is one-story, front-gabled metal pavilion. The roof is supported by round metal posts. The structure is open with the exception of rear utility rooms/bathrooms on the east. The building is south of the church and its lot is surrounded by a metal fence. A modern playground is adjacent to the north within the fence.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

287) (NC) 405 Washington Street West 1976 Stripped Classicism
The Greenwood-Leflore Public Library

Two-story civic building built of brick with conglomerate concrete and synthetic stucco accents. The façade (north) features 5 bays, created by a horizontal rows of plate glass panels across the facade on both the first and second stories. These are grouped into units of 4, separated by a narrow brick pilaster. A synthetic stucco panel creates a canopy feature between the two stories. A band of concrete marks the roof line, which is flat.

Architect: Bowman & Bowman

Due to its age, this resource is non-contributing to the historic district.

288) (PL) 408 Washington Street West c. 1910 Gothic Revival
Old Greenwood Library

Two-story brick building on a raised basement. The building is L-shaped, with multiple steep-sided gables. The brickwork is in Flemish bond with stone trim. The west elevation has four bays. The façade (south) is five bays (W, D, W, W, W). The entrance into the south and west elevations feature stone pointed arches with deeply splayed reveals. Both entrances are accessed by sets of stone steps. The west elevation entrance features a parapet wall with stone decorations representing books. The building's windows have stone lintels, sills, and quoins. Most are triple casements with small, rectangular panes. A set of windows on the west elevation has transom windows. There are numerous stone belt courses and a water table course across the south and west elevations. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation with paired shafts. This structure was previously listed as element #5, 'contributing', in the Four Corners Historic District.

Architect: Frank R. McGeoy

**289) (PL) 410 Washington Street West c. 1915 (remodeled, 1955)
Jacobethian Revival
Confederate Memorial building**

One-and one-half-story, brick building in the Jacobethan Revival style. It has a raised basement and a clipped, hip roof. There are steeply-pitched, parapeted gables centrally located on the front (south) and side elevations. A central porch defines the main entrance. The porch has a flat roof with battlemented parapet walls. The corner merlon feature concrete depictions of Confederate flags. The porch features a broad arch with stone archivolt detailing. The windows on the main level are 16/16 DH wood sash. They appear in units of one and three. They have stone lintels, sills, and quoins. The windows on the lower level are in units of one and three. They are also 16/16 and feature stone lintels. A prominent interior brick chimney is on the front roof slope. This structure was previously listed as element #4, 'contributing', in the Four Corners Historic District.

Architect: Frank R. McGeoy

290a) (PL) 411 Washington Street West c. 1930 Neoclassical Revival

One-story brick dwelling with side-gabled roof and two interior brick chimneys. It a slight eave overhang, with a classically inspired entablature complete with dentil. It has twin porticos at either end of the façade (north). Classical, Ionic columns support each portico. The portico pediments are decorated with elliptical windows and garland swags. Stucco covers the end gables. These gables have small, arched windows. A brick entrance pavilion projects from the center of the facade. This has an arched, double-door under an eyebrow roof. The arched surround is marked by brick with stone keystones. The 6/1 and 12/1 DH wood sash windows come singly or in pairs. A flat-roofed porte-cochere, supported by classical columns, extends from the east elevation. This structure was previously listed as element #3, 'contributing', in the Four Corners Historic District.

290b) (C) 411 Washington Street West c.1930 Garage

One-story, rectangular brick, hipped-roof garage building behind the main dwelling.

**291a) (NC) 500 Washington Street West 1985 Neoclassical Revival
First Baptist Church**

Two-story brick, temple-front church with a front-gabled roof. A cast stone balustrade surrounds the roof. The building features a dentiled, cast stone cornice with wide stone frieze. The façade (south) is symmetrical and 3 bays (D, D, D) on the 1st floor with 3 window bays directly above. The centered, double-leaf entry door features an elaborate pediment and heavy cast stone surround. The side doors feature a similar surround with flat dentiled architrave. These doors are single-leaf. A stained glass transom is above each door. The upper floor windows are 1/1, DH stained glass with elaborate stone architraves. The prominent portico features a stuccoed gable end with swag motif and prominent Classical frieze supported by fluted Ionic columns. Side elevations feature tall stained glass windows with Classic heads. A two-tiered bell tower is near the front of the building. The four-sided base is brick with a polygonal wooden tier above, followed by a cupola with steeple.
(Photograph #31)

291b) (C) 500 Washington Street West 1963 Stripped Classic

First Baptist Church – Sunday School Annex

Three-story brick, church annex with a flat roof and combination of Neoclassical Revival and Stripped Classicism. The façade (south) features a prominent central entry bay that is stuccoed and two-stories in height. This entry bay features two-leaf, paneled entry doors with elaborate stone surround and pediment with dentils. A two-story flat-roof portico occupies this bay and contains a wide frieze and dentiled cornice. It is supported by round fluted Ionic columns. Square fluted pilasters are on either side of the bay. Above the entry door is a swag motif. A one-story open breezeway, similar in design to the two-story portico connects the annex to the church on the west. The upper floors of the building are modest with 1/1 DH wood sash windows inset in vertical strips of concrete panels.

**292) (PL) 501 Washington Street West 1929 Beaux Arts
Physicians and Surgeons Building**

One-story medical facility with a center-block-and-wing plan, flat roof, and a decorative stuccoed brick exterior. The façade (north) features a painted brick water table, a stepped parapet with a raised central section, a dentiled cornice, and prominent flat pilasters. The middle of the center parapet is embossed with ‘Physicians and Surgeons Building’. The façade is symmetrical with 11 bays (W, 2W, W, 2W, W, D, W, 2W, W, 2W, W). Bays 1 and 11 are arched windows. The two-leaf entry door is paneled with flanking arched windows on either side. Primary windows are 6/6 DH sash. Arched moldings above each light culminate in a decorative scroll above. The 2nd and 4th bays are mirror images of another with two wooden windows flanking a central 3/3 DH sash. Bays 1 and 5 are 6/6 sash with an arched transom above surrounded by a quoined architrave. This structure was previously listed as element #2, ‘contributing’, in the Four Corners Historic District.

**293a) (C) 511 Washington Street West 1901 (additions c.2010 Gothic Revival
Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church**

One-story, front-gable church clad in painted brick veneer siding. The façade faces north. A 2010 addition projects from the northern half of the east elevation. The main body of the church is 3-bay (W,D,W). In front of the central entry is a partial-width, front-gable portico. Its sides are open and its front has an open pointed arch above a brick curtain wall. The curtain wall is labeled with the insignia ‘Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church Est. 1901’. On either side of the portico are cast concrete stairs extending the remaining length of the façade elevation in front of the windows. Behind the portico are 2 wood doors with vertical ribbing. Pointed arch transom above. Entry-way flanked by board-and-batten trim panels. On either side are lancet windows with multiple panes in geometric patterns. Above the entry is a square tower. It has a central oculus window with 4 keystone lintels. Above is a series of 3, lancet, louvered vents. These vents are on each elevation of the tower. On top of the tower is an octagonal turret. Each of its 8 sides has a lancet louvered vent. Bays on the side elevations are separated by decorative stepped buttresses. **(Photograph #32)**

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

293b) (NC) 511 Washington Street West c.1975
Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church - Annex

One-story, religious support building with a cross-gabled roof and a brick veneer exterior. The original façade (east) consists of a recessed entry of paired wood-paneled doors and a single-light transom above. The entryway is separated by a brick partition wall running perpendicular out to the level of the façade. The left (south), are 4 wood windows, each with two lights, the top light larger than the lower. The cross-gabled wing has four paired windows.

Wright Place

294a) (C) 101 Wright Place c. 1915 Neoclassical Revival
Greenwood Electric Light and Water Plant

This brick masonry industrial building housed the power plant that provided electrical power to the city. Constructed in several stages, the oldest section features large metal-framed, round-arched windows with fanlights, a row of blind arched openings, and dentilled brick cornices. The red brick masonry walls are divided by vertical piers topped with cast concrete bas relief ornament. Brick parapet walls with cast concrete caps rise above the flat roofs. Other windows are industrial metal-framed; some window openings are infilled with glass block. Brick masonry additions to the original building also feature vertical brick piers, parapet walls with cast concrete caps, and metal-framed industrial windows. Another addition is finished with vertical metal siding. This structure was previously listed as element #142, 'marginal', in the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District.

294b) (NC) 101 Wright Place c. 1980
Greenwood Utilities Building

One-story masonry utility office building with a flat roof. The building is L shaped and faces north toward Wright Place. The façade has a projecting western ell with a tri-part fixed, metal-framed window and a night depository. This area is covered by a faux mansard metal roof. The east elevation is 4 bays (D,W,W,W). The door is a recessed entry with a double-leaf full-light entrance with transom window above. The window bays are paired, side-by-side metal frame sash with brick rowlock sills.

Due to its age, this resource is non-contributing to the historic district.

294c) (NC) 101 Wright Place c. 2000
Office Building

Two-story, rectangular stuccoed brick office building with a side-gabled metal roof. The façade (south) is 3 bays (W, D, W) on the 1st floor and 3 bays (3W, 3W, 3W) on the 2nd. The entrance has an arched fabric awning over a single-leaf, commercial fiberglass door. The entry door is flanked by sidelights. The sidelights and door have a wide stucco surround. The first story windows are single-pane, tinted windows with a wide stucco frame surround. The 2nd-story windows are each metal framed with three, horizontal lights with a continuous stucco sill beneath each set.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing resource to the historic district.

294d) (C) 101 Wright Place c. 1940
Quonset Hut

One-story, steel-framed Quonset hut covered in corrugated metal. The west elevation is a modern, roll-up aluminum garage door with the remnants of a shed-roof metal awning above. The garage door is towards the south end of the elevation. Much of the remainder of the west elevation consists of a continuous band of multi-light ribbon windows encased in steel frames. The ribbon window to the south of the garage door has three windows. Each window has 30 lights arranged in a 5x6 pattern. Roughly in the center is a hinged 3/2 window that slides open horizontally. To the north (left) of the garage door is a continuous ribbon of 13 windows identical to those described above.

294e) (C) 101 Wright Place c.1940
Greenwood Utilities "Bath House"

One-story, terra-cotta block industrial building on a concrete slab foundation. The gabled-roof is covered in diamond-pattern asbestos shingles. The façade originally faced east towards Cotton Street, but as of 2017, the functioning elevation appears to face north. East elevation is symmetrical and 3-bays (W,D,W). A central wooden door is behind a steel security door. Originally, there was a transom above, but this is boarded over and now has a protruding window A/C. The two flanking windows are infilled with brick. Along the north elevation is a pair of sliding doors mounted on external overhead tracks towards the western end. That aside, the north elevation and the entire south elevation consist of a series of bricked over windows.

