

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: Weinberg House _____

Other names/site number: Coleman House _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 639 Central Street _____

City or town: Greenville _____ State: MS _____ County: Washington _____

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
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

Weinberg House

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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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne _____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, TIN _____

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 Weinberg House, located at 639 Central Street, Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi, is a one-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne style house with clapboard siding and a variety of decorative wood trim. The hip roof with intersecting gables is covered with decorative tin shingles. The primary elevation features a wrap-around flat-roofed porch supported by wood Roman Ionic columns atop paneled wood pedestals.

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Narrative Description

The Weinberg House is located at 639 Central Street, Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi. The house is located on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Theobald Street, two blocks south of Main Street, one of the city's commercial thoroughfares. The neighborhood is primarily residential but the Ella Darling School (a contributing element in the Greenville Commercial Historic District, NR, 2012) is located across Central Avenue to the north. With its proximity to Greenville's commercial and institutional center, the area was once a popular residential neighborhood for Greenville's professional and merchant class but has declined over the last several decades. The Weinberg House is one of the last grand houses still standing.

Exterior

The Weinberg House, built c. 1901, is a one-and-a-half story house, roughly rectangular in mass, resting on a brick pier foundation with ventilated chain wall. The primary elevation is north, but the east elevation also has a public face on Theobald Street. Multiple cross-gables topped by finals project from a steeply pitched truncated hipped roof that is clad with decorative pressed-metal shingles and pierced by two brick chimneys with corbelled tops. A front-facing hipped wall dormer on the northeast corner creates a square room in the corner of the attic and features fish-scale shingles, raised paneling, decorative brackets on three sides, and a gablet with sunburst trim above a single, double-hung 1/1 wood window. To the far right, at the northwest corner, a cross-gable with fish-scale shingles and a lunette projects above a cutaway three-part bay window.

The façade is dominated by a three-quarter width wraparound porch with a flat roof supported by five Roman Ionic wooden columns with terra cotta capitals set on wooden pedestals. The balustrade is a replacement but a surviving piece in the southeast corner of the porch illustrates the historic rail and turned spindle configuration. The walls are clapboard with decorative pilasters at the corners, and the ceiling is beadboard with decorative wood beams. The porch shelters two floor-to-ceiling 1/1 double-hung wood windows set in decorative pilaster surrounds with elaborate bases. A third porch window is set in the east elevation. A single-leaf replacement door is in the main entrance, located just left of the bay window. A second single-leaf replacement door is set in the porch-side wall of the projecting cutaway-bay at the far right. The bay window has panel molding above and below the three-fixed light Chicago window with transoms. Decorative brackets top the cutaway section, which features a 1/1 double hung wood window.

The east elevation, a secondary façade, faces Theobald Street, and features a cornice of wood panels. To the right (N), the upper story rectangular room is visible, above the wraparound porch, which has been partially enclosed in its far left bay. To the left of that enclosure, a gabled

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bay with a lunette and fish scale trim projects above two 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Three additional windows on the far left (S) complete the fenestration on this elevation.

The south elevation is dominated by a deep, flat-roofed lattice porch. A roof gable with fish scale trim and a single 1/1 double hung sash is visible to the east above the flat roof of the porch. The porch is set on brick piers with wood lattice between the piers. There is one 1/1 double-hung window on the first floor, offset to the west.

On the west elevation, the side of the cut-away-bay on the north elevation is visible to the far left. A rectangular projecting bay with a gable roof has paired 1/1 windows, a paneled cornice, chamfered corner posts, and beadboard panels as a wainscot. A second set of paired windows are off set to the south.

Interior

The main entrance door from the porch on the north elevation opens to a small vestibule with a tile floor (probably a mid-1960s modification, beadboard wainscot, and upper walls featuring a diagonal beadboard. The vestibule opens to a square entry hall where the walls and ceiling are plaster, the finish seen on almost all of the other interior rooms. The floors are hardwood throughout. Interior doorways feature one-light moveable transoms and have moulded wood trim with corner blocks, and most rooms have wood baseboards with corner finials. Each main room including the hallway features a metal wall inlet for a central vacuuming system, placed in the baseboards.

