United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000563 Date Listed: 9-10-2014

Property Name: Grenada Downtown Historic District

County: Grenada State: MS

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper

12.11.2014
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: The number of contributing buildings is hereby changed to 76; the number of noncontributing buildings is hereby changed to 10; the total number of contributing resources is hereby changed to 79; the total number of noncontributing resources is hereby changed to 12.

Section 7: Resource #46 is changed to Noncontributing. The resource lacks either a roof or a rear wall. Due to severe loss of integrity, it is no longer considered contributing.

The Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Grenada Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

_____

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

2. Location

Street & number: The boundaries of the district are as follows: Pearl Street on the north, Mound Street on the east, Second/South Street on the south, and Lynch and Doak Streets on the west.

City or town: Grenada State: MS County: Grenada

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 ___C ___D

7/22/14

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**

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:) _____

for Edson K. Beall 9.10.14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [x]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	X
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
77	9	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
1	2	objects
80	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
SOCIAL: meeting hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility
LANDSCAPE: park
LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCIAL/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
GOVERNMENT: city hall
GOVERNMENT: courthouse
RELIGION: religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility
LANDSCAPE: park
LANDSCAPE: street furniture/object
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENT: Foursquare
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENT: Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENT: Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne
MIXED

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, wood, metal, concrete, stucco, glass, stone

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 Grenada Downtown Historic District includes the commercial and governmental core of the city. It is composed of 86 buildings, 3 previously listed buildings, 1 site, 3 objects, and 1 structure. The district is located in Grenada, Mississippi, in the north central part of the state in Grenada County. It encompasses the historic commercial area of Grenada as it was laid out after the construction of the railroad line through Grenada in the 1850s. Commerce along the Yalobusha River, and later, the railroad contributed to Grenada's growth. Commerce provided the resources necessary to construct the commercial and residential structures of the city. The majority of the commercial structures remaining in the district were constructed in the late 1880s to the early 1900s. The buildings are primarily commercial surrounding the public square and the streets progressing from the square. Most of the historic buildings are row buildings, mostly one and two stories, and retain original elements such as pilasters, columns, decorative vents, and stepped parapets. Most buildings are built of brick. The Italianate style was a popular choice for many of the historic commercial two-story row buildings with other nationally popular styles represented, including the Neo-Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, and Art Moderne. Three of these have already been placed on the National Register.

Narrative Description

The Grenada Downtown Historic District contains the commercial and governmental core of Grenada located around the Public Square and on the streets moving out from the square and First Streets, roughly from Second Street on the south to Pearl Street on the north. The streets running north and south are Line, Doak, Green, Main, and Mound. Running east and west are Pearl, First, and Second streets. Each of these streets is a two-way street and each has on-street parking. Besides the public square, very little landscaping exists with the exception of the churches which are on larger lots and thus have more green space. The character of the district, which includes commercial, governmental, religious, public, and few residential structures dating from circa 1885 to 1990 is that of a small city that developed in response to the commerce along the Yalobusha River and then the construction of the railroad through the area.

Grenada County was formed from Yalobusha County in 1870. The city of Grenada is located in the central portion of Grenada County which is located in north central Mississippi and is situated on the south bank of the Yalobusha River. The Grenada Downtown Historic District contains the original commercial section of Grenada that developed around the commerce

created by the Yalobusha River. The majority of the buildings date from the late 1880s to the early 1900s.

The core of Grenada developed south of the river and southwest of the railroad tracks. Before the railroad came, the river was the main mode of transportation of goods. Once the railroad came, goods were shipped via the river and the railroad with the railroad eventually becoming the main form of transportation. In 1902 there was a sawmill along the river but the main development was surrounding the railroad on the east side of the heart of town.

Land for a public square was donated by a citizen. Grenada became the county seat of Grenada County in 1870 and the courthouse was located on the public square. Streets were laid out centering the square. The streets on the north and south sides of the square are both named First Street. Main Street runs along the east side of the square and Green Street, where the courthouse is located, runs parallel with Main along the west side of the square. Second, which turns into South Street, intersects with Main Street. Church and Mound Streets run parallel to the east of Main Street. These streets compose the core of the Grenada Downtown Historic District.

Two fires, one in 1884 and another in1891, destroyed many of the buildings around the public square. Soon after both fires many buildings were rebuilt, often as brick one and two-story Italianate row buildings. This building stock is what remains today. Over the years several have undergone changes to their first floor storefronts; however, many have retained historic second floor and upper façade features, mainly the arched windows and decorative cast iron vents. These buildings are mainly along First Street on the south side of the public square and along the sound end of Green Street.

The downtown historic area is comprised of mainly commercial buildings with a few public buildings. The public buildings and a majority of the commercial buildings surround the public square.

Public Square

The Public Square (Photo 1) is a green space used as a park in the center of downtown Grenada. Supposedly, no buildings can be built actually on the green space of the square. The donor of the property, A.S. Brown, placed a contingency on the land that it must be used only as a public space. There have been four objects placed in the square, some in commemoration of people or events. These are the Col. William N. Pass Clock Tower (1991) (#85a), a Confederate Memorial (1910) (#85b), a gazebo (1960) (#85c), and a War Memorial (1970) (#85d). The Confederate Memorial is a truncated obelisk resting on a square five-tier base with a carved figure of a Confederate soldier resting on the top. There are inscriptions on all sides of the obelisk. The gazebo is wood frame and hexagonally shaped with an octagonal roof supported by six fluted Corinthian columns.

Commercial

The commercial buildings in the Grenada Downtown Historic District are mostly simple and vernacular in nature. The majority of buildings from the late 19th century are of the Italianate style with storefronts which have been changed through the years but which retain their second story Italianate features such as arched 2/2 wood sash with arched lintels above and bays are often separated by brick pilasters. Many of these buildings also retain their original corbelling, decorative iron ventilation grates, and cast iron posts. A good example of a set of row buildings that have retained their Italianate features is on First Street on the south side of the square (Photo 2) (#14, 16, 18, 19, 22).

Many of the buildings built in the 1890s and early 1900s have flat roofs, transoms, entries (some recessed) with large plate glass windows, and corbelled and dentil brickwork. Several of these types of buildings are vacant and boarded in the district. One example is the set of buildings at 307 - 321 First Street (Photo 3) (#31), north east of the public square. However, today many are vacant, including all of the buildings on the south side of the 300 block of First Street (Photo 4). Additional examples of this style of building are 120 Green Street (Photo 5) (#45) and 125 Green Street (Photo 6) (#47).

Historically, the buildings in the district had many uses. There were hotels, printers, an opera house, restaurants, tailors, cotton offices/exchanges, furniture stores, banks, law offices, builders, dry goods, and drug stores, to name a few. The location of the city by the Yalobusha River made for the easy transportation of cotton; thus, there were several cotton offices/exchanges in the district. Several were located in the district and some of the buildings still exist. With the river and the railroad, transportation was readily available for both residents and visitors.

After the devastating fires of 1884 and 1891, most buildings were built in brick and this is what the majority of the buildings in the district are comprised of today, although some have been painted. There is some use of cast iron detailing on buildings for storefront columns and grates for vents. Several commercial buildings have stucco surfaces. Most of the early storefronts have been altered within the period of significance from smaller singular openings to large plate glass windows in metal or wood frames and some with recessed entries typical of the 1920s and 1930s. Some of the later commercial buildings constructed in the district retain their original configuration. Canopies on many of the buildings have been replaced over the years, some with pent metal awnings or shed roofs.

There are several significant buildings that were constructed after 1884. As previously mentioned, a set of Italianate row buildings along First Street on the south side of the square is a good example. Additional examples include 97 First Street (Photo 7) (#12) with its arched windows, decorative iron grates, and cast iron column and 224 First Street (Photo 8) (#25) which has original cast iron pilasters with decorative floral capitals and fluted shafts. The upper facade has two ventilation windows with decorative cast iron grilles, both in semi-rectangular shaped recesses.

First Street, north and east of the square, has several buildings built in the early 1900s with extant original features. Some of these are vacant and boarded. One example is 334 First Street (Photo 9) (#36). Built in 1910, it has original decorative cast iron pilasters on each side of the doors with one set of double-doors being original. There are original transoms above the doors. Several buildings in the district have retained their transoms. Another features common in the older buildings of the district is the corbelled brick work.

One building is of the Art Moderne style, 415 First Street (Photo 10) (#39). Extant features conducive to this style include original elliptical Art Deco exterior light fixtures, a three-tier façade which projects vertically at the center with rows of concrete bands above. Windows wrap around the building.

Built around 1930, the former Coca-Cola plant at 7 N. Main Street (Photo 11) (#60) is highly intact. Original extant features include a stepped parapet, wood casement windows, original doors (both single and double), and interesting multi-prism window transoms.

There are eight buildings combined from the 1950s – 60s that are of the modern style. One is the AT&T| building at 404 First Street (Photo 12) (#37) which features a decorative metal screen made of small metallic colored square and rectangle which create a "woven" basket-weave effect. This was a decorative element used in architecture during this time period. The Defenbaugh Finance building at 227 – 237 Main Street (Photo 13) (#82) is another, unique, example. Built by the Defenbaugh family in 1955, it is an unusual design for a finance company but an excellent example of 1950s architecture and very intact. It has a curvilinear design at the corners of the building, giving it a unique look.

Governmental/Public

There are three governmental buildings located in the district. One is the Grenada County Courthouse at 59 Green Street (Photo 14) (#43). Built in 1961 it has the typical flat façade associated with this era. Another is City Hall located at 108 – 116 Main Street (#66). Although built in 1886, the upper façade has been covered with metal panels. Located at 60 – 64 First Street (#7), this building houses the Chancery Court and Dept. of Corrections. Built in 1902, this building underwent significant change in the 1980s when it was modernized.

Residential

There are only four residential buildings in the district, mainly wood, and three are very intact while one has had some additions. One residential building, 160 Doak Street (Photo 15) (#6), built around the 1930s, which provides a good example of a Four-Square with its hipped roof, stuccoed façade, wide eaves and interior chimney.