294f) (NC) 101 Wright Place c.1980
Greenwood Utilities – unknown use

The use of this building is unknown; however, records suggest that it may be used for the storage of coal. It features a flat roof with a wide, round ventilation tube protruding above the roof. The exterior is aluminum siding. Various metal pipes connect the building to other facilities associated with Greenwood Utilities. An exterior metal staircase is on its east elevation.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

294g) (NC) 101 Wright Place c.2000
Greenwood Utilities – Administration

Modern, one-story temporary office building on concrete slab foundation with an exterior clad in corrugated metal siding. The roof is side-gabled with standing seam metal panels. The 2-leaf entry door is centered on the facade and features flanking, full-length sidelights. The windows and doors are glass in metal frames.

Due to its age, this is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

295) (C) 106 Wright Place c. 1930 Duplex/Craftsman

Two-story, wood-framed duplex is finished with red brick veneer. The low-pitched hipped roof has wide overhanging boxed eaves. The front façade (south) features two, first-floor entrance doors, each with a transom. A second-floor addition with shed roof, horizontal weatherboard siding, and

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

wood-framed casement windows is supported by wrought-iron posts. Windows are wood-framed, 9/1 DH sash. The east elevation has two, garage door openings with wood-and-glass garage doors sheltered by a flat-roofed awning attached to the masonry façade with chains.

Additional Resources

296) (C) Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Corridor c.1890

This railroad corridor played an important role in the early development and economic prosperity of the City of Greenwood. It retains a high degree of integrity along this section of the corridor within the historic district and continues to operate. Its associated passenger depot survives along its western edge at Carrollton Avenue.

297a) (C) Columbus & Greenville Railroad Corridor (present)/Rail Spike Park c.1890, c.2010

The Greenwood Rail Spike Park stretches along the old Southern Railroad right-of-way that runs parallel to Johnson Street from Lamar Street to the Highway 82 Bypass. The park has transformed the abandoned corridor into a multi-purpose path for bicycles and pedestrians. Although the rails are no longer extant, the route of the corridor survives and survives as a reminder of the impact of the railroad on the development and prosperity of the City of Greenwood.

297b) (NC) Pavilion at Rail Spike Park/Greenwood Farmers Market c.2010

Located along the Rail Spike Park (former Southern Railroad Corridor), the pavilion was constructed by local architecture firm Beard & Riser. The pavilion was recently featured in The National, Amtrak's magazine and is the location for the Downtown Greenwood Farmers Market.

Due to its age, this a non-contributing element to the historic district.

298) (NC) 400 Washington Street East c.1980 Microsped

One-story, long strip commercial building with a flat roof. The exterior is a combination of brick veneer and metal. The façade (north) has five storefronts, each with a metal and glass door. A concrete ramp with iron rail accesses the westernmost entry.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce

Transportation

Architecture

Politics/Government

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Period of Significance

c.1890 to 1968

Significant Dates

Varies

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various, including N.W. Overstreet,
Frank R. McGeoy, Robert J. Moore
Reuben Harris Hunt

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains one of Mississippi's most impressive collection of buildings associated with the marketing of cotton and the state's post-Civil War cotton boom. The nominated area is comprised of the downtown business core and includes all of the Cotton Row Historic District (NR-listed 1980), all of the Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District, and all of the Four Corners Historic District (NR-listed 1985). The new proposed district better encompasses all aspects and character-defining elements of a prominent downtown in the Mississippi Delta.

Collectively, the Downtown Greenwood Historic District embraces all aspects of commercial, social, religious, and political life associated with a thriving city in the Mississippi Delta. It is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation as it prospered as the region's center of the cotton market, which was reliant on the Yazoo River as the primary transportation route and later the railroad after its completion in 1886. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District is further significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government. The nominated district has served as the Leflore County seat of government since the county's formation in 1871. It boasts a multitude of impressive civic buildings erected since the 1890s that played important roles in the governance of the City and County. In addition, downtown Greenwood was at the center of the Civil Rights movement in Mississippi from the 1950s through the 1960s. Political protests, meetings, and gatherings during this period, including the Freedom Summer of 1964 and the Meredith March (March of Fear) in 1966, played critical roles in bringing about African American voting rights, the integration of Greenwood's schools,

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

and infrastructure improvements within the predominantly black neighborhoods, among many others. The district is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it contains an impressive collection of residential, commercial, religious, civic, and transportation-related architecture that reflect nationwide trends in architectural design and styles. Among the numerous architectural styles represented in the district are Queen Anne, Italianate, Neoclassical and Romanesque Revivals, Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic, Art Deco, Art Moderne, Craftsman and Prairie styles, Colonial Revival, and the International Style.

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District period of significance begins c.1890 during the early boom-period of the City's cotton market with the earliest surviving buildings erected along the Yazoo River in what is now known as the Cotton Row district. Throughout its history, the district has remained an active and ever-evolving downtown core, with development continuing through the historic period. As such, the period of significance extends to 1968 with the construction of two large civic buildings in 1967 and an office building in 1968. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District retains a high degree of historic integrity. The historic streetscapes, railroad corridors, and extant buildings create cohesion and a unique glimpse into the City's importance as a leader in the cotton market, its subsequent economic prosperity, and impressive boom period of growth.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background/Commerce and Transportation Context

Leflore County occupies land formerly belonging to the ancestors of the Native American people known today as the Choctaw. The final cession of Choctaw lands east of the Mississippi River occurred on September 27, 1830 with the signing of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (site listed NR 1973, NHL 1996). Among those present at the council to execute the treaty was Choctaw Chief Greenwood Leflore, who later settled on the bluffs east of what is now Greenwood and built a Greek Revival plantation house (burned 1940). Following the signing of the Treaty and the subsequent removal of the Choctaw Indians, the virgin hardwood forest, cypress swamp, and cane breaks of the Mississippi Delta opened for white settlement. Among the earliest settlements in the Delta was a trading post founded by John Williams in 1830 along the southern banks of the Yazoo River. By 1834, Williams received a land patent (#6872) conveying to him 162 acres of land. Williams Landing, which would later become Greenwood, was thereby established. That same year, Carroll County was formed and included the early settlement at Williams Landing.⁴ Leflore County was formed from portions of Carroll County in 1871.

Development of the Steamboat and Its Impact on the Mississippi Delta.

Waterways played a critical role in the early settlement and economic development of the State, particularly within the Mississippi Delta region. These waterways include a system of interconnected streams that form the Yazoo River system. While keelboats and flatboats

⁴ Williams Landing Sesquicentennial, Inc."Williams Landing Carroll County: 1833-1983," Williams Landing Sesquicentennial, Inc, 1983; p.1-2.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

continued to transport cotton and other goods throughout the antebellum period, the rise of the steamboat by the 1830s furthered the economic prosperity of the region and allowed the gradual opening of the Delta to large-scale cotton production. Steamboats operated on all major tributaries of the Mississippi River. Steamboats along the Yazoo River transported livestock and farm produce from plantations and farms throughout the region, and passenger steamboats provided a “conduit to the outside world, served as an information source, and forged community by linking residents along the state’s waterways.”⁵ The steamboat undoubtedly played an important role in Greenwood’s antebellum economic prosperity and culture. The zenith of the steamboat occurred shortly following the Civil War, but the introduction of miles of railroads throughout the state gradually displaced the steamboat as a leading source of transportation by the end of the 19th century.

The area surrounding Williams Landing quickly became a strong cotton market due largely in part to the rich alluvial soils of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta and its location on the Yazoo River, which provided accessibility to the Mississippi River. Williams Landing was located at the confluence of the Yalobusha and Tallahatchie Rivers where the Yazoo River is formed and flows near the easternmost edge of the alluvial plain known today as the Delta and is within close proximity to older communities in the Mississippi Loess hill country. The small settlement of Williams Landing quickly became a center of the cotton trade within the region, providing an important shipping point to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and St. Louis. In 1844, Williams Landing was incorporated as Greenwood, named for Chief Greenwood Leflore.⁶ The City was laid out in its current grid plan and was a flourishing community throughout the antebellum period. Boasting in 1852 a population of 150 residents with the earliest area of commercial development occurring along the banks of the Yazoo River.⁷

Like much of the Deep South, Greenwood’s early growth was based on the production of cotton, which was heavily reliant upon slave labor. The institution of slavery ended abruptly after the Confederacy’s surrender at the end of the Civil War in 1865. This area of Mississippi was contested during the Civil War, and in March of 1863, just north of Downtown Greenwood on the Tallahatchie River, a small, but important battle raged. Confederate gunners, in a fortified position called Fort Pemberton, forced back Union ironclad gunboats, which were attempting to enter the Yazoo River in order to approach Vicksburg from the north.

During Reconstruction, Leflore County was formed from portions of Carroll County, and Greenwood was named the county seat in 1871. Following Reconstruction and by the close of the 1870s, cotton once again emerged as the State’s leading cash crop, and the cultivation of other crops dramatically declined. The center of this cotton resurgence occurred in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, where Greenwood, by 1900, had become one of the state’s major cotton

⁵ Christopher T. Losson, “Steamboats,” Mississippi Encyclopedia, <http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/steamboats/>, April 2018, accessed June 2019.

⁶ Jaeger Company, “Downtown Greenwood Intensive-Level Architectural Survey,” prepared for the City of Greenwood and Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 2015-2016.

⁷ NR Nomination, Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District, 1985.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

markets.”⁸ Prior to the Civil War, Greenwood’s principal role in the cotton industry was restricted to shipping, rather than marketing. Annual flooding had prevented the full exploitation of the region’s rich soil; however, the late-19th century completion of the federal levee system and the arrival of the railroad opened vast acreage of lands for the production of cotton. The Delta experienced sustained economic growth throughout the latter quarter of the 19th century, and by the turn-of-the 20th-century, Greenwood shared considerably in this prosperity.