On the south end of the entry hall, a non-original wall with a large opening cased with plain trim opens to a longer hallway, where a lattice vent in the ceiling, possibly an early attic fan, allows ventilation. A brick fireplace is in the west wall toward the north end of the room, but the mantel is not in place. A cased opening with a transom in the south wall opens to a room currently configured as a kitchen, where an enclosed stair runs along the W wall, but is accessed from the back porch.

From the front entry hall, tall, six-panel pocket doors in the west wall open into the front parlor (NW room) which has a bay window overlooking the front yard. A corner fireplace is located in the southeast corner, but the mantel is gone. A narrow wood cornice and picture rail surrounds the room. A smaller set of pocket doors in the south wall opens to a smaller back parlor, which has a fireplace in the northeast corner.

In the east wall of the entry hall, a doorway with replacement paneled door and an original transom opens to a front bedroom in the NE corner of the house. The bedroom retains its picture rail, but a fireplace on the south wall lacks a mantel. In the southeast corner, a doorway with its original 5-panel wood door and a transom leads to the middle bedroom. This bedroom has a fireplace with no mantel in the north wall sharing a chimney with the NE bedroom. A small closet is set to the west of the fireplace, while the far right door in the north wall opens to a room

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with thinly paneled walls that was probably originally a sunporch but is now enclosed. A third room is to the south, composing the SE bedroom, and it also has a closet, but no fireplace. A door in the south wall leads to the only bathroom in the house. It has a five panel door that opens to the rear porch.

The rear porch is finished with painted beadboard on the walls and ceilings, and original or early wood latticework with a layer of metal screening protects the space from insects and the strong sunlight on the east and south sides.

Another bedroom opens off the west side of the porch. It has an opening with a transom and a replacement hollow core door. A storage area also opens off the porch.

The stairs open onto the back porch and lead to a large unfinished attic. A room in the northeast corner, of unknown original use, was finished with plaster and features the same trim and corner blocks as seen on the first floor. Some of the ceiling plaster and most of the lath remain.

Garage

A one-story board-and-batten wood-frame garage with a shed roof is behind the house. It has two double-leaf doors and a 6/6 double hung window. Although the garage is dilapidated it is original to the rebuilding of the house c.1901 and is a contributing resource.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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 Weinberg House, built c. 1901 at 639 Central Street, Greenville, Mississippi, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C as a rare surviving example of a Free Classical Queen Anne style house in Greenville.

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

Washington County is located on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the Mississippi Delta. The Mississippi legislature created Washington County on January 29, 1827,¹ and named it for George Washington, the first U.S. President. The county was organized from land ceded by the Choctaw in the Treaty of Doak's Stand in 1820. In 1844, the state legislature severed the southern district of the county, creating Issaquena County. With the redrawn boundaries, the county seat at Princeton no longer occupied a central location in the county. The Board of Police recommended the county seat be moved to a location on the Mississippi River located on Bachelor's Bend, to be named Greenville. A courthouse and jail were completed in the spring of 1847. The town's location on the river was subject to flooding and the river was continuously cutting away the bank, further threatening the community. Based on all these events, the legislature decided to move the town about one and one-half miles north, to its current location.²

The Washington County economy was largely based on agriculture. Although the alluvial soils of the Mississippi Delta would support extensive fields of cotton, the land had to be cleared and drained. Cotton production was also labor intensive. The earliest settlers relied on the labor of enslaved people. The 1827 county tax rolls carried the names of 170 property owners, with forty-one owning from one to thirty-six slaves.³ The reliance on enslaved labor throughout the pre-Civil War era is supported by the population records. In 1829, the county had 792 whites, 1184 slaves and one free man of color.⁴ Within two years, the slave population nearly tripled to 3196 and by 1846 there were five times as many enslaved people than in 1830.⁵

Following the Civil War and emancipation, many freed people remained on the land in sharecropping arrangements while others moved into towns and cities, including Greenville.