Religious Institutions

Although there are three churches in the district, they are all architecturally intact and all three are brick with one having stucco over brick. The Presbyterian Church at 92 Second (Photo 16)

(#86) was built in 1904. It is a Gothic Revival style. It has multiple stained-glass pointed windows, two towers, and many gables. The Methodist Church at 161 Line Street (Photo 17) (#57), built in 1947, has an original front section which is highly intact. It, too, has features of the Gothic style such as pointed windows and concrete decorative elements such as the "keyhole" design. The Central Baptist Church at 327 Second Street (Photo 18) (#89) is a good example of the Neo-Classical style. Built in 1917 it has an original domed roof with original decorative pressed metal.

National Register Properties

Three buildings are listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. The Grenada Bank building, owned by the City of Grenada, at 223 First Street (Photo 19) (#24) was listed in 1978 and is now used as the History Museum. The U.S. Post Office at 178 Main Street (Photo 20) (#79), a Georgian Revival building, was listed in 1984. The Masonic Lodge at 210 S. Main Street (Photo 21) (#81), a Neo-classical Revival, was added to the National Register in 1987. Both the Post Office and the Masonic Lodge are highly intact, while the Grenada Bank building has been slightly altered.

Non-contributing

The non-contributing modern buildings are mainly on the outer edges of the proposed district. Most were built after the Period of Significance.

Inventory of Resources

C = Contributing element
NC = Non-contributing element
PL = Previously Listed

The inventory is arranged numerically by street name in ascending numerical order by street address. Buildings are classified as "C" (contributing) or "NC" (non-contributing) to the historic character of the district. Buildings previously listed on the National Register are listed as "PL".

Church Street, South

1. (NC) 81 Church Street, South 1972

Two story corner building with flat roof. Second story is stucco while first floor is brown brick and has a drive-through on the east and south facades which takes up most of the first floor. There are two entrances to the building. One is located at the southeast corner with the entry door on the south. Plate glass aluminum door is flanked by two full-length plate glass windows. Doors and windows have transom above. Entry wraps to the east facade with another matching plate glass window and transom. Entry at east facade has a single plate glass aluminum door flanked with single pane sidelights and large transom above. The second floor facade has decorative stuccoed elements extending vertically from the top of the first floor to the roof which

have an art deco look. Three bays (W, W, W) have six-light, squared, aluminum plate glass windows each having a large single light in the center, flanked by smaller lights, and all three bottom lights topped with another light above of the same width. Sills are stuccoed. Seven-bay east facade (W, W, W, W, W, W, W) have the same windows except first window on left has three large windows in the center rather than one, like the others. Letters attached to the bottom of the second floor on the east facade read "THE PREVAIL BUILDING". Aluminum coping at roof.

2. (C) 118 Church Street, South c.1934

Two-story red brick residential building with flat roof. Five bay facade (W, W, D, W, W) has original door with iron security door and three-light transom. Windows are 3/1 vertical sash with iron security bars. Brick half-wall with concrete cap surrounds the flat concrete porch on the first floor. Brick columns run the length of the facade to support a second story porch. Second floor porch has a square wood balustrade railing. Second floor is identical to first (W, W, D, W, W) with the exception of a transom above the second floor door and without the iron security bars over the door and windows. Flat roof with concrete cap. On the south facade, there are four bays (W, W, W, W) on the first and second floors. A brick chimney separates the first bay from the rest.

Doak Street

3. (C) 138 Doak Street c.1930

One story painted brick commercial building with flat roof and concrete cornice. Storefront is divided into two equal sections, separated by a section of brick. First section is three bays (W-paired, D, W). Windows are large wood plate glass. Wood door is 15 light (3x5). Second section is one bay with four sets of large wood plate glass windows which match those in the first section. Above the plate glass windows (and door) in both sections are three horizontal multi-light transoms. The first transom is 3x7, the second is 3x13, and the third is 3x7. The same transom pattern is repeated on the second section of storefront. Upper facade has rectangular stuccoed brick insets. On each side of the main facade is a small arched window. Stuccoed brick cornice.

4. (C) 141 & 143 Doak Street c.1897/1925

One story residential building with multi-gabled roof. The original section of the house is the portion on the north end (141). This section is four bays (W, D, W, D). Craftsman windows are c. 1920 wood vertical 3/1. First door is wood 15 light. Second door is wood and glass with aluminum screen store. The porch on this portion of the house is screened. There are four square wood porch columns and a wood screen porch door. Steps are concrete. An addition has been built behind this section of the house, to the west and another addition has been built on the left (south) side. This small addition has a one bay front facade with a pair of 3/1 matching the other Craftsman windows. On its south facade is one 3/1 Craftsman window. Another addition has been built on the back of this one (143). While the other portions of the house have asbestos shingle siding, this addition has wood siding. Three bay facade (W, D, W). Wood door has four vertical panels with two lights at the top and is protected by a wood screened outer door. Flanking each side of the door is an aluminum 2/2 horizontal light window. Triangular

pedimented entry supported by two square wood columns. Small concrete stoop. There is a large vent in the gable of each addition. Roofs are all gabled and have composite shingles. Screened porch on original building has an additional screen door on the northern side. The north facade has a 1/1 wood window, covered with a storm window. To the right of it is another window, vertical sliding glass 2 light. The last window is 2/2.

5. (C) 150 Doak Street c.1930

Two story residence with hipped roof, asbestos shingles and asbestos siding. All windows on main facade are wood 6/6 except for two center windows on second floor which are two vertical picture windows. Three windows on second floor main facade have wood barn-style shutters. First floor has five bays (W, D, D, D, W). Center door is main entry door, wood with three diagonally placed lights. A single door with aluminum screen door flanks each side of the main entry door. First floor has an screened in porch with aluminum screen door flanked by decorative pierced iron columns with scroll inserts. Original concrete steps with iron handrail. Roof has semi-circular wood attic vent centered above front facade.

6. (C) 160 Doak Street c.1930

Two story frame house with stucco exterior, composite shingled hipped roof, and wide eaves. Main facade has a one-story porch with stuccoed brick piers and enclosure. Windows are wood 4/1 vertical sash. Aluminum storm windows are fitted over the originals. Main entrance has original wood vertical four-light door. First and second stories both have a pair of windows on the left and a pair on the right sides of the facade. Second story windows have iron security bars on the bottom sash. Rectangular plan with interior chimney. Original concrete steps on the left side of main facade.

First Street

7. (C) 60 - 64 First Street c.1902/1980

One-story brick modern commercial building with flat roof and flat parapet. Primary facade features a nine-bay arcaded storefront (W, W. W, W, D, W, W, D, W). Each bay is recessed and topped by a round-arched opening with wood paneling filling in the arched portion. Windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. Doors are nine lights over two panels. Each window and door is topped by a decorative wood panel. Brick corbelling connects each round-arched bay opening. The upper portion of the facade is unadorned and the parapet has brick coping.

8. (C) 67 First Street c.1925

One-story brick traditional commercial building, situated on a comer, with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern brick veneer above storefront. Primary facade features three storefronts, defined by original brick pilasters. Each storefront has a recessed entrance flanked by paired window bays, for a total of nine bays (W-paired, D, W-paired, W-paired, D, W-paired, W-paired, D, W-paired). Windows are single-light plate-glass with brick bulkheads. The inner window of each pair is angled into the recess. Doors are wood frame with large single plate-glass lights. Transom panels are evident above each storefront but are currently covered over with wood lattice. Upper portion of facade is flat and unadorned; clay coping at the parapet. The side elevation has several

small single-light windows high on the wall plane, stuccoed brick walls, and a stepped parapet with brick coping.

9. (C) 71 - 75 First Street c.1900

One-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Six-bay primary facade (W-grouped, D-paired, W-grouped. W-grouped, D, W-grouped) with two separate storefronts. The left storefront has a recessed entrance flanked by a four-light grouping of aluminum plate-glass windows; three inside windows are angled into the recess. Bulkheads are covered with black vitrolite tiles Doors are double-leaf aluminum plate-glass with a single-light wood transom. The facade surrounding the storefront is covered with aluminum lap siding. The right storefront features a recessed entrance flanked by groupings of four wood frame plate-glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads. Entrance is single-leaf wood door with a large plate-glass light. Divided light transom panel tops this storefront. At the left edge of this storefront, a cast iron pilaster remains in place. Above this storefront is dentiled brick corbelling. Three recessed sign boards span the entire width of the facade. Above the sign boards is brick corbelling and a parapet with brick coping.

10. (C) 79 First Street c.1892

One-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Three-bay facade with central recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows over brick bulkheads. Entrance is double-leaf aluminum plate-glass doors. Windows are aluminum frame plate-glass with the inner windows angled into the recess. A full-width wood divided-light transom panel is just above the storefront. The upper portion of the facade is flat and unadorned. Metal coping at the parapet.

11. (C) 85 First Street c.1890

Two-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Six-bay storefront (D, W-paired, W, D, W, W) with central recessed entrance and a recessed secondary entrance on the far left of the storefront. Second floor is asymmetrical and contains two bays. Central entrance contains a wood door with plate glass over one panel. Door is flanked by single-light plate-glass windows that angle into the recess. To the right of the entrance is a single-light plate-glass window and to the left is a recessed wood door, accessed by three wood steps, and paired single-light plate-glass windows with the left light being angled into the recess. Wood panel bulkheads and wood transom panels. Second floor contains two slightly recessed window bays with the left bay being approximately half the size of the right bay. Left bay contains a single-light modern aluminum window with segmental arch, and the right bay contains a grouping of three modern aluminum windows. Below each second-floor bay is a low wrought iron Juliet balcony. An off-center brick pilaster divides the second floor bays. Above the window bays is a recessed sign board with two segmentally arched metal air grates. Brick coping at parapet.

12. (C) 97 First Street c.1885

Two-story brick commercial row building, situated on corner, with flat roof and flat parapet Eight-bays at storefront level (W-paired, D-double-leaf, W, W, W, W, W, W) with canted corner entrance and a round cast iron corner post. A wide brick pilaster separates groups of bays at the center of the primary facade. Eight-by-six window bays on second floor. Storefront window bays

are wood frame with paired wood panels at the base. One east-facing bay contains paired plate-glass windows with infilled transom. Entrance contains double-leaf aluminum and plate-glass doors with wood transom. Two groups of three plate-glass windows with transoms. Each grouping is separated by narrow cast iron pilasters. Second-floor windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash with segmental arch. A narrow brick belt course separates the first and second floors. Four segmentally arched attic grates above second-floor bays. Dentil molding at the cornice line. East parapet is flat; primary (north) parapet is stepped down, from left to right.