Not only had Greenwood become a prosperous shipping center for the cotton industry, numerous cotton businesses and marketing agents emerged in the City, with a concentration of cotton offices constructed along the southern banks of the Yazoo River in the early commercial center of Greenwood. This area would later be referred to as Cotton Row. According to the Cotton Row Historic District National Register nomination, this area “comprises Mississippi’s most important concentration of buildings historically associated with the marketing of cotton and with the state’s post-Civil War cotton boom.”⁹

As with similar developing southern cities throughout the last quarter of the 19th century, the one-story, temporary buildings, including the many cotton offices, were either replaced or interspersed with more permanent masonry buildings associated with an evolving downtown. Sanborn fire insurance maps from 1882 confirm increased development in the heart of Cotton Row along Front and Market Streets, primarily between Fulton and Main Streets. These commercial blocks contained a variety of businesses typical of a fledgling town on the brink of economic prosperity. The majority were one- and two-story general stores, hardware stores, offices, hotels, grocers, and banks, among other business types filling the many blocks created by the gridded layout. With the exception of a scattering of residential cottages within this area, the majority of residential buildings occupied blocks south of Market Street.¹⁰

The earliest surviving resources within the district date to the 1890s and are generally confined to the Cotton Row district. The primarily masonry buildings undoubtedly replaced a number of the earlier buildings associated with the town’s antebellum settlement through Reconstruction. In addition to these “new” buildings, commercial blocks within the Cotton Row area were quickly filled in by 1897 with a number of new businesses and restaurants.¹¹ The cotton office located at 101 Howard Street (#104), the former Bank of Greenwood (#111), a former opera house at 111 West Front Street (#66), and a hardware store at 116 West Market Street (#237) are among those surviving resources dating to the 1890s within the former Cotton Row district of downtown Greenwood.

It is further evident that by 1897 commercial growth south of Market Street was taking root, gradually replacing the earlier residences. Greenwood’s prosperity continued throughout the early decades of the 20th century and well into the 1930s. Between 1900 and 1907, the population

⁸ NR Nomination, Cotton Row Historic District, 1985.

⁹ NR Nomination, Cotton Row Historic District, 1985.

¹⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1882, Sheets 2 and 3

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897, Sheet 2

doubled from approximately 3,000 to over 7,000 residents.¹² An increase in civic pride during the early years of the 20th century is evident in the construction of a new City Hall in 1904 (#215) and a colossal county courthouse in 1906 (#245), both located within the Cotton Row district. Along Front and Market Streets within Cotton Row, dozens of cotton offices were interspersed with banks, insurance companies, law offices, and other enterprises profiting from the cotton industry.¹³

The arrival of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad (#301) in 1886 was momentous in fueling Greenwood's economic success as a leader in cotton shipping and marketing following Reconstruction. By 1890, an east-west railroad line, the Columbus and Greenville Railroad, was completed, making Greenwood a major railroad junction.¹⁴ The east to west line ran along the north side of Johnson Street, and merged with the north-south line just east of the intersection of Johnson and Carrollton Streets. The railroads quickly replaced the river as the major means of shipping cotton. Consequently, commercial businesses began to develop along the railroad in a similar fashion as Cotton Row manifested along the banks of the Yazoo River years prior. Commercial development expanded rapidly, connecting Cotton Row southward to Carrollton and Johnson Streets. Main and Howard Streets, running in a north-south direction, emerged as the predominant commercial corridors within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District. However, although cotton was increasingly shipped by rail by 1900, Greenwood's cotton businesses continued to thrive in the Cotton Row district.

Among the most significant cotton-related businesses that emerged shortly after the arrival of the railroads is the Greenwood Cotton Compress (#22a). The Cotton Compress first appears in Sanborn Maps by 1897, at which time, the complex was comprised of a large wooden cotton platform at ground level, a compressor house, reservoir, a large cotton warehouse along the east side of the property, various sheds, a cotton sample room, and a one-story office with separate bedroom unit. The complex appears to have changed little by 1899, with the exception of the office building. The present office building (#22b) appears to be the same erected by 1899. The complex as a whole has evolved since its late-19th century foundations. The warehouse grew in size, a massive compress erected, and three large cotton sheds along the railroad are apparent by 1911. By 1996, nearly the entirety of the compress complex was occupied by processing and storage facilities, all connected. By 2004, the majority of the western half of the building expansions were demolished, save but the office building fronting Carrollton Avenue. Since that time, the complex appears unaltered.¹⁵

Another leader in Greenwood's cotton market is that of Staplcotn, a farmers' cooperative that markets cotton for its members. Founded in 1921, the business had its beginnings in the years following World War I when cotton prices were a roller coaster of ups and downs. Its early initiative, spearheaded by Oscar Bledsoe Jr., was to form a cooperative of Mississippi Delta cotton growers to work towards the marketing of long staple cotton in a strategic, organized manner.¹⁶

¹² NR Nomination, Cotton Row Historic District, 1985.

¹³ NR Nomination, Cotton Row Historic District, 1985.

¹⁴ Richard J. Cathon, "Railroads in Mississippi," Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 2005.

¹⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1897, 1899, 1911, 1918, 1926, 1949; Google Earth Aerial Photography

¹⁶ "The Staplcotn Story," www.staplcotn.com

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Staplcotn continues to handle about 8 percent of the nation's cotton crop and is recognized as the oldest and one of the largest cotton marketing cooperatives in the United States.¹⁷ In 1931, Staplcotn relocated their offices from the southwest corner of Market and Fulton Streets to 214 West Market Street (#241). Completed in 1909, the building originally housed Henderson & Baird Hardware Company. Adjacent to the office building is the façade of the former Bank of Commerce (208 West Market Street) that serves as a “striking entrance” to their offices.¹⁸ Remodeling of the adjacent bank building in 2003 was completed by Johnson, Bailey, Henderson, McNeel, and presumably included the third-story, glass-enclosed addition, and interior office spaces, among other modifications. Despite expansion across the southeastern United States, Staplcotn continues to operate its main branch from the 214 West Market location and remains an important benefactor to the community.

A number of prominent early businesses not directly associated with the cotton market, are accredited for their contribution to the economic prosperity and architectural heritage of Downtown Greenwood. Among the surviving buildings associated with these businesses include the Whittington Dry Goods Building at 211 Fulton Street (#77), erected in 1926. It was recognized in 2001 and 2002 by the Mississippi Main Street Association for excellence in historic preservation and rehabilitation. Two impressive early bank buildings were erected along Howard Streets. The former Bank of Greenwood, located at 115 Howard Street (#111) was completed c.1890. This building is noted as being Greenwood’s first restoration project as part of the Main Street Program in 1995.¹⁹ Completed in 1917, the Planter’s Bank, located at 122 Howard Street (#112) was designed by architect Frank R. McGeoy for the Wilson Banking Company. After closing its doors during the Great Depression, it reopened as Leflore Bank and Trust Company, and was later restored by Planters Bank and Trust Company in 1997.²⁰

Founded in the 1980s and headquartered in Greenwood, Viking is recognized nationally as the manufacturer of the famous Viking cooking range. In Greenwood, the company is a leading business promoting the preservation and revitalization of downtown and its unique built environment. The Viking Headquarters occupies two complete blocks on Front Street (Resource #66 and 174) and is a National Main Street award-winning building restoration. The buildings include the former Greenwood Opera House (#66), several cotton offices, and a number of saloons. An impressive Ford Automobile dealership was completed in 1920 at 101 Main Street becoming one of the first Ford dealerships in the Mississippi Delta (#174). The dealership has been restored and serves as the Viking Training Center.

Fountain’s Department Store (#124) opened in 1914, becoming one of Mississippi’s largest department stores. The Goodman Building at 325 Howard Street (#132), erected in 1925, initially housed an apparel store before being leased by the J.C. Penny Company until the early-1970s. Another prominent commercial building constructed during the boom period of downtown Greenwood is the former Hotel Irving completed in 1917. The four-story hotel is an impressive

¹⁷ “The Staplcotn Story,” www.staplcotn.com

¹⁸ Walking Tour of Greenwood, Stop #9

¹⁹ Walking Tour of Greenwood, Stop #11

²⁰ *Ibid.*

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

edifice in the heart of downtown. It expanded its rooms to 100 in the 1940s to the designs of Greenwood architect R.J. Moor. Having closed by the 1980s, the building stood empty until a 2003 renovation that resulted in the Alluvian Hotel, a well-preserved and impressive boutique hotel.

As the population continued to grow throughout the 1920s to 1940s, so too did the city geographically. According to the National Register nomination for the *Wesley United Methodist Church* (1985), which is located south of the Downtown Greenwood Historic District, “the displacement of African-American workers from the farms to the cities and the effects of the great Depression” contributed to the growth of traditionally black neighborhoods within close proximity of downtown Greenwood, in particular the large Gritney neighborhood located directly east of the Cotton Compress complex, and another neighborhood located south of the historic district. Included in the southern portion of the nominated district are a few surviving shotgun dwellings (#204, #206, #208, and #210) associated with the latter African-American neighborhood. According to the 1918 Sanborn map, a number of businesses developed along the south side of Johnson Street and the rail line including a hotel, jeweler, restaurant, and tailor. The 1926 Sanborn identifies the majority of these businesses simply as a “store.” However, the commercial building at 312 E. Johnson Street (#156) is noted as functioning as a “colored” movie theater. It is plausible, then, that by the 1920s, businesses along the south side of the railroad primarily serviced the traditionally African-American neighborhoods. According to the 1931 City Directory, businesses along the south side of Johnson Street were owned by both African American and white residents. Among those businesses were restaurants, watch repair, shoe repair, barbers, photographer, butcher, and a fruit shop, among others. The oldest African American owned and operated business in Greenwood was the Vaughn Shoe Repair, located on the south side of Johnson Street (Figure 8).²¹

Downtown Greenwood continued to be recognized as the region’s leading center for the cotton market well into the 1960s and as a commercial hub for the region. Today, despite the considerable decline in the production of cotton in the surrounding area, Greenwood continues to be referred to as the Cotton Capital of the World and cotton remains one of the major cash crops of the Mississippi Delta.

In addition to its notoriety in the cotton market, Greenwood, including the surrounding Delta, is recognized for its contribution to the history of the Delta Blues. During the 1940s, radio station WGRM (not extant) on Howard Street featured gospel music on Sundays. According to a plaque erected at the former site of the building, “one of the most popular groups was the Famous St. John Gospel Singers of Inverness, Mississippi, which included Riley King on guitar. King later became known as ‘B.B.’”²² His first live broadcast occurred at the WGRM station.

Since the 1995 establishment of the Greenwood Main Street program, the city has witnessed an impressive revitalization. Among the leading businesses investing in the preservation of downtown Greenwood is the Viking company. Today, Greenwood is “experiencing a cultural renaissance

²¹ Williams Landing Sesquicentennial, Inc. Williams Landing - Carroll County: 1833-1983, Williams Landing Sesquicentennial Committee, 1983.

²² Marker erected by the Mississippi Blues Commission, 2007, as part of the Mississippi Blues Trail.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

with physical improvements being made in its downtown area.”²³ The Downtown Greenwood Historic District boasts dozens of completed renovations that maintain its small-town beauty and unique architectural legacy. New restaurants, upscale shops, and museums are among the variety of modern businesses revitalizing the downtown.