¹ William D. McCain and Charlotte Capers, ed. "County Seats and Early Railroads" in *Memoirs of Henry Tillinghast Ireys*. Papers of the Washington County Historical Society, 1910-1915. P. 290

² Greenville Commercial Historic District. National Register of Historic Places, 1997.

³ Bern Keating. *A History of Washington County, Mississippi*. (Greenville, MS: The Greenville Junior Auxiliary, 1976), 22.

⁴ Keating, 25.

⁵ Keating, 27-28.

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As early as 1870, a significant number of Jewish families lived within the borders of Greenville. Over the course of the next few decades, Jewish merchants began to establish businesses in downtown Greenville. Many found great success and, by the mid-20th century, several of the more prominent downtown businesses were Jewish-owned.⁶

The Weinberg home was built on a lot at the corner of Central and S. Theobald avenues, conveyed by R. S. Toombs to Lena (Weinberg) Shongut for \$600.00. On July 24, 1890, after the death of her husband Aaron in 1889, Lena conveyed Lot five to her mother and father Isaac and Yetta Weinberg. The Weinbergs built a home on the lot soon thereafter, but on March 18, 1901, this structure, described in the newspaper as full of “elegant furniture” burned to the ground, amounting to an estimated \$7,000 loss.⁷ The Weinbergs rebuilt their home, probably immediately. It appears first in its current configuration on the 1905 Sanborn map, along with a small detached servant’s quarters (which appears to be a shotgun on the map), and a long, narrow garage.⁸

Isaac (1840-1923) and Yetta (b.1848) Weinberg, German Jews, arrived in Greenville about 1875 after spending at least a brief time in New York, where their oldest child, Lena, was born in 1868. Isaac Weinberg became a prominent dry goods merchant with a store in the 300 block of Washington Avenue (non-extant). When Isaac died in December 1923, the *Daily Democrat Times* noted that his passing “takes from Greenville one who has in an unostentatious way played an important part in Greenville’s progress from a muddy village to a paved city.”⁹

In 1925, after the death of their parents, the other children conveyed their interest in the house to Lena for the sum of \$1.00. Lena died in 1927, and the land passed out of the family in 1935.

Three of the Weinbergs’ sons established long-standing businesses in Greenville. Abe and David established the A&D clothing store and then separately operated men’s and women’s clothing stores in the 1930s. Joseph, born in Mississippi in 1876, not only operated his store, The Leader, where he introduced “One Price to All” when he began plainly marking the price of every article for sale, but also was president of the Greenville Bank & Trust Company, and with his wife Fannie was active in many of the city’s social and business organizations.

Joseph Weinberg established a scholarship for students who wanted to attend the University of Mississippi. He also became instrumental in helping African Americans by giving a medal to the Coleman High School student with the highest average in mathematics. He gave a scholarship to Lady Betty Candler for four years to attend Sophie Newcomb College at Tulane University in New Orleans, La. Fred Williams, a driver for Mr. Weinberg, described how Mr. Weinberg assisted him in learning how to save a percentage of his money for the future and also gave Fred

⁶ Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life. “Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities.” Accessed on September 29, 2011 from www.msje.org/history/archive/ms/greenville.htm.

⁷ *Weekly Democrat* (Greenville, MS), March 21, 1901; *Vicksburg Herald*, March 19, 1901.

⁸ The servant’s quarters had disappeared by the time of the June, 1950 update to the Sanborn map (p.18).

⁹ “Funeral of the Late Isaac Weinberg,” *Daily Democrat Times*, Dec. 12, 1923.