13. (C) 104 First Street c.1892

One-story traditional commercial building, situated on corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. Five-bay storefront faces south and has an off-center entrance with continuous glazing across the facade and wrapping around to encompass four bays on the secondary elevation. Windows are aluminum frame plate-glass; door is single-leaf aluminum frame plate-glass with a tall single-light transom. A cantilevered metal awning covers the storefront and the glazed portion of the secondary facade. The upper portion of the facade is flat and unadorned, except with surface mounted wood sign boards. The rear portion of the west facade has a single-leaf door flanked by former window bays that are now infilled.

14. (C) 109 First Street c.1886

One-story brick traditional commercial building, situated on a corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. Three-bay storefront (W-grouped, D-paired, W-grouped) with central entrance flanked by large plate-glass display windows. Stuccoed brick around the storefront. Doors are double-leaf aluminum plate-glass with a single-light transom. Windows are aluminum frame plate-glass over brick bulkheads. There is no transom panel. A pent canvas awning covers the storefront. Second-floor has five bays with segmental-arched 2/2 double-hung wood sash. Segmental-arched lintels top the windows. The upper window bays are separated by brick pilasters. A heavy corbelled brick belt course connects the pilasters at the top. Where the belt course and the pilasters meet, a smaller brick pilaster extends toward the top of the parapet wall and may serve as a scupper. Secondary, west elevation is stuccoed and retains a single door at the rear and six segmental-arch windows, now boarded.

15. (C) 110 First Street c.1892

One-story brick traditional commercial building with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern brick facade with three bays (D, W, W). Door is single-leaf wood with six panels; windows are fixed sixteen-light wood sash, flanked by fixed wood louvered shutters. A classical broken pediment tops the entrance. A large wood pent awning curved at the edges and covered with wood shakes, spans the storefront and extends to the top of the parapet. Metal coping at the parapet.

16. (C) 113 First Street c.1885

One-story brick traditional commercial building with flat roof and flat parapet. Five-bay storefront (D, W-grouping, D, W, W-grouping) and four window bays on the second floor. Storefront has off-center recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass windows over modern brick bulkheads. Primary entrance door is aluminum plate glass with a single-light transom. Secondary door is a modern six-panel wood door with transom, that provides access to a stairwell. Windows are aluminum frame plate-glass. Left to right: a grouping of three windows at

a slight angle toward the entrance, a single-leaf entrance door, a single window, and a grouping of three windows with the inner two facing into the recess. A wide band of sheet metal panels extends from the top of the storefront to just below the second-floor windows. Second-floor windows are segmental arched with 2/2 double-hung wood sash. The window bays are slightly recessed and framed by brick pilasters that terminate at a corbelled belt course. At the top of each pilaster is a secondary, short pilaster that extends toward the parapet and may serve as a scupper.

17. (C) 116 First Street c.1925

One-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet with four raised piers. Brick veneer facade with flat metal awning supported by round iron columns. Storefront consists of eleven bays (W, W, W, W, W, D, W, W, W, W, W) with a recessed central entrance. Entrance door is single-leaf wood panel and is flanked by a series of narrow "punched" single-light plate glass windows with wood frames. Upper portion of facade is flat except for a series of brick corbelled piers along the parapet and a soldier course just below the parapet. Wood sign is surface mounted to upper portion of facade.

18. (C) 119 First Street c.1886

Two-story brick traditional commercial building with flat roof and flat parapet. Three-bay storefront (D, D, W-grouping) and four window bays on second floor. Storefront doors are both aluminum plate-glass with single-light transoms. Windows are a grouping of five aluminum frame plate-glass, with alternating square and rectangular panes, over stuccoed bulkheads. Just above the storefront is a horizontal band of scored stucco, approximately twelve inches wide. Above the stucco band is a divided-light transom panel with textured glass. A pent canvas awning covers the entire storefront. The second-floor window bays are slightly recessed and contain segmental arch windows with projecting brick lintels. Second-floor windows are 2/2 double-hung wood sash. The upper window bays are framed by brick pilasters that terminate at a corbelled belt course. At the top of each pilaster, a smaller, projecting pilaster extends toward the parapet, possibly acting as a roof scupper. The upper portion of the cornice is unadorned and topped with a brick coping.

19. (C) 125 First Street c.1886

Two-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Three-bay facade (W-paired, D, W-paired) with central entrance. Storefront has been altered and is now sheathed in wood drop siding. Central entrance contains a six-panel metal door topped by a semicircular divided transom. Windows are paired wood with plate-glass and appear to operate as doors from the interior. Each window has a brick sill and is topped by dentil molding. A boxed pent awning covered with asphalt shingles spans the width of the building. Second-floor windows are segmental arched with 2/2 double-hung wood sash. Slightly projecting brick lintels with dropped sides are joined by a corbelled brick course running between the windows. Above the windows is a second corbelled brick course topped by three segmental arched iron attic vents. Projecting metal cornice with dentil molding underneath and decorative brick cornice brackets.

20. (C) 128 First Street c.1960

One-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat cornice. Modern brick facade. Three-bay aluminum storefront (W-grouping, D-paired, W-grouping) appears as

continuous glazing across the facade. Windows are large plate glass with a smaller rectangular light at the base. Doors are double-leaf with a single-light transom. A cantilevered metal awning covers the storefront and is supported by iron tie rods above. A metal sign board is affixed to the center of the awning. The upper portion of the facade is flat and unadorned. Cement or stone coping at the parapet.

21. (C) 131 First Street c.1886

Two-story brick traditional commercial building, situated on a comer, with flat roof and flat parapet. Primary facade faces north and contains seven bays (W, W, W, W, D, W, W) with off-center entrance. Brick pilasters define the first-floor bays only. Storefront has been altered and now contains a series of fixed aluminum frame plate-glass windows with brick sills. The entrance is a single-leaf metal six-panel door. The entrance and the two window bays to the right of the entrance are topped by a round arched brick lintel. A balcony supported by round iron posts covers the storefront and wraps part-way around the east corner of the building. The second floor contains two bays (W-grouped, W/D/W-combination) with sixteen-light steel casement windows on the left and on the right, a wood plate-glass door with transom, flanked by two door-height wood plate-glass windows. The secondary (east) elevation contains single-light fixed plate-glass windows on the first floor, each topped by a fixed twenty-light glass block window. The second floor windows are steel four-light awning style windows with vertical muntins and soldier-course lintels. Upper portion of the facade is flat and unadorned with a soldier course of bricks at the parapet and metal coping.

22. (C) 135 First Street c.1886

Two-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Five-bay facade (W, W, D, W, W) with central recessed entrance. Three window bays on second floor. The storefront has been modified and stuccoed. The entrance contains a wood door with a leaded glass light over two panels. The windows are wood frame single-light plate-glass that extend nearly to the ground level. The second-floor bays are recessed and framed by brick pilasters that extend to the cornice. The windows are segmental arched with single-light plate glass. Above the windows is a corbelled brick course topped by a recessed segmental arched brick panel with an iron attic vent in the center. Each pilaster has a smaller projecting pilaster attaching it to the cornice above. The cornice consists of corbelled brick with brick dentils below. Metal coping at the parapet.

23. (C) 140 First Street c.1902

Two-story stuccoed brick traditional commercial building, situated on a corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. The six-bay first-floor consists of two storefronts (W, D, W, W, D, W). The left storefront has a wood twelve-light door surrounded on the sides and top with painted wood panels. This entrance is flanked by large wood frame plate-glass windows on stuccoed bulkheads. The right storefront consists of a recessed entrance containing an aluminum plate-glass door with single-light sidelights and a single-light transom. Large aluminum frame plate-glass windows face into the recess and two more flanked the entrance bay. A structural steel header stretches the full width of the storefronts. The second floor contains four bays (W/D/W-combination, W, W, W-grouping). The left bay consists of double-leaf wood paneled doors flanked by wood fluted pilasters and single-light plate-glass windows. The doors and the

windows are topped by single-light transoms. The middle two window bays are 1/1 double-hung wood sash with a single-light transom. The right window bay is a grouping of 1/1 double-hung wood sash with single-light transoms. The secondary, east, elevation contains two small windows and a door at the rear of the first floor. The second floor contains segmental arched windows with 2/2 double-hung wood sash, divided light transoms, and projecting brick lintels. The majority of the second-floor windows at the rear of the building have been infilled with brick. Clay tile coping at the parapet.

24. (PL) 223 First Street c.1890

Two story brick commercial row building with flat roof. First floor has three bays (W, W, D). Three cast iron, one-story square columns, articulated with bases, vertical banding and decoration on the shafts and ornamental capitals, support an architrave between the first and second floors. The columns flank two large window bays, each with three decorative wood oval openings filled with leaded and painted glass. (These may not be original, based upon the description of the bays in 1978.) Original oak-framed glass transoms above the window bays leaded and painted glass. The glass transom above the door is not visible and may have been filled in with wood. The entrance is not the original double-leaf door as described in 1978 but a single wood and glass geometrical-style door with a single vertical pane of glass in the center, surrounded by a combination of 5 square and rectangular lights on above and below, and a combination of 9 square and rectangular lights on each side. The two-bay second story has two recessed floor-to-ceiling arched window openings both with new two-leaf 1/1 wood and glass doors. A small cast iron balcony protrudes from the facade in front of each set of double doors. Ironwork is decorative with fleur-de-lis style finials. Doors are surmounted by two arched vents with cast iron grilles set in a recessed panel. A metal frame awning covered with canvas and protrudes from the entrance is supported by two round metal posts. Brick and tile cornice. A National Register of Historic Places plaque is attached to the facade, centered below the first floor second window bay.

25. (C) 224 First Street c.1890

Two-story painted brick commercial row building with flat roof. Three-bay (W, D, W) storefront has two wood plate glass windows with brick sills and a wood and glass door, all three surmounted by a decorative wooden pierced triangular pediment. The door has wooden shutters with rounded outer top edges and is flanked by a basic wooden square pilaster on each side. The first floor retains original cast iron pilasters with decorative floral capitals and fluted shafts. The pilaster on the left side corner is a double set of decorative bases, flutes and shafts. The pilaster on the right corner is a single. A series of three rectangular recesses separates the first and second floors. The second story has three arched brick windows with wood shutters which match those used for the door and maybe simply decorative. It is difficult to determine if there are any windows behind the shutters since it seems as if there were arched glass windows at one point but have since been bricked and the shutters placed in the center as merely a decorative feature. The upper facade has two ventilation windows with decorative cast iron grilles, both in semi-rectangular shaped recesses. Above the vents is a protruding row of brick stretchers. Above this are several rows of brick. The parapet forms a gable at the center. Cornice work follows this gable, first with another row of stretcher bricks, then with a row of bricks forming a dentil, then with three more rows of stretcher bricks. There is one concrete step forming entry.