Politics and Government

Downtown Greenwood has been the seat of government for Leflore County since 1871. As the City enjoyed its economic prosperity and boom period throughout the latter years of the 19th century through the 1920s, so too did a sense of civic pride emerge amongst residents. The first City Hall and jail was completed c.1900 in the Cotton Row district at 103 East Market Street (#215). Shortly thereafter, in 1906, a new county courthouse (#245) was completed. Constructed of Alabama limestone, the monumental civic building was designed by Reuben Harrison Hunt of Chattanooga, a prolific designer of public architecture in the southeastern United States. It received a large addition in 1926, designed by F.R. McGeoy, to accommodate a jail and county offices. Finally, in 1952, the east and west wings were added.²⁴

Continued expansion and economic growth resulted in the completion of the Greenwood Public Library (#288) in 1912. Located in the western section of downtown Greenwood in the Four Corners area, the library was partially funded through a grant of the Carnegie Foundation. It served as the city’s public library until 1970 when the new library was erected. Also completed in 1912 is the Greenwood Post Office at 401 Howard Street (#134). Located at 400 Cotton Street, the Old Greenwood High School (#60a) was completed in 1924. It is recognized as Greenwood’s finest school building and is among the City’s most impressive public buildings. The current City Hall building with central fire station (#43) was completed in 1930 and was designed by Robert J. Moor of Greenwood. A second fire station was completed in 1937 (723 East Carrollton Avenue, #32) east of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

Following World War II through the 1960s, a renewed period of construction of government buildings ensued, due largely to expanding local and federal government programs and departments. Among those buildings erected in downtown Greenwood are the former Leflore County Health Center (#244), built 1949. This building was funded in part through the federal Hill-Burton Act of 1946, which was established to promote public health care facilities to all residents, regardless of race and wealth, throughout the nation’s underserved areas. The health center in Greenwood is among the earliest facilities funded through the Hill-Burton program in the United States. Designed by prolific Jackson, Mississippi architect N.W. Overstreet, it is also one of the most architecturally pleasing local public healthcare centers in Mississippi. It is currently a county annex building. The government administrative building at 111 East Washington Street (#269) was completed in 1950, followed by a new post office (#273) and police department (#192) in 1967.

²³ *Greenwood Comprehensive Plan*, 2010; p.14.

²⁴ Walking Tour of Greenwood, Stop #3

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Downtown Greenwood is also noted as a center of protests and voter registration struggles during the Civil Rights Movement, especially in the 1960s, with voter registration efforts focused on the Leflore County Courthouse (#245a). Although nearly two-thirds of Leflore County residents were African American, only a small percentage had registered to vote. A chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in the city in 1952, yet voting among blacks remained limited. “The Greenwood voter registration project, which erupted into national prominence, fits best into three stages.”²⁵ The first stage began in 1962 with the arrival of Samuel Block of Cleveland, Mississippi, as a field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). At this time, white resistance to civil rights efforts was strong, causing fear amongst the black community. As such, finding meeting locations proved difficult. The few meetings Block held during the first six months occurred in the predominantly black neighborhoods located south and southeast of downtown Greenwood. Despite the slow start to the voter registration project in Greenwood, the New Year brought greater opportunity to encourage black residents of the county, both rural and local, to register to vote. A hugely successful food and clothing drive was held in Greenwood, with thousands of people “turning out from the plantations and in town to stand in line.”²⁶ This situation presented an opportunity for SNCC members to encourage thousands of people to walk downtown to the courthouse and register to vote. For the first time, hundreds of people lined up at the courthouse in Greenwood to register, despite the city being a stronghold of the White Citizens Council as well as some Ku Klux Klan activity.

Throughout 1963 and 1964, the final stage of the voter registration project ensued when “activists and members of SNCC endured arrests and violence, fighting back with meetings and marches.”²⁷ Following a surge in violent attacks against members of the SNCC and the black community, activists met on the steps of the Wesley Methodist Church (adjacent to the south of downtown) in March of 1963 where the organizer of SNCC, Bob Moses, explained to the gathering why it was so important to march downtown in silent protest. According to Moses, the goals of the march were to 1) protest to the police at City Hall (#43) about the many recent shootings and implicit police involvement; and 2) march to the courthouse to register to vote.²⁸ Unfortunately, the march ended at City Hall when the protesters were met by police dogs and several of the Movement leaders were arrested. Greenwood was now making national headlines.

The SNCC temporarily moved its headquarters to Greenwood’s Gritney neighborhood for the 1964 Freedom Summer Project. Among the initiatives of the project were the establishment of Freedom Schools and community centers throughout the state, to increase black voter registration, and to challenge the all-white delegation that would represent the state at the Democratic National

²⁵ Bob Moses recorded interview, “The Story of Greenwood Mississippi, Folways Records, recorded and produced by Guy Carawan for the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

²⁶ Bob Moses recorded interview, “The Story of Greenwood Mississippi, Folways Records, recorded and produced by Guy Carawan for the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

²⁷ William P. Hustwit, “Greenwood Civil Rights Movement,” Mississippi Encyclopedia, Center for Study of Southern Culture <http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/greenwood-civil-rights-movement> accessed June 2019.

²⁸ Bob Moses recorded interview, “The Story of Greenwood Mississippi, Folways Records, recorded and produced by Guy Carawan for the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Convention in August.²⁹ Despite numerous violent attacks by white resisters across the southeastern United States, the Freedom Summer project is recognized as one of the most significant events in the history of the Civil Rights movement, with many gatherings and marches occurring in Greenwood. The following year, federal registrars arrived for the first time to ensure the vote for the African American residents, and students integrated Greenwood's middle school.³⁰

Following these monumental victories, activists shifted their efforts toward employment and infrastructure improvements. Beginning in the fall of 1967, an 18-month boycott of local merchants ensued in an effort to protest racial discrimination. The boycott and other nonviolent protests and marches became known as the Greenwood Movement. Despite dangerous attempts made by white resisters to dissolve the movement, the activists remained loyal to their cause. By 1969, the "campaign had forced white storekeepers to hire blacks and brought paved streets and street lighting to Greenwood's African American neighborhoods."³¹ The Greenwood Movement ultimately challenged discrimination on both the political and economic levels. Marches led from Wesley Church, through downtown, ending on the steps of the Leflore County Courthouse.

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District survives as one of the best representations of a thriving late-19th to mid-20th century county seat in the Mississippi Delta. Not only was the City influential to the region's economy and cotton industry, but it was a leading center for politics and government and the civil rights movement in the Mississippi Delta. Federal, county, and local government buildings are all represented in the district, and the majority of these are reflective upon the county and city's sense of civic pride throughout its history.

Architecture Context

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District comprises an architecturally and historically diverse collection of buildings dating from c.1890 through the close of the 1960s. Buildings and resources throughout the district are indicative of Greenwood's emergence as the region's leader in the cotton market and its subsequent growth and prosperity. The district possesses an impressive collection of historic building types illustrating its longstanding importance as a center of social, political, commercial, and religious life in Leflore County. The diversity of building types and architectural styles represents distinct design trends common in America throughout the late-19th to mid-20th century. In addition, several of the most impressive landmark buildings are the work of prominent architects including N.W. Overstreet, Frank McGeoy, Reuben Harrison Hunt, Robert J. Moor, and James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury.

Historic architectural styles illustrated by the buildings within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District include Queen Anne, Italianate, Neoclassical and Romanesque Revivals, Gothic Revival, Collegiate Gothic, Art Deco, Art Moderne, Craftsman and Prairie styles, Colonial Revival, and the International Style.

Commercial Buildings

²⁹ SNCC Digital Gateway, "Freedom Summer", <https://snccdigital.org/events/freedom-summer> accessed June 2019.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The majority of the commercial buildings throughout the district conform to what can be referred to as an early-20th century commercial vernacular. As the name implies, this “style” emerged during the late-19th century and was highly popular nationwide throughout the early-20th century. The character of these early-20th century commercial buildings is determined by the use of patterned masonry wall surfaces, shaped parapets at the roofline that were often uninterrupted by a projecting cornice, and large rectangular windows arranged in groups. Due to the high percentage of historic commercial buildings within the district, it is not surprising that a large number of resources reflect this “style.” Among the better illustrations in downtown Greenwood are the free-standing Delta Feed Company store at 515 Main Street (#202), the two-part commercial block former cotton office building at 101 West Front Street (#64), and 116 West Market Street (#237).

A number of high-style commercial buildings constructed during the early-20th century reflect greater stylistic ornamentation. Among the leading styles applied to downtown Greenwood’s commercial buildings are Italianate, Neoclassical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Romanesque Revival. Popular nationwide during the late-19th and early years of the 20th century, **Italianate** commercial blocks are generally two- or three-stories tall with large storefront windows. They are characterized by flat roofs with decorative brackets or modillions, and decorative window moldings. Constructed in c.1900, the Staplcotn office building (renamed the Bledsoe Building) at 214 West Market Street (#241) is an excellent interpretation of an Italianate commercial block.

Neoclassical Revival grew in popularity by the close of the 19th century through the 1940s. It was a dominant style for domestic buildings but was also popular for a wide range of other buildings, including bank branches and courthouses, as well as main street commercial buildings. Neoclassical Revival is characterized by classical symmetry, porches with columns and temple fronts, and various classical ornamentation such as dentil cornices. The former Hotel Irving (#129) is a restrained interpretation of Neoclassical Revival, the only distinguishable commercial example in the district.

Beaux Arts commercial buildings were common nationwide between c.1885 to the 1930s. It was marked by the eclectic use of classical architectural elements. The style is most often seen in places where turn-of-the-century wealth was concentrated. It was a popular style for public buildings, banks, train stations, and government offices. Beaux Art buildings are identified by their flat roofs, wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields, symmetrical façades, first story rustic stonework, imposing size and scale, and pedimented or arched windows. The style is also noted for its exterior decorative details such as the use of quoins, balconies, terraces, porches, ornamental windows, and grand entrances. Of the two (2) examples of Beaux Arts style in the Downtown Greenwood Historic District, both are commercial banks - the Wilson Banking Company (#112), designed by Frank McGeoy and completed in 1916, and the Bank of Commerce building (#128), completed c.1920.

Also considered a high-style architectural design is **Romanesque Revival**, or **Richardsonian Romanesque**. Due to its massive construction requirements, the style was typically employed for grand public buildings. Between the 1870s and 1880s, it was a highly popular style nationwide for

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

churches, libraries, train stations, courthouses, and school buildings. Romanesque Revival design continued through the early years of the 20th century. The style is characterized by round arches over windows and/or entryways, with heavy emphasis around the arches; thick cavernous entryways and window openings; thick masonry walls, rounded towers with conical roofs; asymmetrical facades; and variable stone and brick façades. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District includes three Romanesque Revival commercial buildings. The best representation is the former Bank of Greenwood at 115 Howard Street (#111) which was completed c.1895. Completed in 1901, the former Greenwood Hotel and Restaurant at 222 Howard Street (#122) is a well-preserved representation of a two-part commercial block adopting the Romanesque Revival style. It was renovated in 2004 and is home to the Greenwood Blues and Heritage Museum and dedicated to blues musician, Robert Johnson.