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twenty-five dollars to start a bank account.¹⁰ When he died in January 1969, his obituary noted that he was the son of “early settlers of Greenville, and was at the time of his death “the oldest native resident of Greenville.”¹¹

Architecture

The Weinberg House is a good local example of a Queen Anne style house in the Free Classical mode. The 1900 Sanborn maps show that the residential neighborhood bounded by Central Street on the north, Shelby Street on the west, Percy Street on the south and Theobald Street on the east was composed of large homes on spacious lots. The footprints suggest that the asymmetrical Queen Anne plan was common. However, today the neighborhood is radically changed by depopulation since the 1960s: vacant lots are common and found in almost every block, and later, smaller houses predominate. Only a few of the grand houses such as the Weinberg House, still stand in the neighborhood.

The Weinberg House illustrates the design principles of the Queen Anne style, nationally popular from 1880 to 1910 in a period when the building industry was rapidly standardizing and the country had turned away from classicism. The Queen Anne style was popularized by pattern books, and the expansion of the railroad also made the distribution of pre-cut architectural details easier. As described by McAlester, the essential elements of the style include asymmetrical massing, steeply pitched roofs with a dominant front-facing gable, cut away bay windows, full-width and wrap-around porches, and “devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance.”¹² The Weinberg House illustrates all these features, including the typical massing and roof shape, the cut-away bay, wrap-around porch and the use of starbursts, scalloped shingles and cabinet molding to add texture.

McAlester notes subtypes based on roof shapes and decorative details. Almost half of Queen Anne houses have steeply hipped roofs with one or more lower cross gables. This well describes the roof line of the Weinberg House. One decorative subtype, representing about 15% of Queen Anne houses, is called Free Classical because it features classical columns in place of spindlework.¹³ This subtype arose in the latter half of the Queen Anne period and is related to the renewed appreciation of classical design after the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The wrap-around porch on the Weinberg House, with its Roman Ionic columns atop paneled pedestals, provides this classical detail on an otherwise Queen Anne-style house.

The house exhibits the asymmetric floor plan typical for a Queen Anne house. Although the house has suffered from deferred maintenance and conversion from a single-family home, many interior details reflect its genteel origins under Weinberg ownership. Significant surviving details include baseboards, door and window surrounds, large pocket doors, and inlets for a centralized vacuum system.

¹⁰ “An Interview With Fred Williams. 5/11/97.” Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, MS.

¹¹ “Civic leader Joe Weinberg dies,” *Delta Democrat Times* (Greenville, Miss.), Jan. 16, 1969, p. 1.

¹² Virginia Savage McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Rev. Ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 345.

¹³ McAlester, 354-346.

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Richard Cawthon, the former Chief Architectural Historian at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, identified three reasons the Queen Anne style was significant in Mississippi,

First, many of these buildings are among the most elegant and sophisticated architectural works in their communities; they are architectural landmarks in and of themselves. Second, as embodiments of a very important nineteenth-century architectural movement, these buildings help us to understand the attitudes and culture of the late Victorian era, and to appreciate its architectural attainments. Third, Queen Anne style buildings stand as evidence of the prosperity and growth that Mississippi experienced at the turn of the century, and of the changes in economy and society that were taking place at the time. Queen Anne architecture appeared primarily in the cities and towns, which were growing in number, size, and importance in part because of the growth of the railroads and increasing economic diversity. The style was most popular among the educated upper middle class residents of the cities and towns: not only the doctors, lawyers, and judges who had traditionally set the standards of taste, but also the merchants, bankers, educators, builders, and lumbermen who were becoming increasingly prominent during that period. The Queen Anne style can be seen as a symbol of the rising influence of the urban and small-town upper middle class and their values in late nineteenth-century Mississippi.¹⁴

Although the Queen Anne period was a time of growth and development in Greenville and the Mississippi Delta, very few of these early houses remain because of re-development in the twentieth century and later, declining populations due to economic changes. There are currently no individually listed Queen Anne style houses in Greenville or Washington County. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History Historic Resources database includes only one other extant Queen Anne style house in the city: the E. E. Bass House at 517 Central Street, built c. 1890, is a one-and-one half story house with a gable-on-hip roof. The Bass House is a more purely Queen Anne style house, with none of the classical references common in the later Free Classical mode.