Decorative iron railing flanks each side of the entry. A vent with a simple iron grate is located on each side of the entry, near the sidewalk.

26. (C) 228 First Street c.1890

One-story brick commercial row building with flat roof. Three-bay (D-paired, W, W) facade has a pair of aluminum plate glass entry doors topped with an aluminum pent awning. The two large windows are aluminum and plate glass. Retains a single iron pilaster on the left corner with decorative base, shaft, and capital. A slender hexagonal iron column flanks each side of the first plate glass window. Presumably a transom surmounted each of the three bays; however, these have been replaced with plywood. Each plywood insert has three decorative floral rectangular shaped motifs attached and painted for affect. The middle portion of the façade has a rectangular recess extending almost the full length of the storefront. Above that are a few brick courses and then a pair, side-by-side of two more rectangular recesses, the edges even with the first recess below. Each of the pair of recesses has an arched vent with decorative cast iron grilles. Above these windows is a row of projecting header bricks, a few rows of brickwork, a projecting row of stretcher bricks, some more rows of brickwork, and then another projecting row of stretchers. Above this is one row of normal brickwork, a row of brick dentil work, a row of projecting stretcher bricks and finally a brick cornice.

27. (NC) 234 First Street c.1983

Two-story, tan brick, commercial row building. Flat front facade with a protruding row of stretcher bricks dividing the upper and lower facade. Recessed entry with aluminum plate glass single-leaf door.

28. (C) 237 First Street c.1886

Two-story stucco commercial row building with flat roof. Two bay facade (W-grouping, D-paired. Two large aluminum plate glass windows are surmounted by six vertical runs of decorative aluminum "venting" and five rows of 23 glass blocks. Recessed entry with aluminum display windows. Pair of double doors, wood and glass, with iron security bars. Second floor has three 4/4 arched, double-sash wooden windows, all set in a recess from the main facade. Above each window, in another recess, are three small arched window vents with decorative iron grilles. Entablature is composed of a row of sawtooth brick, two rows of stretcher brick and a concrete cornice.

29. (C) 239 First Street c.1892

One-story tan brick commercial building. Three bay facade (W-grouping, D-grouping, W) has four aluminum plate glass windows, recessed entry with plate glass windows and wood/glass door with full-length sidelights and transom. To the right of the entry is one plate glass window. Upper facade us unadorned. Flat roof with concrete cornice. East facade has two round windows which are boarded and the "Furniture Co." painted on the top right. On the back of the building is a "Calhoun Furniture" sign.

30. (C) 301 First Street c.1912

One-story painted brick commercial row building on the end with flat roof. Storefront is now boarded, making it impossible to determine if the following from the 1987 survey is still true:

Three-bay facade (W-paired, D, W-paired) with plate glass windows and single door with single transom above. Four light transom covers the storefront. The recessed entry is flanked by plate glass windows and bulk- heads of black and cream horizontal bands of Carrera glass.
Other features of the building are the same as in 1987. These include a row of dentil brick-work above the storefront then two rectangular vents with simple iron grilles, followed by a brick corbelling and a brick cornice.

31. (C) 307 - 321 First Street c.1912

One-story painted brick commercial row building with four storefronts and a flat roof. Each storefront has three bays (W-group, D, W-group). Windows and doors vary on each storefront. They are currently boarded but most of the features of each bay are evident. 307 is the storefront to the far right (on the end). It has double entry doors with a two-light transom. Windows should have two-light transoms above them as well. Entry is flanked by decorative cast iron pilasters on each side. Moving left (east), the next storefront, 311, has a recessed entry, unlike the others. Plate glass windows flank a single door. 315 supposedly has plate glass windows topped with two-light transoms. The door was c. 1960 metal in 1987; however, it is impossible to make any determination other than the fact that it is a single door. Decorative cast iron pilasters flank each side of the entry. Although still brick like the other storefronts, the brick below the bottom of these two windows is unpainted and appears to be fairly new. 317 could possibly still have the original double doors, as it did in 1987. Double doors are present with a covered transom above. The windows on 317 supposedly match the windows on 315. It, too, has an entry flanked by two decorative cast iron pilasters as well. Each storefront is surmounted by a rectangular block of recessed brick of which the top course is a row of dentil brick. Within each recess is a rectangular vent with a decorative iron grille. They all have brick cornices with a row of corbelled brick below. In the top center of the facade, centered above and between the second and third storefronts is a stone engraved with "WEEKS BUILDING 1912". Cast iron pilasters came from Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Co.

32. (NC) 312 First Street c.1980

One-story blond brick commercial building with flat roof. Three bay facade (W-paired, D-paired, W-paired) has two aluminum horizontal plate-glass windows, a pair of aluminum plate glass doors with transom above, and another set of two aluminum horizontal plate-glass windows. Windows have brick window sills. Matching blond brick two-step entry. Blond brick rectangular planters flank the entries. Flat aluminum awning spans almost the full length of the facade. Aluminum cornice. Iron bracket centered on upper facade and anchored with two cables holds the business sign. Simple metal handrail is attached to steps and centers the entry. West facade has two additional entries. Centered entry has a metal frame awning with canvas cover held by two cables. Rear entry facade is identical to main/south façade with regard to awning, windows, and doors.

33. (C) 322 First Street c.1950

One story red brick, common bond, commercial row building on the end with flat roof and stepped down brick parapet on the east facade. Blonde brick storefront. Three-bay storefront (W, W, D) with single leaf, plate glass aluminum door with transom above. Windows are single-light, plate glass aluminum. Flat aluminum awning covers the entry.

34. (C) 325 - 333 First Street c.1905

One-story brick commercial row front with three storefronts and a flat roof. Each storefront is flat and has three bays (W-group, D, W-group). Since all three storefronts are boarded, it is difficult to tell if the glass is extant and if the window configuration is the same as provided in 1987. Each of the storefronts should have a ten-light transom above the bays. The transom on 325 was enclosed at some point. The entry of 325 is slightly recessed and now has a metal door surrounded by vertical wood composite siding. Also, the entire facade of 325 has been painted. On the upper facade of each storefront is a large rectangular area which is slightly recessed. This recessed area contains to vents with simple iron grilles. The vents for 325 are covered, thus making it difficult to determine if the grilles are extant for this storefront. Simple concrete cornice extends the length of the building.

35. (C) 332 First Street Post 1945

One-story tan brick commercial row building with flat roof. Four bay facade (W, W-paired, D-paired, W-grouped) has a large, square plate glass window surrounded by glass blocks, all on a concrete sill. Metal frame awning with canvas cover separates this bay from others. This bay is flanked on each by a round, decorative window with square window inset. A pair of plate glass and wood doors with transom above each serve as the entry. Theses doors protrude on an angle, with the center post set at a diagonal. Two large plate windows are to the left of the entry and four vertical plate glass windows to the right. Both sets of windows have two rows of glass blocks under them. Under the first window, through the glass blocks the word "S-P-O-T-L-E-S-S" can be seen. Under the other set of windows, again, through the glass blocks, the work "C-L-E-A-N-E-R-S" can be seen. These windows and doors are surmounted by their own pent metal frame awning with canvas cover. Center of awning protrudes to produce a semi-circular awning, acting as an entry and supported by two metal posts on each side. Upper façade has a rectangular vent on each end with a metal insert. Above the entry and slightly to the right of the centered business sign is a round metal object attached to the building. "VIKING" can be read on the bottom of it. Building has a concrete parapet.

36. (C) 334 First Street c.1910

One-story painted brick commercial building with two storefronts with brick and frame bulkheads. Left storefront is three-bay (W, D, W). Large wood windows have been covered with plywood. Steel door is flanked by a decorative cast iron pilaster on each side and surmounted by a two-light transom. Right storefront is three-bay (W, D-paired, W). Large wood windows have been covered with plywood. Original pair of wooden and glass doors surmounted by a two-light transom have plywood over the glass in the doors. The pair of doors is flanked by a decorative cast iron pilaster on each side. Both storefronts are covered by a single aluminum pent awning. From the awning down, the brick has been stuccoed and painted. Each storefront has a rectangular shaped recess in the upper facade above the awning. Each recess contains one vent with a simple iron grille. The tops of both recesses have a decorative row of stretcher brick surmounted by a row of dentil brick. At the top of facade, running the length of the building, is a row of corbelled brickwork, topped with a stuccoed brick cornice. Flat roof.

37. (C) 404 First Street c.1965

Two story blond brick building. Left half of front (south) facade contains storefront and is separated, visually, by a column of bricks from the right side which is slightly recessed. First floor of storefront is four bays (W, W, W, D-grouped). Windows are aluminum plate glass, one-over-one with the top section being a larger than the bottom. An aluminum plate glass entry door is flanked by two aluminum plate glass windows, which match the other windows; both of these windows and the door have a transom above. The first floor facade and stoop (except steps which are concrete) are covered in large rectangular sections of reddish-brown granite. Aluminum handrails are attached to the concrete steps. The upper facade of the storefront has a decorative metal screen made of small metallic colored squares and rectangles (gold, silver, dark gray), creating a "woven" basket-weave affect which protrudes from above the lower facade. A large communications tower sits on top of the building. Several awnings and storage buildings have been added to the rear.

38. (C) 405 First Street c.1965

One-story commercial tan brick building with flat roof and left recessed entry with concrete stoop. Five-bay facade (W, D, W, W-pair, W-triple) with single aluminum plate glass door flanked by an aluminum plate glass window on each side. Window groupings are aluminum plate glass and are separated by brick coursework.