Domestic Building Types, or Forms

Surviving residential buildings within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District include single-family, duplexes, and multi-family dwellings ranging in date from c.1895 to c.1960. The earliest residential house types, or forms, within the district include Queen Anne houses, shotguns, and American Four Square. The **Queen Anne House** (1880s-1900s) derives its name from the architectural style with which it is frequently linked. It is typically one- to two-stories in height and characterized by a square mass with projecting gable bays on the façade and side elevations. The roof is usually hipped with one or more lower gables. Chimneys have a variety of locations and are typically tall and corbelled. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains only three examples of a Queen Anne house. An exemplary representation of a one-story Queen Anne cottage was constructed c.1895 and is located at 105/107/109 Pearl Street (#248).

One of the better-known house types statewide in Mississippi, **shotgun** houses are predominantly found in urban settings, built primarily for low-income workers between the 1870s and the 1920s. They are often associated with mill housing and African American neighborhoods. Shotgun houses are one room wide and two or more rooms deep. These houses lack hallways, and all doors typically line up front to back. The roof is commonly front-gabled or hipped. The six (6) occurrences of shotgun dwellings in the historic district occur along the periphery within the traditionally African-American neighborhoods south and southeast of the two historic railroad corridors. They range in date from c.1895 to c.1930. A good illustration is located at 113 Avenue F (#2).

Six occurrences of an **American Four Square** house are represented within the district. Popular nationwide between 1890 to 1930s, this house type is typically a two-story house with a monitor dormer in the attic. They are nearly square houses with a four-over-four interior layout. The house at 308 Lamar Street (#163), constructed c.1910, is among the better illustrations of the American Four Square house type within the district.

By 1910, the **bungalow** had become a popular house type in both urban, suburban, and rural settings throughout the state. This house type is generally one- or one-and-one-half-story with a low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and commonly a prominent front porch. The Downtown

Greenwood Historic District includes eight (8) bungalows. Among the best examples is the bungalow located at 413 Cotton Street (#63).

By the 1950s, the emergence of the Ranch House (popular nationwide c.1935-1975) in high numbers was evident. Its growth in popularity reflects modern consumer preferences, growing incomes, and an increasing American middle class during the post-World War II years. The typical Ranch House has a low, horizontal silhouette and a rambling floor plan. Moderate or wide overhanging eaves are common. The district includes five (5) examples of Ranch Houses, all of which are modest representations of the house type. The brick house at 308 East Market (#225) is among the better illustrations of a ranch house in the district.

Residential Architectural Styles

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District includes a number of additional houses that generally do not conform to a defined house type, or form. In addition, more than half of the residential buildings lack a defined architectural style. However, twenty-one of the residential properties within the district exhibit an array of architectural stylistic influences characteristic of American architectural styles popular throughout the country during the early- to mid-20th century. These include the popular Queen Anne (4), Neoclassical Revival (5), Craftsman (7), Colonial Revival (4), and Dutch Colonial Revival (1).

The **Queen Anne style**, not to be mistaken with house form or shape, is defined primarily by its distinctive patterns of decorative detailing. Common character-defining elements of the Queen Anne style include the avoidance of flat wall surfaces through the use of projecting bay windows and towers, and variations in wall texture. Porches are common, and door and window surrounds tend to be relatively simple. Entry doors often feature delicate decorative molding and a single piece of glass set into the upper portion. Patterned shingles are oftentimes applied to gable ends. Four principal subtypes of the Queen Anne style include spindlework, Free Classic, half-timbered, and patterned masonry.³² The Queen Anne Cottage at 105 Pearl Street (#248) features restrained Queen Anne elements that do not conform to a subtype. The two other Queen Anne houses within the district adhere to a Free Classic variation of the style. The Free Classic mode is characterized by its use of classical columns, rather than the delicate turned posts and spindle-work of traditional Queen Anne stylistic adornment. This variation is best represented by the house located at 414 Fulton Street (#87a).

Neoclassical Revival not only occurred on commercial properties, but was incredibly popular as a residential style. A well-preserved and exemplary representation of the Neoclassical Revival style is the American Four Square located at 308 Lamar Street (#163). In addition to single-family dwellings, two impressive garden apartment buildings located at 300 and 304 East Washington Street (#277 & #278) were completed c.1935 and are excellent representations of the Neoclassical Revival style.

³² Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

The **Craftsman** style (popular nationwide c.1905-1930) is among the most popular architectural styles in the United States of American origin. Character-defining elements of the style include a low-pitched hipped or gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and prominent battered, or tapered, columns on masonry piers applied to large front porches. Gable ends often feature decorative brackets and half-timbering. Typical windows consist of a multi-pane upper sash (commonly vertical panes) and a single-pane lower sash.³³ Although a popular style for a variety of house forms throughout the early-20th century, Craftsman style is overwhelmingly associated with the bungalow. Resource #63 (413 Cotton Street) is noted above as a good representation of a bungalow in the district. It is further an excellent illustration of the Craftsman style applied to the bungalow form.

Colonial Revival was an emerging style for residential buildings as early as the 1880s and was most popular during the first half of the 20th century. The style is applied to a range of subtypes which shifted by evolving trends in residential design throughout the 1880s to the 1930s.³⁴ Houses featuring Colonial Revival influences often feature 6:6 or 9:9 double-hung sash, a centered entry door with sidelights, transom, pilasters, and pediments. A classical cornice with dentils or modillions is another popular adornment to the style. Within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District, among the best applications of the Colonial Revival style is the side-gabled, brick cottage at 307 Cotton Street (#57), which was constructed c.1920. It features a symmetrical façade, 9:9 double-hung windows and a centered entry door flanked by a classical surround comprised of fluted pilasters with a broken pediment with urn. The district includes one representation of a Dutch Colonial Revival house located at 311 Henderson Street (#100) and constructed in c.1925. This subtype is recognized by its gambrel roof.

Religious Buildings

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District contains a remarkable collection of religious facilities including churches, educational buildings, and annexes, all ranging in date from 1898 to 1959. Several of these buildings are imposing complexes reflecting impressive stylistic elements indicative to their period of construction and there for meet Criteria Consideration a. Among the styles occurring on religious facilities include Gothic Revival, Neoclassical Revival, and Romanesque Revival.

The earliest church surviving in the historic district is the First United Methodist Church (#286) located at 310 West Washington Street. Constructed in 1898 in the Romanesque Revival style, its 1924 large-scale addition with prominent corner tower and smaller conical tower, continues the stylistic influence of the original chapel. A historic image of the church (date unknown) reflects how well-preserved the church remains (Figure 3). Also exhibiting Romanesque Revival stylistic influences is the First Presbyterian Church (#184) constructed in 1904.

³³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

³⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

Gothic Revival experienced its first period of popularity in church design between 1830 and 1860. It later regained popularity in the late-19th century and early years of the 20th century. High-style elements commonly occurring on Gothic Revival churches include castle-like towers, parapets, tracery windows, and arched windows and entries. The Downtown Greenwood Historic District includes three examples of churches and three church annexes employing Gothic Revival stylistic influences. The earliest of these is the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church (#293). Completed in 1901, it features a central tower, castellated parapet, and pointed arch windows. The Episcopal Church of the Nativity (#133a) is another impressive Gothic Revival church within the district. It was completed in 1902 and features a prominent, two-tiered corner tower, pointed arch windows, and trefoil stained glass window, among other character-defining elements (Figure 4). A two-story community center annex (#133b) was constructed to the rear of the church in 1926. It similarly adopted the Gothic Revival style, yet its stylistic elements are more restrained than the chapel. The third church constructed within the district in the Gothic Revival style is the New Zion Missionary Baptist Church (#33), constructed in 1921. This striking, double-tower church is noted for its prominent pointed-arched entry and partial-height brick pilasters, or buttresses.

Located at 500 West Washington Street in the Four Corners area of the district, First Baptist Church (#291a) was constructed in 1910 in the Neoclassical Style. This temple-front church features a full-height pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns, and a prominent centered bell tower. This building is an exemplary illustration of Neoclassical Revival within the district. In 1924, an educational building was constructed on the property (#291b) and exhibits Neoclassical Revival elements, yet is much more restrained.

Government Buildings

As the county seat of government and a prosperous cotton market during the late-19th through mid-20th centuries, the Downtown Greenwood Historic District is noted for its impressive collection of high-style civic architecture. Among the various styles represented by the district's civic buildings are Neoclassical Revival, Jacobethan Revival, Art Deco, and Stripped Classicism. Undoubtedly, the preeminent civic building within the district is the colossal county courthouse (#245), designed by R.H. Hunt in 1906, which features a prominent domed cupola.

The federal post office at 401 Howard Street (#134) was designed by the Office of the Supervising Architect under James Knox Taylor. The former Greenwood Post Office is noted for its eclectic use of high-style, turn-of-the-century architectural embellishment. It is characterized by its polygonal corner entrance, elaborate cornice, and decorative brick arches.

Constructed in 1914, the former Greenwood Library (#288), located at 408 West Washington Street, is a rare example of Jacobethan Revival design in Mississippi. This style stands in opposition to Gothic and Neo-Gothic architecture. Its Renaissance roots focus on the symmetry and order found in elements of classical architecture. The brick structure possesses a picturesque silhouette of multiple steep-sided gables, chimney stacks, and distinctive window treatment, all indicative of the Jacobethan mode.

Art Deco was popular nationwide between 1925 and 1940. It is noted for its sleek, linear appearance with stylized, often geometric ornamentation. The primary façade of Art Deco buildings often feature a series of setbacks that create a stepped, often vertical outline. Low-relief decorative panels are common at entrances or around windows. The 1930 City Hall (#43) located on West Church Street is an exemplary illustration of Art Deco design in the district.

Additional Landmark Buildings Represented in the District

In addition to the numerous commercial, residential, religious, and civic architecture represented within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District, several landmark buildings contribute to its unique architectural heritage. Among these include the Physicians & Surgeons Building (#292), completed in 1924 in the Beaux Arts style, an important building in the Four Corners area of the district.

Also located within the Four Corners area is the stately Confederate Memorial Building located at 410 West Washington Street (#289), constructed 1917. Like the old Greenwood Library, the Confederate Memorial Building employs Jacobethan Revival stylistic influences. The Elk's Lodge Building (#282) at 102 West Washington Street was completed in 1913 in the Neoclassical Revival style. It was designed by architect, R.H. Hunt of Chattanooga, Tennessee and features a symmetrical façade with imposing classically-inspired full-height portico.