In the nearby Washington County town of Leland, two Queen Anne houses contribute to the architectural significance of the Leland Historic District (NR, 2004). The house at 109 Deer Creek Drive NW, built c. 1890, is an L-shaped one-story cottage with an intersecting gable roof. The house at 404 Garrison Street, built c. 1910, is a more fully realized Queen Anne cottage with a hip roof, front facing gable wing, and cut-away bay.

¹⁴ Richard Cawthon. "Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi." Unpublished manuscript. Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barry, John. *Rising Tide: The Great Mississippi of 1927 and How it Changed America*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1997.

Cawthon, Richard. "Victorian Queen Anne Architecture in Mississippi." Unpublished manuscript. Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Greenville, Mississippi 2014
<http://www.isjl.org/mississippi-greenville-encyclopedia.html>

"Funeral of the Late Isaac Weinberg," *Daily Democrat-Times*, December 12, 1923.

Keating, Bern. *A History of Washington County, Mississippi*.
Greenville, MS: The Greenville Junior Auxiliary, 1976.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*.
Rev. Ed. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

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Memoirs of Henry Tillinghast Ireys. Papers of the Washington County Historical Society,
1910-1915.

Turitz, Leo and Evelyn Turitz, *Jews in Early Mississippi*, books.google.com 1983
<http://find.olemiss.edu/endowedlist.org>, 1956.

Mr. Joseph Reilly T., Interviewed by Daisy Greene, July 7, 1977, Mississippi Department of
Archives and History.

Mr. Fred Williams, Interviewed By Daisy Green, May 11, 1977, Mississippi Department of
Archives and History.

OpenCorporates (chrinon Ltd) [GB] https://opencorporates.com/copanies/us_ms/103618

Quickfacts Greenville (city), Mississippi
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/28/2829180.html>

"Residence of Isaac Weinberg Is Destroyed," *Vicksburg Herald*, March 19, 1901, p.1.

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Sanborn Insurance Maps (1900, 1905, 1911, 1915, 1925, 1931, 1950).

Washington County Historical Society, Organized 1910 Reorganized 1977, Program of 1977, Mississippi.

Washington County, Mississippi, Chancery Clerk. Deeds Books 201401. Washington County Court House. Greenville, MS

Weekly Democrat (Greenville, MS), March 21, 1901.

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): 151-GRV-0048 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property _____ Less than one acre _____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.039444

Longitude: -91.060000

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This property is described as Lot 5, Block 3 of the TOOMBS ADDITION NUMBER-005, PLAT-BK-002 PG-0015 to the CITY of GREENVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the house and lot that have historically been part of the Weinberg property and that maintain historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessie Williams
organization: Greenville Reflection and Youth Development Museum
street & number: 639 Central Avenue
city or town: Greenville state: MS zip code: 38701
e-mail jwilliams@reflectionsandyouth.org
telephone: 662-452-0111
date: January 31, 2017

Additional text by William M. Gatlin and Jennifer Baughn, MDAH Architectural Historians