39. (C) 415 First Street c.1935

One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. On main (north) facade is an entrance with an original single-light glass and wood door covered by an iron security door. Three-stepped brick recess surrounds the entry on all sides. An awning of some sort once covered the entry but is now missing. Flanking the entry are what appear to be original elliptical Art Deco light fixtures. Three-tier facade projects vertically at the center. Above the entry are five rows of horizontal concrete bands. On left and right sides of the facade are two horizontal wood windows, wrapping around to the sides of the building. Although boarded, a photo from 1987 shows each of the two windows on the front having 24 lights (6x4). Wrapping around the side are another 16 lights (4x4). Three more sets of the same (4x4) windows pierce the east and west facades. Row of soldier brick above each window and each has a concrete sill. Original concrete steps (6) lead to the entry. Concrete coping at roof.

Green Street

40. (NC) 6 Green Street c.1991

Metal commercial building with stucco facade. A roll-up aluminum garage door entry is centered on the facade. An offset door on the right is and additional point of entry. There are no windows on this building. An aluminum awning is centered and spans the entries. The awning is supported by four cast iron posts with decorative bases.

41. (C) 14 Green Street c.1925

One story row-front building with brick facade and flat roof. An aluminum, roll-up, garage door centers the facade and is trimmed in wood. The brick, starting slightly below the top of the garage door and working down, although still red, has been replaced with newer brick. The north

facade protrudes slightly above the adjacent building is and is either covered in metal siding or provides evidence of a metal building. It appears it may simply be a covering to protect the wall. There are no windows or other adornment.

42. (C) 24 Green Street c.1925

One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. Building, which has a lot of decorative brickwork, is divided into three common brick pattern sections, each separated by a vertical section of brickwork. First section has a garage-style roll up door with vinyl trim. Central section has a two-panel wood door. Upper section of central section has a masonry sign imbedded in storefront which is divided into two sections with the name "GRENADA" "AUTO CO.". Two small black aluminum industrial style lights illuminate this sign. Vertical sections include a square concrete tile on the bottom and one on top of the lower facade. Lower facade is separated from the upper facade by a row of soldier brick with concrete diamond shape tiles set above each of the four vertical sections. Upper facade has a vertical concrete tile above each of the diamond-shaped tiles. Upper facade also has three rectangular sections of brickwork above each of the three common brick work sections in the lower facade. These rectangular sections are edged on all four sides with header bricks and a small concrete tile in each corner. Brick parapet.

43. (C) 59 Green Street c.1961

The Grenada County Courthouse is a two-story brick modern building with flat roof and parapet. Raised massing in front portion of building, with off-center entrance. Seven-bay primary facade (W, W, W, W, W, W, D-paired) with recessed entrance located on the lower recessed portion of the facade. Bays are defined by concrete spandrels above and below the windows and alternating vertical brick pilasters between the bays. Windows are fixed three-light with horizontal muntins; the middle pane is larger than the top and bottom. Entrance is double-leaf aluminum plate-glass with divided plate-glass transom. Cast concrete molding along the corners of the building and also along the cornice.

44. (NC) 116 Green Street c.1983

One-story, blonde brick, commercial row building on the end. Two-bay storefront (D, W) with nine-light upper and two vertical-paneled lower door flanked on each side by a row of bricks and one vertical row of ten glass blocks. Window has 49 (7x7) matching glass blocks. One aluminum shutter on the left side of the window is present. Concrete awning centered over entry projects from the facade with no other visible attachment.

45. (C) 120 Green Street c.1885

Single-story, brick commercial row building with flat roof, brick parapet, and recessed central entry. Five-bay storefront (W,W,D,W,W) with single-leaf wood and plate glass door , flanked by single-light plate glass windows, with the inner lights angled into the recess. It is possible a transom once existed above the door but has now been boarded. Above each of the two main plate glass windows is a series of 24 (3x8) glass blocks. A wood board awning covers the entry. The horizontally pierced upper facade is stuccoed in the recess.

46. (C) 124 Green Street c.1890

The remains of this building include a brick facade with brick parapet and two party walls shared with adjoining row buildings. The brick, three-bay facade shows evidence of two windows with missing glass and partially boarded flanking a central entry with missing doors. Two cast iron hexagonal posts flank the entry. Upper facade contains a of row decorative band brickwork comprised of a row each of headers, stretchers, and dentil patterned rowlocks. After multiple courses of brickwork another similar band of brickwork appears comprised of a row of headers, two rows of stretchers, then a row of dentil patterned rowlocks. These bands of brickwork are separated by three small arched openings, missing their decorative ironwork and now boarded.

47. (C) 125 Green Street c.1885

Two-story brick commercial row building with flat roof. Bottom half of building is painted. Original first floor storefront has three bays (W-paired, D-paired, W-paired). Windows are wood with plate glass. Cast iron protective covers at bottom of facade, under windows. Recessed entry has original wood and glass double-doors and transoms. Original cast iron columns flank the entry. Aluminum pent awning held by two cables covers the entry. Second story was added after 1925. Two sets of paired original 1/1 wood windows in the second story have been replaced with brown aluminum windows (top sash has row of three-over-one, bottom sash has six lights) set into new wood framing. Above these windows are several rows of coursework and then two rows of projecting stretcher bricks. Immediately above this are three arched ventilation windows each with decorative iron grilles. There is a brick parapet with a row of dentil bricks immediately below. Large square sheet metal signs on the left and ride sides of the facade are merely decorative and serve no other purpose. A vent with basic iron bars is located on each side of the building.

48. (C) 128 Green Street c.1905

One-story, brick and stucco commercial row building. Upper facade is stuccoed, extends through lower facade on each side. Central lower facade is brick. Three-bay storefront (W,D,W) with aluminum single-light plate glass door flanked by two single-light plate glass windows. Individual semi-circular fabric awnings top each bay.

49. (C) 136 Green Street c.1886

Two-story brick stuccoed building with flat roof. First story has a four bay facade (D,W,D,W). First door on left is an aluminum glass window with transom and iron security door. Large aluminum plate glass window separate first door and next door. Next door is identical to first, including transom, followed by another large aluminum plate glass window. The second story has three bays (W,D,W) which is stepped back from the main facade. Aluminum window is 6/6, fifteen light door is stepped back inside what may have originally been a window opening, next window is another aluminum 6/6. Second floor has a decorative iron balcony which continues to run across a small alley on the south side and continues across the next building, as a decorative balcony above that building. The entire balcony is supported by eight decorative cast iron posts with floral style brackets; four posts support the balcony for this building. On first floor on right side of facade is a new decorative cast iron mailbox.

50. (C) 140 Green Street c.1885

One story brick and stucco facade with flat roof. Lower facade storefront is brick and has three bays (W,D,W) with a single aluminum and glass door. One small, wood, picture window flanks each side of the door. Each of the three bays has a rounded metal framed awning with canvas cover. Stucco immediately above the awnings. Three vent windows with basic iron reside below an iron balcony attached to the upper facade. This balcony extends from this building and continues north across a small alley and across the next building. The entire balcony is supported by eight decorative cast iron posts, topped with floral-style brackets. Four of these posts are in front of this building. Iron railing is decorative. Concrete cornice.

51. (C) 141 Green Street c.1885

Brick, commercial row front building on end with flat roof. Common bond brick pattern storefront with no distinguishing features. Five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with recessed entry. Single-leaf wood and plate glass door with transom above. Aluminum plate glass windows. South facade is stuccoed brick.

52. (C) 149 Green Street Post 1945

One-story brick commercial building with flat roof. Four bay facade (W-grouped, W-paired, D-paired, W-paired) has four plate glass aluminum windows followed by a pair of matching windows. Pair of aluminum double doors with transom then a pair of aluminum glass windows. Entry has a metal frame awning with no cover. Upper facade is covered with aluminum siding and topped with aluminum cornice. Three signs are attached to the aluminum siding. Sign on left is two sections of metal and faintly read "Michelle's". There was a section of sign to the right of this, as evidenced by a variation in paint color on the siding, but is now missing. Next sign is faintly reads "iture" - obviously the second part of a furniture sign. Other sign is glass and located on the right side of the upper facade. Top portion has "Magnavox" and bottom portion has "Michelle's Furniture" with some missing letters. "Whitaker Furniture" is stamped on the storefront's plate glass windows.

53. (C) 150 Green Street c.1912

Large one story painted brick building with flat roof. Three bay facade (W, D-grouping, W) has two brick arched window openings covered with iron shutter arms. It is not known what type windows are behind the shutters. The windows flank a group of wood doors. First door is a single door made of wood planks topped with more wood planks slanted on a 45 degree angle. Immediately to the right of the single door is a set of double doors, divided 1/2, made of wood boards slanted on a 45 degree angle. Upper facade has three rectangular recessed sections, each containing one centered vent window. Top of facade has brick corbelling with a tile cornice above.

54. (C) 151 Green Street c.1940

One-story red brick building with flat roof. Storefront has stucco on each side of the three bay facade (W-grouping, D-paired, W-grouping). Four plate glass windows flank the recessed entry on each side of the pair of wood and glass double doors. Transom above doors has been covered. Above the storefront is a section of aluminum siding. Remainder of facade is red brick. Only adornment on upper brick facade are diamond-shaped "bulls eyes" imbedded in the

facade on each side, presumably made of ceramic tile. Center diamond is white, middle section is navy blue, outer edge is red. These look like a newer addition. Business sign hangs from a metal pole centered on the upper facade and supported by two cables. Aluminum edging covers brick cornice.

55. (C) 158a Green Street Post 1945

One story painted brick building with flat roof. Four bay facade (D, W, D, W) has a newer main entry door with wood and nine lights with transom above. One, new, 24 light (4x6) horizontal replacement window, with vinyl shutters on each side, flanks each side of the main entry. Windows are set in a larger horizontal brick recess which may have been where the original windows were. On the left side of the facade is a large recess the same dimensions as a garage door with newer brick infill. On the right side of this recess is a single metal door with an aluminum window. Above all of the bays is a flat metal awning held with six cables. Upper facade has a long horizontal brick recess. Concrete cornice.

56. (C) 158b Green Street c.1940

One story stucco building with flat roof. Two bay facade (W, D) has a vertical 45-light (9/5) window. Door is an aluminum garage-style roll-up door. Small metal mailbox is attached to the facade to the right of the door. The car dealership turned refrigeration business has a large flat metal awning that is attached to the south facade and extends to the corner of the street where Green meets Second St. Part of the awning sits on Green St. Unpainted wood picket fence surrounds some of the area covered by the awning and serves as a privacy barrier on the street.