Among the most impressive landmark buildings within the district is the old Greenwood High School (#60a). The high school was completed in 1924 employing elements of the **Collegiate Gothic** style. This style is an early-20th century adaptation of the 19th century Gothic Revival style to serve a specific function, educational buildings.³⁵ Commonly occurring elements of Collegiate Gothic include Gothic arch window and door openings, masonry construction, bas relief decorative panels or plaques, portico or recessed porch entryway, buttresses, tracery windows, crenulated parapet, and a tower or spire. The old Greenwood Highschool reflects a number of these elements and is considered the city's most impressive school building.

Transportation-Related

Downtown Greenwood includes a number of resources significant to the town's transportation history, including both rail and automobile. The surviving Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad corridor (#299) continues to follow its historic route in a northwesterly direction. The tracks of the Greenville & Columbus Railroad are no longer extant. However, recognizing the important contribution the rail had on the region's economic prosperity, city planners maintain the former corridor as a public path and park (#300).

Depots

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District boasts two historic railroad depots. By 1897, the Greenville & Columbus Railroad became Southern Railroad and the north-south line was the

³⁵ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Collegiate Gothic Style, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/collegiate-gothic.html>, accessed March 2018.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Illinois Central Railroad/Yazoo & Mississippi Railroad “Main Track.”³⁶ By that same year, the Southern Railroad had erected a passenger depot directly north of the track, between Howard and Main Streets (not extant). This depot was replaced c.1905 by the present depot (now the Senior Citizen Center) at the northeast corner of the intersection with Howard Street and E. Johnson Street (#159). Similarly, by 1897, the north-south line had a larger freight depot/passenger station with a lengthy platform adjacent to the west of the line, just south of the intersection with Carrollton Avenue (not extant). This was replaced in 1917 by an impressive new depot (#506) that continues to operate as an Amtrak Station. An article published in the *Greenwood Enterprise* on August 10, 1917 stated, “the new station will be one of the handsomest on the lines of the Illinois Central Railroad in a town the size of Greenwood, and will far surpass any station on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley or Illinois Central lines between Memphis and New Orleans.”³⁷

The two depots are excellent representations of early-20th century railroad depots in the larger cities of the Mississippi Delta. Both adopted the Prairie-style of architecture, a popular choice for passenger and freight depots from this era, possibly because the wide eaves typical of the style served to shelter waiting passengers from the rain and sun. Greenwood’s depots are one-story, brick buildings characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof and wide-overhanging eaves. The Johnson Street depot further embraces the Prairie style with wooden brackets supporting the prominent eave overhang.

Automobile-Related Resources

Not only was Greenwood recognized for its regional significance in railroad transportation, the district is also home to surviving early- to mid-20th automobile-related resources such as bus stations, filling stations, early automobile dealerships, and repair shops.

In the fall of 1939, Dixie Greyhound Lines began construction on a building for Greenwood’s new bus station (#191/Figure 5) The station operated until 2001 when Greyhound terminated service to the City of Greenwood. The impressive station is recognized for its sleek Art Moderne design. This style is a 1930s variation of Art Deco emphasizing curving forms and long horizontal lines. In 2008, Main Street received a \$6,200 grant from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to continue the restoration process of this Greenwood landmark. It was individually listed on the National Register in 2010, and today, the historic bus station serves as the headquarters to Main Street Greenwood.

The district includes four (4) early automobile dealerships, or showrooms, ranging in date from c.1915 to c.1935. The earliest automobile dealerships tended to open for business in small storefronts within large buildings. These were generally characterized by a small showroom at the front of the store and a small repair shop in the rear. Completed c.1915, the former auto showroom at 420 Howard Street featured three large showroom windows along the front and contained space

³⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1897, Sheet 5

³⁷ Announcement, *Greenwood Enterprise*, August 20, 1917.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

in the rear to accommodate multiple cars. The most notable showroom in the district is the Ford Dealership at 101 Main Street (#174).

With the increasing availability of the motor car and the 1905 invention of the gas pump, car dealers, grocery stores, hardware stores, and other businesses contracted with refiners, installed pumps out front, and sold gas along the curbside.³⁸ According to the National Park Service Preservation Brief No.46, historic gas station types include shed-type stations, multiple use stations, house-type stations, programmatic stations, and box-type stations. Two early filling stations are located within the Downtown Greenwood Historic District. The most intact is the filling station located at 411 Main Street (#194), which adheres to the house-type station. By the early-1920s, new stations were constructed on spacious and prominent sites in growing communities. To make these filling stations more aesthetically pleasing, many adopted conventional forms to make their stations look less like shacks and more like houses. Often with “larger customer areas, and increasingly providing public bathrooms and service bays for car repair.”³⁹ In many instances, these stations reflected the period revival trend popular in residential architecture at the time, including Tudor Revival and the English Cottage. These designs feature casement windows, arched door openings, and steeply-pitched roof. Completed c.1930, the filling station on Main Street is an excellent example of a Tudor Revival-inspired urban station. In addition to a central customer and business area, the building included two garage bays.

Noted Architects

Several noted architects are recognized as designing some of the most impressive buildings in the Downtown Greenwood Historic District. Among those are Chattanooga architect Reuben Harrison Hunt. Hunt established the first R.H. Hunt & Co. in 1900 and quickly became one of the most notable and prolific architects of monumental public buildings and churches in the southeastern United States, including Mississippi. Hunt is recognized for designing the Neoclassical Revival Leflore County Courthouse; the First Baptist Church, and a Romanesque Revival school building (not extant).⁴⁰

James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury from 1897 to 1912, is noted for designing a number of United States Post Offices in Mississippi between 1900 and 1913, including the old Greenwood Post Office (#134).

Frank R. McGeoy, a native of Memphis, Tennessee, designed such landmark buildings as the Wilson Banking Company building at 122 Howard Street (#112), the Beaman House, and the First Methodist Church Sunday School Building (#289b).⁴¹

³⁸ Chad Randl, “The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations,” National Park Service, Preservation Brief 46, September 2008.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ NR Nomination, *Greenwood Multiple Resource Area*, 1985.

⁴¹ NR Nomination, Wesley United Methodist Church, d.1985.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Among the state's most prolific architects throughout the early- to mid-20th century was Noah W. Overstreet of Jackson, Mississippi. He began his own independent practice in 1912. In 1916, he served as the chief architect of the Centennial Exhibition project in Gulfport. As the number of significant projects, particularly civic designs, increased, Overstreet hired a number of additional architects for support. Beginning in 1939, Overstreet established the firm Overstreet & Associates, with E.E. Norwood, Robert K. Overstreet (son), W.L. Brown, and H.H. Rather. The firm operated through 1955, with various partnership changes during this period. The firm produced an impressive collection of civic and public designs across the State, including seven of the earliest facilities constructed through the Hill-Burton program. In 1947, Overstreet was appointed to the advisory council of the Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care. At his retirement in 1968, he boasted upwards of 650 buildings as his design.⁴² Throughout his career, Overstreet was nominated for a variety of architectural boards and committees. His nomination for Advancement to a Fellowship in the AIA, from March 29, 1949, states, "Mr. Overstreet designed and built the first hospital in Mississippi under the Hill-Burton Act, which was the Northeast Mississippi Hospital at Booneville, Mississippi."⁴³ Overstreet designed several Hill-Burton medical facilities across the state including the former Leflore County Medical Center (#244).

Summary:

The Downtown Greenwood Historic District includes 256 (~78%) contributing resources and only 71 (~21.8%) non-contributing resources. As a whole, the district retains a high degree of integrity of setting, location, feeling, association, materials, workmanship, and design. Few modern intrusions are located within the district. While alterations are evident, particularly among the numerous commercial buildings, the majority do not significantly affect the overall feeling, design, or character-defining elements of the resource and the district as a whole.

Downtown Greenwood has played a significant economic and political role in the region and county since the Reconstruction years and 1871 when it was selected as the county seat of the new Leflore County. The economic prosperity of the Delta is strongly linked to Greenwood as a center for the cotton market since the late-19th century through the 1950s. Its architectural heritage includes an impressive collection of buildings associated with an active and prosperous downtown core throughout its history. Existing buildings reflect a downtown acting as a center for social, political, economic, residential, and religious activities. Further, the high number of impressive landmark buildings throughout the district speaks towards the city's prosperity since the 1890s. Architectural styles represented within the district speak towards various periods and trends in architectural design.

A good portion of the Downtown Greenwood Historic District is presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the new district better encompasses all aspects and character-defining elements of a prominent downtown in the Mississippi Delta. It is one of a few such cities in the region containing such monumental landmark buildings and range of architectural

⁴² MDAH Historic Property Digital Database

⁴³ ELMALVANEY, "Hill-Burton Before and After: Northeast Mississippi Regional Hospital," Preservation in Mississippi, a blog, February 27, 2018.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

styles. Further, it is the only city in the Delta that continues the economic tradition of large-scale cotton trading, which significantly impacts the global cotton market today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Adams, Clare, "Wesley United Methodist Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1998.
- Announcement, *Greenwood Enterprise*, August 20, 1917.
- Cawthon, Richard J., "Railroads in Mississippi," Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 2005.
- City of Greenwood. Walking Tour of Greenwood Brochure, Stop #9.
- Cobb, Charles, Jr., *On the Road to Freedom: A Guided Tour of the Civil Rights Trail*, Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 2008.
- Greenwood Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee, "Greenwood Comprehensive Plan," City of Greenwood, 2010.
- Hustwit, William P., "Greenwood Civil Rights Movement," Mississippi Encyclopedia, Center for Study of Southern Culture
<http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/greenwood-civil-rights-movement> accessed June 2019.
- Jaeger Company, "Downtown Greenwood Intensive-Level Architectural Survey," prepared for the City of Greenwood and Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 2015-2016.
- Longstreth, Richard W. "The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture," New York: Alta Mire Press, 1987; p.19.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.
- Miller, Mary Warren. "Central Commercial and Railroad Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Historic Natchez Foundation, 1985.
- Miller, Mary Warren, "Greenwood Multiple Resource Area." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Historic Natchez Foundation, 1985.
- Mississippi Blues Commission. "WGRM Radio Studio," Historic Marker erected by the Mississippi Blues Commission, 2007, as part of the Mississippi Blues Trail.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Moses, Bob. Recorded Interview. "The Story of Greenwood Mississippi, Folkways Records, recorded and produced by Guy Carawan for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), nd.

Ostby, Lloyd, "Cotton Row Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1980.

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Collegiate Gothic Style, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/collegiate-gothic.html>, accessed March 2018.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1882, 1897, 1899, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1926, 1949.

Staplcotn. "The Staplcotn Story," www.staplcotn.com, accessed March 2019.