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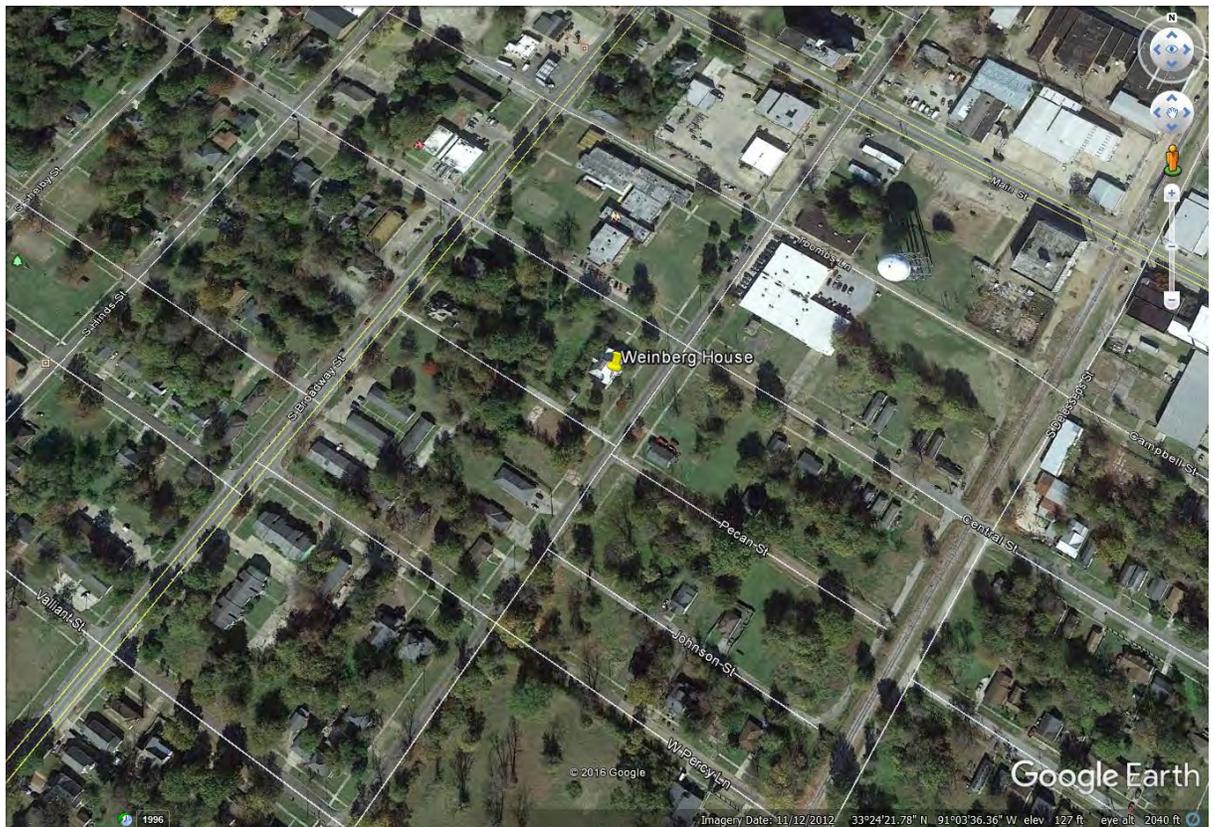
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Additional Documentation

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.