Line Street

57. (C) 161 Line Street c.1947

The First United Methodist Church is a red brick church with composite shingled gable roof with centrally stepped parapet on original 1947 portion. Cornerstone on right corner indicates date of construction. A large four-story addition has been added to the rear (north) facade and a one-story brown brick addition has been added to the west facade as well as a drive through alcoved area. The front of the church is the original portion and is intact. Multiple concrete steps, with center iron handrail and flanked by protruding concrete stoops, lead to a Gothic style ornate concrete veneered entry with two sets of wood and glass double-doors each containing four panels below and four lights above which arch to meet where the doors come together. The large entry is flanked on each side by bricks containing a Gothic light fixture and then a vertical concrete band extending the height of the entry. Extending past each of the concrete bands is a small vertical stained-glass window on each side. Immediately above the large concrete entry is a pointed stained-glass wood window. To each side of this large window is a set of decorative concrete elements containing three Gothic keyholes which match the keyhole decoration on the main concrete entry. The east and west facades of the original building each have a small stained glass window on the side closest to the main (south) entry and then five bays of (W, W, W, W, W) pointed stained glass windows. Bottom of east and west facades on original portion of building is concrete and has four bays (W-paired, W-paired, W-paired, W-paired) of double 3/1 wood windows with storm windows.

Main Street, North

58. (C) 2 Main Street, North c.1895

One-story, stand-alone, red brick commercial building with common bond brick pattern and flat roof. Facade has more recent blonde brick veneer addition. Eight-bay storefront (W-grouped, D-single, W-grouped) with aluminum plate-glass door with single-light transom, flanked by groupings of single-light plate glass windows, with the inner lights angled into the recess. Slightly angled aluminum awnings spans the facade, held with five cables attached to the building. The business sign is centered on the upper facade. A one-story concrete block building with aluminum sheet metal gabled roof has been added as a rear addition.

59. (C) 6 Main Street, North c.1895

One-story painted brick stand-alone commercial building with flat roof. Modern aluminum storefront with recessed entrance. Seven-bay storefront (W-grouped, D, W-grouped) with aluminum garage door, flanked by groupings of single-light plate glass windows, with the inner lights angled into the recess. A metal frame awning with decorative wood boards is attached to the facade seven rods. A business signs sits atop the flat roof. The north facade is pierced by a door and five separate bays of glass block windows, each three rows of ten.

60. (C) 7 Main Street, North c.1930

One and one-half story brick commercial building with two storefronts. Southern, secondary, storefront is slightly recessed from the main storefront and has a flat roof. This storefront is one story with original three bay (W, D, W) facade. Windows are wood with plate-glass; upper portion of wooden door has two-over-two windows and bottom portion has two horizontal panels. A flat wood awning with sheet metal roof, held by three cables, covers the entry. The main (northern) storefront has a stepped parapet. Roof is gabled. Parapet contains two pairs of 2x4 wood casement windows each flanked by four vertical sidelights on each side. Below the stepped parapet is a concrete beltcourse followed by a more narrow concrete beltcourse, followed by several rows of brick coursework and then followed once more by another concrete beltcourse. Four-bay facade (D-grouped, W-grouped, D-paired, W-grouped) with first bay converted from a garage style entryway to a regular size entry door flanked by a wood six-light vertical window on the left and a pair of smaller six-light wood windows on the right, all of which is set in a wood enclosure. Second bay is a set of three wood plate glass windows (bottom window trim is metal) with multi-prism window transoms above. Third bay is a pair of wooden and plate glass doors covered by a wood awning with composite shingled roof held by cables surmounted by a matching multi-prism window transom. Fourth bay is a repeat of the second with the exception that the first and third plate glass windows have been replaced with wood. Two-level concrete stoop.

61. (C) 30 - 36 Main Street, North c.1880

Two-story brick commercial building with two storefronts and flat roof. Attached on the right side to another similar building. Left (#30) storefront has three bays (W, D-paired, W). Windows are aluminum plate glass; pair of aluminum glass doors with rectangular aluminum transom. Bottom of the storefront has wood board and batten below windows. Same material

runs the width of the storefront above the windows as well. Four cast iron columns with decorative floral brackets support a wood balcony for second floor with an iron railing. Second floor has three bays (W, D, W). Original windows have been replaced with new, smaller (vinyl or metal), 6/6 windows inserted in plywood with brick sills. Door is fifteen-light French door with transom. Small rectangular vent with basic iron grille at top of storefront. Right (#36) storefront lower facade is painted. Four bays (D,W,D,W-paired) surrounded by artificial siding. Left door is metal and has a frame for a pent awning (fabric/material is missing). Window is plate glass with wood below. Second door is a new fifteen-light French door. Pair of windows are plate glass. Upper facade has three bays (W,W,W). Aluminum windows are 2/2 horizontal light with brick sills. Metal sign post between first and second windows is attached to facade with three cables. Stepped parapet above each storefront with concrete cornice.

Main Street, South

62. (C) 42 Main Street, South c.1885

Two story stuccoed brick commercial row building, at alley, with gabled roof and stepped parapet. Two bay modern storefront (W-grouped, D) with recessed entry. Storefront bay has four single-light plate glass windows with a glass transom above each. New recessed entry door with transom at the southwest corner of the building. An original round metal post is exposed from the second floor to the ground at the southwest corner. Window and door openings are protected with plywood while renovations are happening in the building. Plate glass will be installed. Second floor has three window bays, each with eight-light steel casement windows and two-light transoms. Secondary (south) elevation contains a metal stairway that leads to a single-leaf door on the second floor. Toward the rear of this elevation are two 6/6 double-hung wood windows. Parapet on primary facade is raised in the center, has a centered metal vent and has metal coping.

63. (C) 58 Main Street, South c.1897

One-story stuccoed brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Four-bay facade (W, D-paired, W, W-grouped) with aluminum frame windows and doors and an off-center entrance, A stuccoed pilaster divides the building in the center. The storefront bays contain left to right: single-light plate glass window, paired aluminum plate glass doors with single-light transom, a single-light plate glass window, and a grouping of four single-light plate-glass windows. The window grouping is on the right side of the center pilaster. A rounded canvas awning spans the left three bays only. The upper facade is flat and contains a surface applied wood sign board above the awning and a cast stone cross above the window grouping, Metal coping at the parapet.

64. (C) 68 - 74 Main Street, South c.1892

One-and-one-half-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Large pent awning with cedar shakes spans the storefront and extends upward to the parapet, five-bay storefront (W, W, D-paired, D, W) with off-center entrances. Four left-most bays are under an undercut porch supported by square wood paneled columns. Bays contain, left to right: two 6/9 double-hung wood sash windows with single wood panels above and below, double-leaf wood doors with fifteen lights each, topped by two wood panels, a single-leaf aluminum plate-glass

door with wood panel above, and a 6/9 double-hung wood sash window with single wood panels above and below. Metal coping at parapet.

65. (C) 80 - 84 Main Street, South c.1890

Two-story brick traditional commercial row building, situated at corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. Five-bay facade (W, D, W, W, D) has been altered and now contains two storefronts with modern brick veneer and stucco. Second-floor contains five window bays. Left storefront is recessed and has a further recessed entrance with an aluminum plate glass door and single-light transom. The entrance is flanked by narrow paired aluminum plate-glass windows resting on tall modern brick bulkheads and with stuccoed panels above. Two original square cast iron columns remain at the facade. A steeply-pitched pent awning with asphalt shingles tops this storefront. The right storefront is recessed and stuccoed and supported by three wood Doric columns. The window is a fixed twenty-four-light wood sash and the door is a single-leaf wood door, four lights over two panels, with divided sidelights over a single panel. Above the entrance and the window are classical broken pediments. The second floor windows are 1/1 fixed with a single-light transom. The outer two windows are narrower and are framed by shallow brick pilasters. Above the windows is a brick belt course topped by a large decorative brick round arch in the center of the facade. Decorative brick panels and vertical protrusions lead to a flat cornice with metal coping at the parapet. The secondary facade contains a fixed twenty-four-light window near the storefront and a secondary recessed door near the rear of the building. The second-floor windows on this elevation are segmental arched with plywood infill. A mural also adorns this elevation.

66. (C) 108 - 116 Main Street, South c.1886

Two-story brick and metal paneled commercial row building, situated at corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. Two-bay primary facade (D-grouping, W/D-combination) faces west. Entrance at 108 is recessed and consists of two aluminum plate-glass doors on the left and a single-light plate-glass window on the right, each with a single-light transom. The inside walls of the recess are covered with aggregate panels. The entrance at 116 consists of double-leaf aluminum plate-glass doors with two plate-glass windows on the left and one on the right. The upper portion of the facade is covered with metal panels in alternating patterns with no fenestration. A projecting metal sign is affixed at the northwest corner of the building.

67. (C) 117 - 119 Main Street, South c.1886

Two-story brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Eight-bay facade (W-paired, D, W-paired, W, W, D, W, W) has been significantly altered and has two distinct storefronts. Six window bays on second floor. Left storefront projects from the facade and has vinyl siding, a recessed entrance flanked by paired plate-glass windows, with the inner windows facing into the recess. Hipped roof awning over storefront. The right storefront has a central door with leaded glass over two panels and a single-light transom. The door is flanked by two recessed wood panels topped by single-light transoms. A hipped metal awning covers the storefront. The second-floor windows are aluminum frame, infilled with wood, and projecting stone sills. A stuccoed belt course is just above the windows and the upper portion of the facade is stuccoed to the parapet.

68. (C) 120 Main Street, South c1886

Two-story brick commercial building with stuccoed upper facade, flat roof and flat parapet. Storefront is modern aluminum with a slightly off-center recessed entrance infilled transom panel and wide wood sign board. Five-bays at storefront (W, W, D, W. W) with single-light plate glass windows over aluminum bulkheads. Single-leaf aluminum and plate glass door. A lighted sign is affixed to the wood sign board above the storefront. Second floor contains five window bays, each containing eight-light steel casement windows with divided light transoms. Central window bay on second floor is framed by stuccoed pilasters that terminate well above the bays, at a stuccoed belt course. Unadorned parapet with brick coping.

69. (C) 127 Main Street, South c.1890/1925

One-story stuccoed brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Storefront has been significantly altered and features two bays (W/D-combination, W) with a recessed offset entrance. The entrance consists of a single-leaf aluminum plate-glass door surrounded on all sides by glass block. To the right of the entrance is a fixed four-light plate-glass window over a stuccoed bulkhead. A surface mounted wood sign board is affixed to the center of the upper facade. Stuccoed parapet and coping.