Randl, Chad. "The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations," National Park Service, Preservation brief 46, September 2008.

Whitehead, Donny. "About Greenwood Mississippi," online compilation of historic photographs and topical newspaper articles. <http://www.aboutgreenwoodmississippi.com>, accessed December 2018 through March 2018.

Williams Landing Sesquicentennial, Inc. "Williams Landing Carroll County: 1833-1983," Williams Landing Sesquicentennial, Inc, 1983; p.1-2.

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

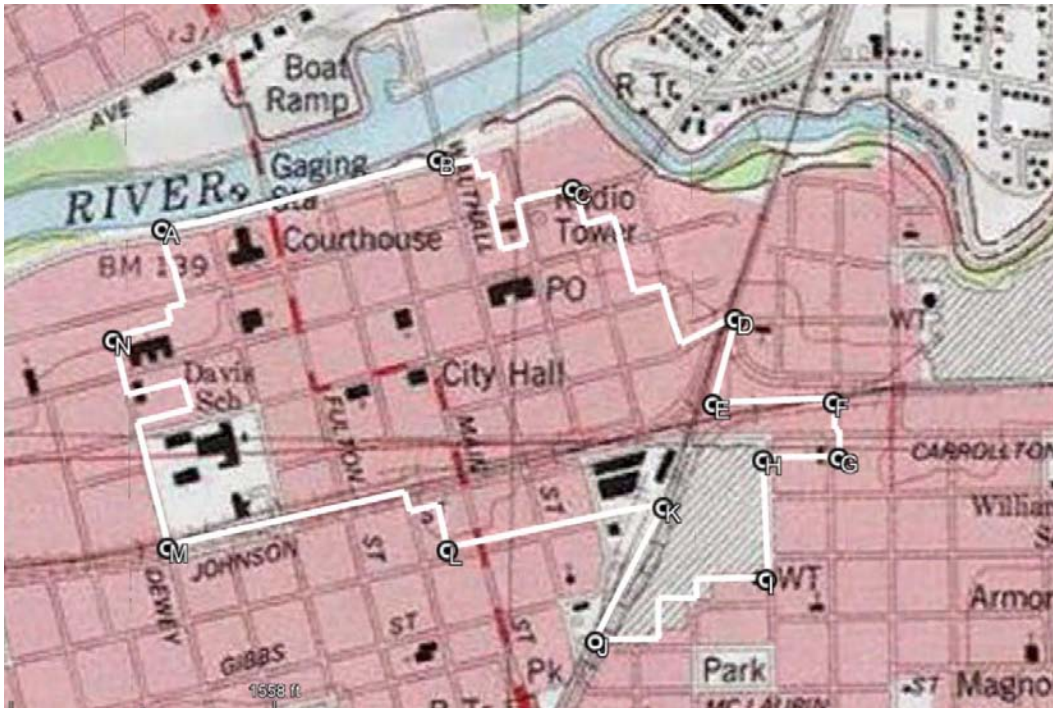
Acreege of Property 154

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- A. Latitude: 33°31'14.81"N Longitude: 90°11'9.80"W
- B. Latitude: 33°31'18.65"N Longitude: 90°10'50.46"W
- C. Latitude: 33°31'16.88"N Longitude: 90°10'41.02"W
- D. Latitude: 33°31'9.19"N Longitude: 90°10'29.77"W
- E. Latitude: 33°31'4.26"N Longitude: 90°10'31.40"W
- F. Latitude: 33°31'4.30"N Longitude: 90°10'22.95"W
- G. Latitude: 33°31'1.04"N Longitude: 90°10'22.63"W
- H. Latitude: 33°31'0.97"N Longitude: 90°10'27.90"W
- I. Latitude: 33°30'54.02"N Longitude: 90°10'27.78"W
- J. Latitude: 33°30'50.50"N Longitude: 90°10'39.79"W
- K. Latitude: 33°30'58.27"N Longitude: 90°10'34.93"W
- L. Latitude: 33°30'55.92"N Longitude: 90°10'50.07"W
- M. Latitude: 33°30'56.24"N Longitude: 90°11'9.67"W
- N. Latitude: 33°31'8.36"N Longitude: 90°11'13.31"W



Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Roughly bounded by River Road and West Front Street to the north; Mclemore, Short, and Pelican streets and Avenue F to the east; East Henry and Johnson streets to the south; and Dewey and Henderson street to the west. The boundary at the northwest corner of the district separates the 400 block of River Road at 411.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Downtown Greenwood Historic District is drawn to absorb the three existing National Register Historic Districts (Four Corners, Cotton Row, and Commercial and Railroad District) into a single, contiguous collection of resources that, collectively, best convey the architectural heritage and historic development of downtown Greenwood between c.1890 and 1968. The vast collection of resources within the district include the full spectrum of building types and functions characteristic to the development and growth of historic downtowns and county seats. Absorbing the existing districts into a single entity ensures for an all-inclusive downtown historic district comprising resources associated with social, political, commercial, religious, and industrial architecture.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jaime L. Destefano, MSHP
organization: JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC
street & number: _____
city or town: Nashville state: Tennessee zip code: 37206
e-mail JLD.PreservationConsulting@gmail.com
telephone: 404-694-2066
date: March-May, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

LEGEND

- 001 RESOURCE NO.
- PARCEL
- - - NR BOUNDARY
- ∇ VACANT LOT
- NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

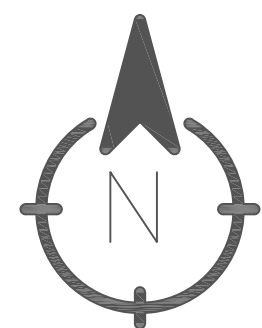
Unless otherwise specified, all remaining parcels contain a contributing resource



JD Preservation Consulting, LLC

Jaime L. Destefano, MSHP
 Architectural Historian, Owner
 JLD.PreservationConsulting@gmail.com

DOWNTOWN GREENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 NORTHERN HALF WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS



0' ————— ~300'



LEGEND

- 001 RESOURCE NO.
- PARCEL
- - - NR BOUNDARY
- V VACANT LOT
- NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

*Unless otherwise specified, all remaining parcels contain a contributing resource

DOWNTOWN GREENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 SOUTHERN HALF WITH PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

0' ~300'

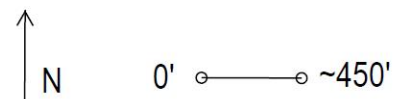
Prepared by: JLD Preservation Consulting, LLC
 January 2019
 Base Map: Leflore County GIS

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

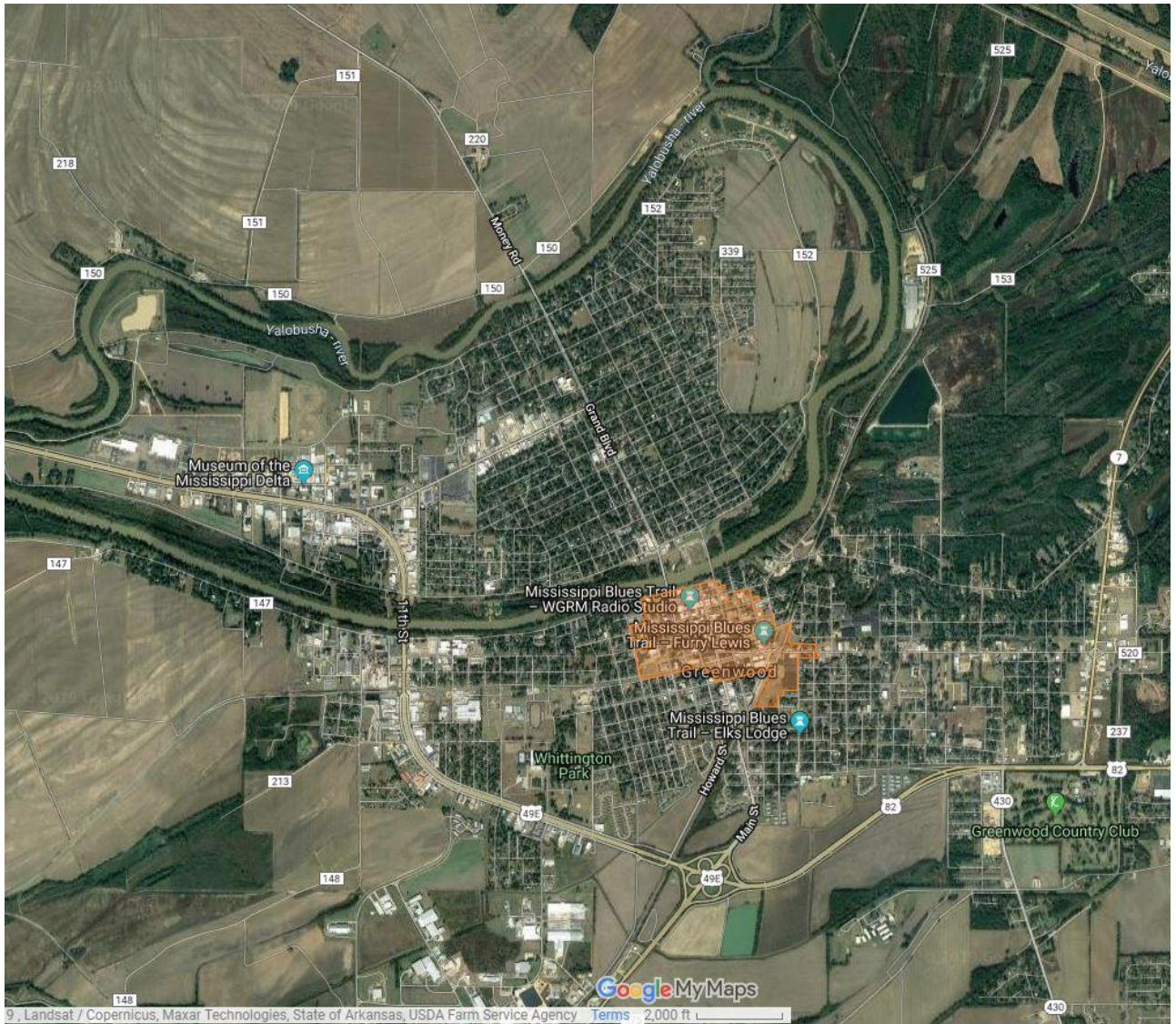


DOWNTOWN GREENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREENWOOD, LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
LOCATION MAP



Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State



- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: DOWNTOWN GREENWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
City or Vicinity: GREENWOOD
County: LEFLORE State: MISSISSIPPI
Photographer: JAIME L. DESTEFANO
Date Photographed: DECEMBER 5 AND 6, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 59: Streetscape - East Side of Henderson Street; Photographer facing southeast
- 2 of 59: Streetscape – North Side of W. Washington Street; Photographer facing northwest
- 3 of 59: Streetscape – East Side of Fulton Street; Photographer facing northeast
- 4 of 59: Streetscape – North Side of W. Market Street; Photographer facing northeast
- 5 of 59: Streetscape – East Side of Howard Street; Photographer facing northeast
- 6 of 59: Streetscape – Howard Street; Photographer facing southeast
- 7 of 59: Streetscape – Howard Street; Photographer facing northwest
- 8 of 59: Streetscape – Greenwood Rail Spike Park (old C&G Railroad right-of-way);
Photographer facing northeast
- 9 of 59: Streetscape – View toward former Greenwood Electric Light and Water Plant;
Photographer facing northwest
- 10 of 59: Streetscape – North Side of Carrollton Avenue; Photographer facing northwest
- 11 of 59: Streetscape – South Side of E. Johnson Street; Photographer facing southwest
- 12 of 59: Streetscape – East Side of Lamar Street; Photographer facing northeast
- 13 of 59: Streetscape - Greenwood Rail Spike Park between E. Johnson and Carrollton;
Photographer facing northeast
- 14 of 59: Streetscape – Railroad Corridor and Depot; Photographer facing northwest
- 15 of 59: Streetscape – Main Street; Photographer facing northwest
- 16 of 59: Streetscape – Ramcat Alley; Photographer facing southwest
- 17 of 59: Streetscape – South Side of E. Washington Street; Photographer facing southwest
- 18 of 59: Streetscape – North side of Carrollton Avenue; Photographer facing east
- 19 of 59: Streetscape – North Side of W. Church Street; Photographer facing northeast
- 20 of 59: Streetscape – North Side of W. Market Street; Photographer facing northwest
- 21 of 59: Streetscape – South Side of W. Church Street; Photographer facing southeast
- 22 of 59: Confederate Memorial Building (Resource #289); Photographer facing northeast

Downtown Greenwood Historic District
Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi
County and State

Photographer: Jaeger Company
Date Photographed: December 2015

- 23 of 59: Old City Hall and Jail (Resource #215); Photographer facing northwest
- 24 of 59: First National Bank (Resource #111); Photographer facing northeast
- 25 of 59: Former Greenwood Hotel, 222 Howard Street (Resource #122); Photographer facing southwest
- 26 of 59: Durden Building/Ford Dealership, 101 Main Street (Resource #174); Photographer facing southeast
- 27 of 59: 213 W. Front Street (Resource #70); Photographer facing southeast
- 28 of 59: Greenwood City Hall, 103 W. Church Street (Resource #43); Photographer facing southeast
- 29 of 59: Old Greenwood High School (NRHP#85003458), 400 Cotton Street (Resource #60a); Photographer facing southeast
- 30 of 59: Leflore County Courthouse, 310 West Market Street (Resource #245); Photographer facing north
- 31 of 59: First Baptist Church, 500 West Washington Street (Resource #291a); Photographer facing north
- 32 of 59: Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church, 511 West Washington Street (Resource #293a); Photograph facing south
- 33 of 59: Elk Lodge No.854 (Resource #282), 102 West Washington Street; Photographer facing northwest

Photographer: James Cabaniss Bridgforth, MDAH
Date Photographed: Nov. 23, 2019

- 34 of 59: Streetscape – Lamar Street; photographer facing north
- 35 of 59: 506 Lamar Street (Resource #171); Photographer facing west
- 36 of 59: Streetscape – Intersection of Lamar & Pearl Street, with 411 Lamar Street (Resource #169) in background; Photographer facing northeast
- 37 of 59: 400 Lamar Street (Resource #166); photographer facing northwest
- 38 of 59: AT & T Building, 201 George Street (Resource #88); photographer facing southeast
- 39 of 59: Streetscape – George Street; photographer facing south
- 40 of 59: 305 George Street (Resource #90); photographer facing east
- 41 of 59: 312 George Street (Resource #91); photographer facing west
- 42 of 59: Streetscape – Church Street, facing east from intersection with George Street; photographer facing southeast
- 43 of 59: 401 George Street (Resource #92a); photographer facing southeast
- 44 of 59: Trustmark Bank, 309 Walthall Street (Resource #261); photographer facing northeast from intersection of Church & Walthall streets
- 45 of 59: 100 East Church Street (Resource #38); photographer facing southeast
- 46 of 59: Former Greyhound Bus Station, 325 Main Street (Resource #191); photographer facing east

Downtown Greenwood Historic District

Name of Property

Leflore County, Mississippi

County and State

- 47 of 59: First Presbyterian Church Educational Building, 305 Main Street (Resource #185);
photographer facing east
- 48 of 59: First Presbyterian Church Educational Building, 305 Main Street (Resource #185);
photographer facing southeast from intersection of Main & Washington
Streets
- 49 of 59: 104 & 106 Cotton Street (Resources # 51 & 52), and 401 River Road (Resource
#253); photographer facing northwest on Cotton Street
- 50 of 59: Big Star Grocery, 206 Cotton Street (Resource #54); photographer facing
northwest
- 51 of 59: 306/308 & 310 Cotton Street (Resources # 56a & 58); photographer facing west
- 52 of 59: Streetscape – East Market Street; photographer facing west
- 53 of 59: United States Post Office & Federal Building, 200 East Washington Street
(Resource #273); photographer facing southeast
- 54 of 59: Frank’s Flower Shop (former auto repair shop), 300 Fulton Street (Resource #79);
photographer facing west
- 55 of 59: Streetscape – intersection of Henry & Main Streets; photographer looking
northeast
- 56 of 59: Streetscape – Washington Street; photographer looking west
- 57 of 59: Streetscape – Church Street; photographer looking west from intersection with
George Street
- 58 of 59: Streetscape – East Washington Street; photographer looking east from intersection
with Main Street
- 59 of 59: Streetscape – Cotton Street; photographer facing north from intersection with
Church Street

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



THE GREAT BUILDING

HETELIUM... 1910

STOP

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0001



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0002



SMITH & COMPANY
MERCHANT - CLOTHIER

ONE WAY
→

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0003



Signpost with a circular logo and the word "Signpost" below it.

CHASE BUILDING



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0004



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0005



YOU'N'S
BEAUTY SUPPLY

Joy

Joy

Joy

Joy

Joy



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0006

Joy
Historic Downtown
GREENWOOD

ONE WAY

YOUNG'S
BEAUTY SUPPLY

Joy

Joy

Joy



DOWNTOWN DELT
EYE & BEAUTY SHOP

Carrollton Ave



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0007



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0008



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0009



J&F
Home Furnishings

JOE'S

J&F
Home Furnishings

George St
Lambert

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0010



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0011



A two-story brick building with a blue-painted ground floor. The upper floor is made of red brick and has several tall, narrow windows. The ground floor is painted light blue and features a storefront with a "SALE" sign. The building shows signs of age and wear, with some peeling paint and missing bricks on the right side.

A black sedan parked on the street in front of the brick building.

A white car parked on the street further down the road.

Two orange traffic barrels on the sidewalk.

An orange traffic cone on the sidewalk.

A white and red traffic barrel on the sidewalk.

A small Santa Claus figurine on the sidewalk.

OPEN

SALE



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0012



Pawn SHOP

FURNITURE



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0013



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0014



NO
EIGHTEEN
WHEELERS
ALLOWED

W Market St



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0015



Coca-Cola
COTTON ROW
CLUB

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0016



E. Main St
Cabrera

FEDERAL BUILDING
1000 E. MAIN ST.
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
TEL: 803.732.1234
WWW.FEDERALBUILDING.COM

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0017



ONE WAY



NO LEFT TURN

WINEYERPHASTONE

R

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0018



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0019



NO
RIGHT
TURN

GUARANTY BANK

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0020

NO
LEFT
TURN



ONE WAY

NO
LEFT
TURN



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0021



MEMORIAL BUILDING

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0022



KIMMEL AVIATION
INSURANCE
1013

FOR SALE
DUBARD
REALTY
662-455-5885

662-899-2169

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0023



CHASSANIOL & COMPANY
COTTON FACTOR

115

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0024



WORK RADIO STUDIO
This building was the first radio station in the city of Greenwood, Mississippi. It was built in 1928 and was the first building to have a radio studio. The building was used as a radio studio for many years and is now a museum.

Tradition
Custom Framing
457-82

Joy
Greenwood

the patch
Ladies Apparel
DE

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0025



Ford

DURDEN BUILDING

Ford

VIKING
LISTON P. DURDEN TRAINING CENTER

VIKING

VIKING

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0026



KATHERINE T. MILLS
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PLLC
The Liberty Building
112 West Main Street

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0027



19 GREENWOOD CITY HALL 30



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0028



SCHOOL BUS STOPPING

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0029



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0030



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0031



Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit
1910

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0032



The building is a three-story red brick structure with a prominent portico supported by six white columns. The portico has a decorative cornice with a row of square brackets. On the second floor, a balcony with a white balustrade spans across the columns. The ground floor features arched windows and a central entrance with a white door. A large set of stone steps leads up to the entrance, flanked by black metal railings. Two black lamp posts with three white globe lights each stand on either side of the steps. The building is topped with a red-tiled roof. To the left, a black metal staircase with a railing leads up to a second-story level. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

A white SUV is parked on the left side of the image, partially visible. It is a modern model with a roof rack and alloy wheels. The car is parked on a paved area next to a brick building.

A portion of a dark-colored car is visible in the bottom left corner of the image.

A portion of a white car is visible on the far right edge of the image, parked on a street.

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0033



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0034



Mims Cars LLC

Downtown
KUTS

CAR
&
WASH



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0035

Pearl St
MAIN STREET GREENWOOD DISTRICT

Lamar St
MAIN STREET GREENWOOD DISTRICT

STOP

LIQUOR OUTLET
& ANTIQUES

EXTRA!
IS SUPERHERO



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0036



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0037



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0038



ORSBORN
STEPHENS
& O'NEAL

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0039



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0040



STOP

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0041



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0042



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0043




Trustmark
National Bank

Trustmark

Trustmark

NO PARKING
ANYTIME

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0044



Main Street
GREENWOOD

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0045

GREYHOUND LINES

7-11
S
I
P
Z

ORBIT SHOP

NO PICK UP
OR DELIVERY



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0046



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0047



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0048



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0049



B I G S T A R

OPEN

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0050



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0051

ted
uto
rts
PARTS

WELCOME
HISTORIC DOWNTOWN
GREENWOOD
MISSISSIPPI



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0052



UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0053

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0054



Joy

Ms. Hoover

Main St
W Hwy

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0055



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0056



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0057



ONE WAY

Blue
Memorial
Civic
Center
Established
1911

MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0058



MS_Leflore County_Greenwood District_0059