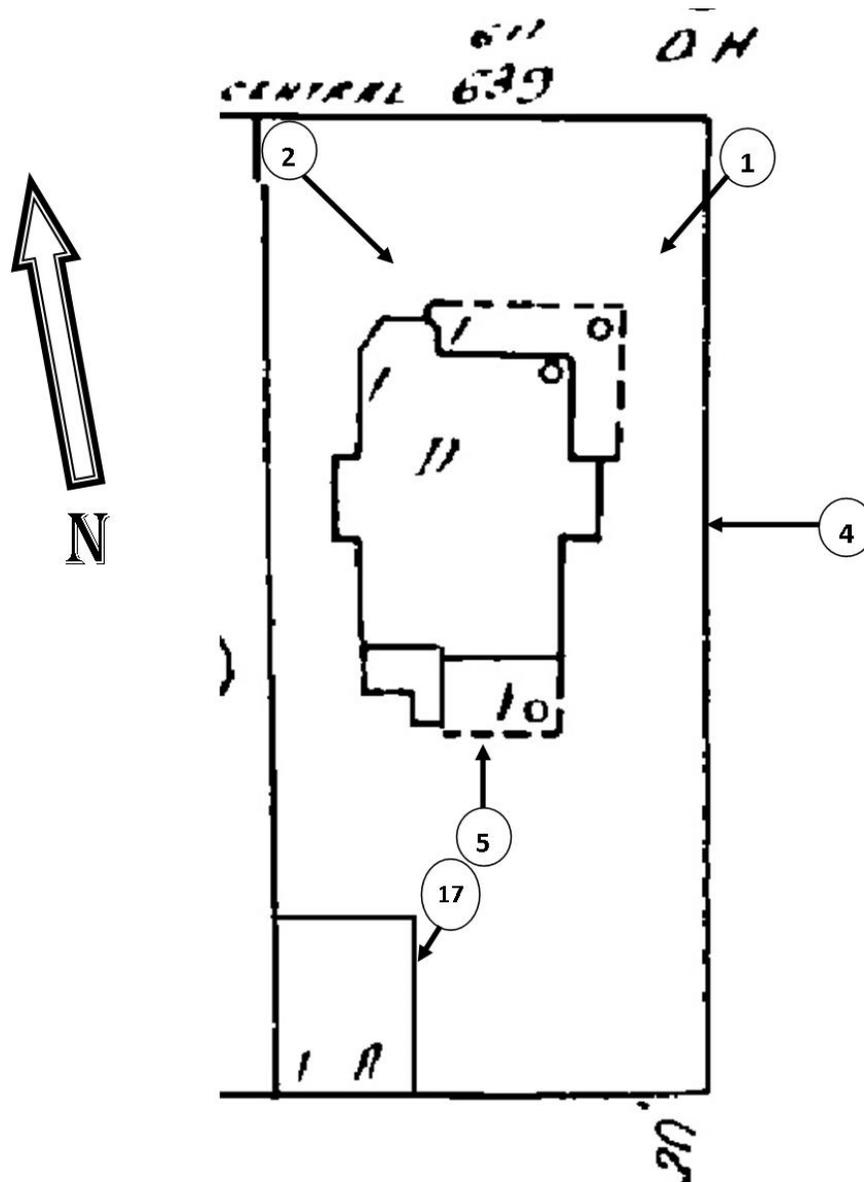


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- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