70. (C) 128 Main Street, South c.1886

Two-story brick and stucco commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Seven-bay modern aluminum storefront (W-paired, W, W, D-paired, W, W, W- paired) with central entrance. Four-bay second floor Storefront bays contain large plate-glass windows and door, left to right: large single-light window paired with an angled narrow window. a single-light angled window, a front-facing window, double-leaf doors, front-facing window, single-light angled window, and a large single-light window paired with an angled narrow window. Aluminum bulkheads below windows. The transom panel is now flat and stuccoed. A pent canvas awning spans the storefront. An applied wood sign is just above the awning, topped by two stuccoed brick courses. Second-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash with segmental arches and stuccoed arched lintels connected by short sections of belt courses between each window. Metal coping at parapet.

71. (C) 131 Main Street, South c.1890

Two-story stuccoed brick traditional commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Three-bay facade (W-grouping, D, D) with offset recessed entrance. Three aluminum frame plate glass windows over stuccoed bulkhead. Left door is aluminum plate-glass and right door is metal six-panel. Second floor has three bays(W, D, W) with a central door that accesses a balcony. The balcony is wood with wrought iron railing and is supported with round metal posts with decorative corner brackets. Second-floor bays are recessed with segmental arches. Windows are wood frame single-light plate glass and the door is wood and plate-glass. The windows and door are topped with segmental arched art-glass transoms. A stuccoed belt course runs above the window bays and three recessed low-arched panels contain iron attic vents. Flat cornice with stuccoed brick coping at the parapet.

72. (C) 133 Main Street, South c.1925

One-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Two-bay modern aluminum storefront (W-grouped, D-paired) with offset entrance to the right. The left side of the storefront contains three single-light plate-glass windows over brick bulkhead. Entrance is double-leaf aluminum plate glass doors with a very narrow single-light transom. A pent wood awning with asphalt shingles spans the storefront. The upper facade is unadorned with the exception of a sawtooth brick course just below the parapet. A metal frame remnant of a sign board is attached below the sawtooth course. Behind the metal frame are two square metal air grates. Clay tile coping at the parapet.

73. (C) 136 Main Street, South c.1925

One-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern aluminum frame storefront with recessed central entrance. Storefront contains four bays (D, W-grouped, D, W-grouped). At the far left of the storefront is a narrow wood frame door with infilled light. Entrance contains a single-leaf aluminum plate-glass door with single-light transom and wood sidelights. Entrance is flanked by groups of three plate-glass windows with inner two windows angled into the recess. Flat wood bulkheads. Wood infilled transom panel above the storefront. Upper facade is flat with the exception of a recessed sign board with two rectangular air grates in the recess. Brick coping.

74. (C) 139 Main Street, South c.1915

Two-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern wood siding at the storefront. Three-bay storefront (W, W, D) with off-center door to the right. Second floor is asymmetrical and contains three window bays. First-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash, surrounded by wood lap siding. Entrance door is single-leaf wood with six-panels. A pent wood and asphalt shingle awning spans the storefront. Second-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash with segmental arches, brick sills and arched brick lintels. Above the windows are two brick air grates topped by a brick belt course. Dentil molding at the cornice and rubber membrane coping.

75. (C) 142 Main Street, South c.1925

One-story brick commercial row building at end of row, with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern aluminum storefront with recessed central entrance. Three-bay storefront (W-grouped, D-paired, W-grouped) with double leaf wood and plate-glass doors and a single-light transom, flanked by groupings of single-light plate glass windows, with the inner lights angled into the recess. Brick bulkheads. Louvered wood shutters flank the storefront. A hanging sign projects from the center of the upper facade. Upper facade is otherwise flat with four brick courses grouped just below the cornice line. Brick coping at the parapet.

76. (C) 149 Main Street, South c.1892/1925

Two-story stuccoed brick commercial row building, at end of row, with flat roof and flat parapet. Storefront contains four bays (W, D-paired, W, D) with central entrance. Second-floor contains five bays (W, W, D, W, W) with a central door that leads to a modern wood balcony. First-floor bays are all wood frame and contain, left to right: single-light plate glass window, double-leaf wood and plate-glass doors with divided light transom and divided sidelights, a single-light

plate-glass window, and a single-leaf wood and plate-glass door. Second floor bays contain a modern aluminum door and transom in the center, flanked by two eight-light steel casement windows with divided transoms. The wood balcony is supported by round cast iron posts with scrolled brackets at the top. A simple iron balustrade with decorative panels surrounds the balcony. A pent aluminum awning spans the width of the second-floor facade. The stuccoed porch is raised significantly from the street level (cont.) and is accessed by cast concrete steps. The north elevation faces an alley and first-floor fenestration has been infilled with stucco. Second-floor fenestration on north elevation retains six steel casement windows.

77. (C) 161 Main Street, South c.1925

One-story brick commercial row building with flat roof and flat parapet. Modern aluminum storefront with off-center recessed entrance. Three-bay primary façade (W-grouping, D, W-paired) with a group of five single-light plate-glass windows on the left side, a pair of single-light plate-glass windows on the right, and a single-leaf plate glass door and transom. Brick bulkheads below the windows. The two lights that flank the entrance are angled into the recess. An iron security door is attached to the entrance. The upper facade is flat and contains wide brick-framed sign board. Metal coping at the parapet.

78. (C) 171B - 187 Main Street, South c.1960

Two-story painted brick post-modem commercial row building, situated on a corner, with flat roof and flat parapet. Nine-bay facade with three distinct stuccoed storefronts. Each storefront has a central entrance flanked by plate-glass windows. The left storefront (187) has a single-leaf aluminum plate-glass door and transom flanked by paired plate-glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads. A small pent canvas awning covers the entrance only. The middle storefront (179) consists of a single-leaf door and transom flanked by groupings of three plate-glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads. A small pent canvas awning covers the entrance. The right storefront (171A-171B) has double-leaf aluminum plate-glass doors and transom flanked by groupings of three plate-glass windows over stuccoed bulkheads. A pent canvas awning covers the width of the storefront. Evidence of a fourth storefront on the north end, now infilled and stuccoed. The second floor has fifteen window bays on the primary facade. The upper windows are steel frame awning style windows with four lights over continuous stuccoed sills. Four rows of raised brick courses run between the window bays. The facade above the left storefront (187) is absent of window bays. Stuccoed brick coping at the parapet.

79. (PL) 178 Main Street, South c.1915/1961

One-and-one-half-story red brick Georgian Revival former post office building with a side gabled slate roof and parapet, and a one-story flat-roof addition to the northeast. Five wood roof dormers top the original building. Seven-bay primary facade (W, W, W, W, D, W, W). Double-leaf entrance doors flanked by fixed iron lanterns and 6/6 double-hung wood sash with divided sidelights. Doors and windows have semicircular divided transoms and are topped with limestone keystones. Windows on the addition are 8/8 double-hung wood sash with keystones and stone sills. The dormer windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The gable ends have semicircular fanlights in the center. Above the bays is a limestone frieze and a limestone cornice,

both wrapping around the building. Flat roof cantilevered awning spans the full width of the east elevation.

80. (NC) 205 - 221 Main Street, South c.1982

One-story modern commercial building wood framed with painted brick veneer facade. Situated on a prominent corner. L-shaped building is made up of a side gabled original building and front gabled west addition, both with asphalt shingles. Rear flat-roof additions fill in the "L" and appear to have rubber membrane roofs. The building contains at least four storefronts. The primary (east) facade contains eleven bays (W, D, W, W, D, W, D, W, W, W, D) with the far right bay being a canted entrance. All windows are aluminum single-light plate-glass and all doors are aluminum plate glass. Vertical wood planks create boxed eaves across the primary and secondary (north) facade.

81. (PL) 210 Main Street, South c.1925

Two-story brick and concrete neo-classical building on a raised basement, with four two-story Doric columns on the primary facade. Three-bay facade has a central entrance with double-doors, framed by the inner two columns and flanked by 1/1double-hung wood sash windows with sidelights. The double-doors are wood with plate-glass over one panel, and a decorative multi-light transom. Over the entrance is a classical cornice with console brackets. The second-floor windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash with sidelights and semicircular divided-light transoms. Near the roof line of the primary facade is an entablature with guttae and metopes and below the concrete cornice is a row of dentils. At the roof line is a concrete and brick parapet. Side elevations feature seven bays, defined by two-story brick pilasters. Windows on side elevations are all 1/1 double-hung sash with sidelights. The second-story windows also have arched divided-light transoms and keystones.

82. (C) 227 - 237 Main Street, South c.1955

Two-story brick and wood paneled post-modern commercial building with flat roof and no parapet. The second story is smaller than the first and recessed significantly from the side elevations. Seven-bay primary facade (D, W-paired, W-paired, D, D, D, W-paired) with a central brick pilaster separating two storefronts. Wide eaves wrap around the building and extend out in a curvilinear design at the corners of the building. The left storefront has an aluminum plate-glass door with sidelights and transom and paired plate-glass windows over brick bulkhead. To the right of the windows is a decorative "checkerboard" brick panel. The right storefront has three central entrances in one recess. The doors are all aluminum plate-glass and the windows are paired aluminum frame plate-glass. The second floor has angled walls that flare wider at the top. Second-floor contains six window bays with wood frame plate-glass windows over board and batten siding. The outer windows are 1/1 fixed and the remainder are paired single-light fixed sash. A one-story flat-roof addition is attached to the rear (west) elevation and consists of a series of single-leaf doors and small, sliding plate-glass windows. This wing is designed to accommodate separate office spaces. Metal coping at the eaves.

83. (C) 253 Main Street, South c.1973

Two-story brick neo-classical revival office building with a hipped roof and an undercut portico supported by two-story Doric columns. Asphalt roof shingles. The four-bay facade is

symmetrical and consists of a central recessed area containing two entrances; one on either side of the center point. The outside bays contain single windows. The doors are double-leaf wood with fifteen lights over one panel, divided sidelights and a divided transom. Above the door transoms are semicircular decorative wood panels in a "fanlight" pattern. Windows are 12/12 double-hung wood sash with fixed louvered shutters and a stone lintel, sill, and keystone. The second floor windows in the recessed area are fixed thirty-light with 4/4 double-hung sidelights. The remainder of the upper-floor windows are 8/12 double-hung wood sash with louvered shutters, a stone lintel, sill, and keystone. The corners of the building and the corners of the recessed area have concrete quoins. Two hipped roof one-story wings are attached to the side elevations. There is quoining at the corners of these wings as well. A hipped roof porte-cochere, formerly an automobile drive-through, is attached to the north elevation.