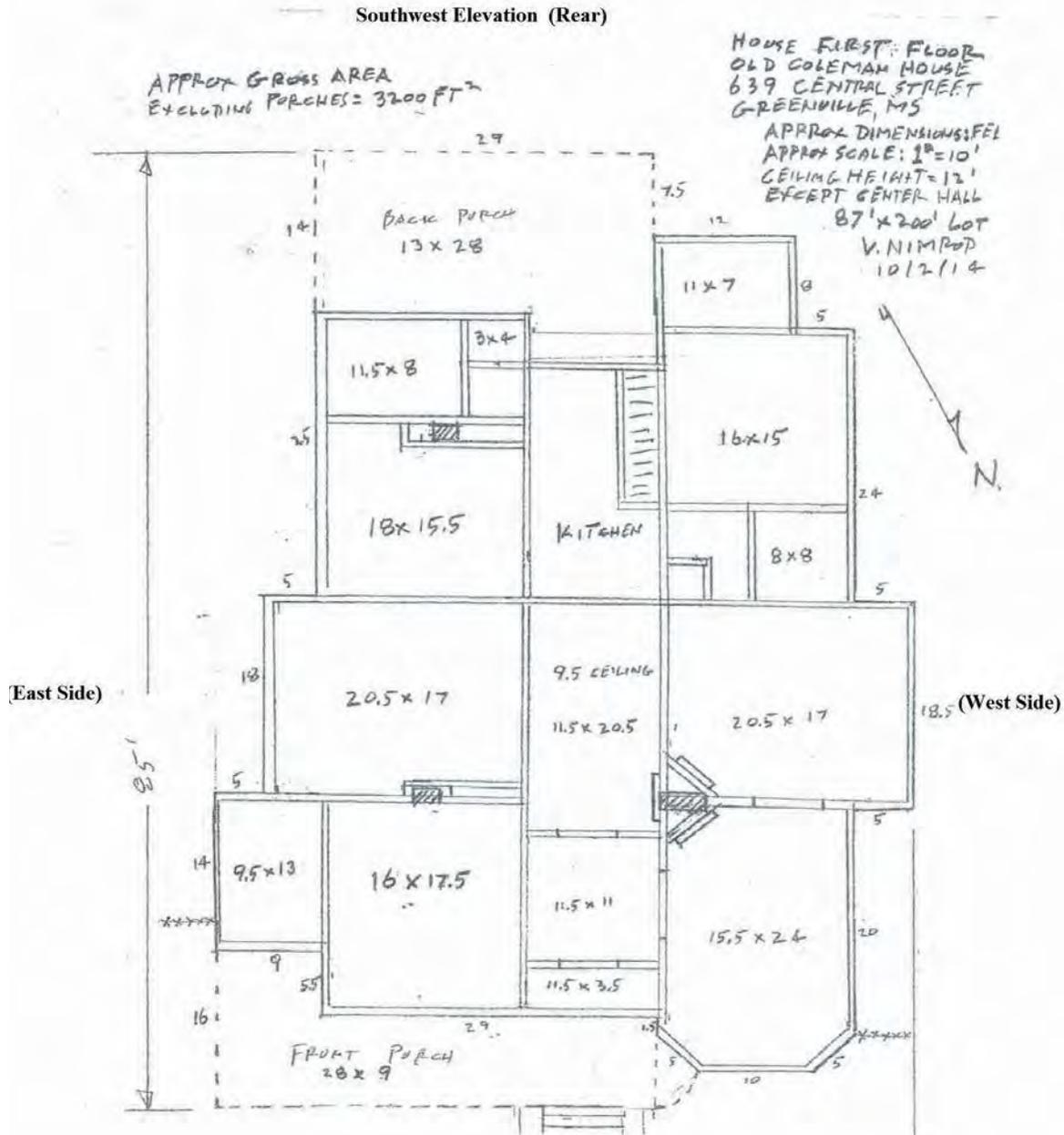


Site plan modified from 1950 Sanborn map for Greenville

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Weinberg House - 639 Central Avenue
Greenville, Washington County, MS 38701

Northeast Elevation (Front facade)

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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: Weinberg House
City or Vicinity: Greenville
County: Washington State: MS

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 17

View of N and E elevations, to the SW
Photographer: Jonathan L. Troyka
Date: January 30, 2017

Photo 2 of 17

View of N façade, to the SSE
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 3 of 17

View of porch, from NE corner, to W
Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH
Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 4 of 17

View of E elevation, to W
Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum
Date: January 30, 2017

Photo 5 of 17

View of S (rear) elevation, to N
Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum
Date: January 30, 2017

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Photo 6 of 17

View of rear porch, to E

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 7 of 17

Entrance foyer at main doorway on N façade

Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum

Date: January 30, 2017

Photo 8 of 17

Front parlor, view to S, with center hall to left and back parlor in background

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: July 30, 2017

Photo 9 of 17

Back parlor, view to NE, toward front parlor (left) and center hall (right)

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 10 of 17

Middle bedroom on E side of house, view to N

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: July 30, 2017

Photo 11 of 17

Typical interior door and transom

Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum

Date: January 30, 2017

Photo 12 of 17

Typical baseboard, corner posts, and door trim

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 13 of 17

Detail of typical wall inlet for central vacuum system

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: July 30, 2017

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Photo 14 of 17

View of staircase from back porch into attic

Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum

Date: January 30, 2017

Photo 15 of 17

Attic view, to E

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 16 of 17

Finished attic room, view from SW corner to NE corner

Photographer: Jennifer Baughn, MDAH

Date: October 29, 2015

Photo 17 of 17

Garage in back yard, view of E and N elevations, to SW

Photographer: Sharon Walker, Greenville Reflection of Youth Development Museum

Date: January 30, 2017

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.





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