Mound Street

84. (C) 133 Mound Street 1931

One-story commercial building with stone veneer on all sides with flat roof pierced by one brick chimney. Each side of the facade is slightly recessed from the center with this accentuated with brick quoining. Each corner of the facade has brick quoining, also. Seven-bay storefront W-paired, W-paired, W-paired, D-paired, W-paired, W-paired, W-paired) with double-leaf, aluminum, plate-glass doors, flanked by pairs of single-light plate glass windows surrounded with a vertical row of brick stretchers above each window, brick sills, and brick quoining to each side of the paired windows. A projecting portico with pedimented entry is covered with asphalt shingles and supported by two pairs of Doric columns on a concrete base. An arched opening with brick quoining surrounds the recessed entry. The north and south facades each had three bays of single windows which have been enclosed with brick. A brick addition has been added to the rear. The windows in the addition have been enclosed with brick.

Public Square

85. (C) Public Square

The public square is a half-block of green space bordered by First Street (north) and First Street (south) on the north and south, and Green Street on the east and Main Street on the west. The first Sanborn map of January 1886 shows the only object in the square as a well. The well is listed on the 1897 map as a public well. By 1902 the well is no longer there. The space is currently used as a park and is nicely landscaped with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. There are four objects in the space, which are listed as 85 (a-d). They are a clock tower (c.1991), a Confederate monument (c. 1910), a gazebo (c. 1960), and a War Memorial (c. 1970). No buildings have ever been built on the site and has always been designated as a public space in which no buildings were to ever be built.

85a. (NC) Clock Tower - Northwest quadrant of public square c.1991

Square brick clock tower, approximately 30 feet in total height, on northwest corner of the public square. The tower has a square brick base and is topped by a four-sided traditional round-faced clock. The clock is covered by a pyramidal standing seam metal roof. Running vertically along

the corners of the tower are single thin bands of reinforced concrete that extend past the brick tower and support the roof.

85b. (C) Confederate Monument – East side of public square c.1910
Granite monument, approximately 20 feet in total height, on east side of public square. Monument consists of a truncated obelisk resting on a square five-tier base, with a carved figure of a Confederate soldier resting on the top. Inscriptions on all sides of the obelisk.

85c. (C) Gazebo - Near center of public square c.1960
Wood frame open gazebo, hexagonal, on a raised concrete aggregate pad. Approximately ten feet in diameter. Octagonal roof supported by six fluted Corinthian columns and covered with sheet metal roofing material. Low curvilinear walls connect the columns and allow for openings on two sides. Concrete aggregate steps at the two openings.

85d. (NC) War Memorial - North side of public square c.1970
Granite monument, approximately 15 feet in total height, on north side of public square. Monument consists of a simple obelisk resting on a square trunk with a two-tier square base. Inscriptions on all sides of the obelisk trunk.

Second Street

86. (C) 92 Second Street c.1904
The First Presbyterian Church is a two-story brick and stucco building. Original section has a prominent square bell tower with wall buttresses, Gothic arched windows with label molding, Gothic arch vent windows and a blind Gothic arch arcade. At the roof line is a corbelled brick cornice and a conical roof with finials. The roof is the original pressed metal. The main section contains large Gothic arched stained glass windows and wall buttresses, and small stained glass windows in the gable. The gable roof with composition shingles is ca. 1927 which is when the addition was added to the east facade. The main facade faces Doak St. with ca. 1950 double doors. On the northwest corner is a small tower with pyramidal roof.

87. (NC) 215 Second Street c.1994
Modern commercial metal building with gabled roof and brick veneer storefront topped by a projecting metal overhang which contains a business sign. Eleven-bay storefront (W-grouped, W-grouped, D-paired, W-grouped, W-grouped) with double leaf aluminum doors with plate glass and plate glass window above. Windows are single-light, plate glass with groupings separated by aluminum columns.

88. (NC) 318 Second Street c.1954/1990
Large commercial aluminum building with a concrete block facing on the south and west facades. Projecting upper facade on the south and west made of aluminum siding with a single red band running through the center. Entry is at the southwest corner and is set on a diagonal. West facade, near entry, has two plate glass windows then a corner post for support made of concrete block. South facade has one plate glass window, then a pair of glass entry doors, then one more plate glass window. Business sign is centered on upper facade, above entry. Metal

frame, curved, awning with a stretched cover wraps from the west to the southwest to the south facade, covering all bays and entry of the facade. Awning is attached to the facade immediately below the aluminum siding on the upper facade. Flat roof.

89. (C) 327 Second Street c.1917

Central Baptist Church is a two story brick building with two pair of ionic columns flanking the entry and topped by a projecting cornice with dentil molding. The entry is recessed, containing a large elliptical stained glass with brick detail surrounding the uppermost arch. A pair of wood five-panel doors with stained glass transoms provide entry. Above each entry door is a two-light stained glass window with horizontal sash bar, creating one-third top light to two-thirds bottom light. The first floor north facade is pierced on each side of the entry with a pair of one-over-one double hung, wood, stained glass windows. The second floor contains identical windows above the first floor windows. The hipped roof is asphalt shingled and surmounted with an octagonal shaped dome, with ball finial and decorative pressed metal surface. The east facade is identical to the north. The west facade has 8 one-over-one double-hung, wood, stained glass windows on the first floor and 8 identically aligned windows on the second floor. The south, rear, facade has a small brick addition c. 1960.

South Street

90. (NC) 10 South Street c.1990

Two-story blonde brick commercial building with an asphalt-shingled concave mansard roof. Five-bay storefront (W, W, D, W, W) with aluminum single leaf plate glass door with transom flanked on each side by a single plate glass window topped with a single-light plate glass window. The windows are aluminum two-over-two, plate glass with the upper two lights being small. The mansard roof is pierced centrally pierced by a large single-light plate glass window, flanked by a gabled dormer on each side, with each dormer containing a single-light plate glass window on each of its three sides. A mock gabled dormer roof projects from the roof above the large centrally located window. The roof of the western facade contains two dormers and the eastern facade has five dormers.

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.)

- [x] 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
Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance
1885 -1964

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Oscar Wentworth
J.E. McAdams
Algernon Blair
E.J. Henry
Claude H. Lindsey

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 Grenada Downtown Historic District in Grenada, Miss. represents an excellent example of a small city with historic commercial development that occurred in the late 1880s to early 1900s. The commercial development and growth of the city was spurred by the transportation routes along the Yalobusha River, initially, and later by the railroad. These routes allowed for the export and import of goods needed for the shops and businesses in Grenada. This district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based upon Criterion A for association with Commerce and Community Planning and Development. The period of significance is 1885, a date after which several fires had occurred and most buildings were rebuilt, to around 1964.

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

The Formation of Grenada

The land on which Grenada was settled was originally part Choctaw Indian lands, which stretched across Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. As white settlement increased in Mississippi in the early 1800s the Choctaws ceded or sold large tracts of their territory. They first ceded the central and southern areas of the state and by 1830 there were 19,000 Choctaw Indians concentrated in the north central section of Mississippi. In the early 1820s the Mississippi legislature passed laws to deprive the Choctaw of their tribal lands and place them under the jurisdiction of the state.[1] This caused much dissent among the Choctaw. Some members of the tribe felt that moving west to reservations would be in their best interests while others wished to stay on their ancestral lands.

The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830 settled the issue with the Choctaw agreeing to move west to reservations and selling the rest of their territory in Mississippi.[2] Those Choctaw who wished to remain were granted sectors of land which they could settle or sell. Land speculation followed and by 1833 a group of speculators had purchased land to be subdivided into the towns of Pittsburg and Tullahoma along the Yalobusha River.[3] The land for these towns was sold to the speculators by Peggy Tryhan and John Donley of the Choctaw nation, which eventually became Grenada.[4]

Tullahoma was founded by a group of investors in 1833. The site was part of a reservation struck off for John Donley. Donley sold his land to a group of investors headed by Henry W. Hill of Nashville, Tennessee. The Tullahoma Town Company was established with John Orwin,

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[1] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.

President and George Martin and W. M. Gwin, Treasurers. The town was surveyed and lots put up for sale at public auction in 1834. The original survey contained over two hundred fifty lots with streets laid out in an east-west direction south of the Yalobusha River. The Tullahoma Town Company sold 201 lots between 1833 and 1855 when it ceased business. The total value of the lots sold during these years was approximately $61,303.00. Most sales occurred in the years between 1835 and 1839 when the town was established and the earliest homes and businesses were constructed. By 1835, the Union Hotel had opened its doors near the river in Pittsburg indicating the site's early prominence.[5]

In 1834 the town of Pittsburg was platted. It consisted of thirty-five blocks subdivided into 249 lots. The town was bounded on the west by Commerce Street, on the north by the river the east by Line street and on the south by Margin Street. Sale of lots in Pittsburg began in 1835, with the first houses constructed that year. The Pittsburg Town Company was active in the promotion of the community and the sale of lots.[6]

After two years of co-existence the two communities of Pittsburg and Tullahoma decided to join together and become one town. On July 4, 1836, a formal celebration was held to mark the formation of Grenada from the two previously rival towns. A bride from Tullahoma and a groom from Pittsburg represented the two towns in a "wedding" to mark the occasion. The origin of the town's name is disputed. Some sources claim the town was named for the Spanish city of Granada and was misspelled while other sources say the name is from an Indian word meaning marriage.[7]

Grenada Development 1836-1880

As settlement increased in Grenada, schools and churches were formed to serve the community. The Presbyterian congregation organized a church in 1837, and in 1838 this was followed by the formation of a Baptist church.[8] A lot was donated in 1850 for the construction of the Methodist Church. An Episcopal Church was started in 1840 but its services were sporadic until All Saints Church was formed in 1873. A Catholic Church was also formed in 1877.[9]

Notable early settlers of the community were A.S. Brown, A.C. Baine and William Lake. Of these the Lake family went on to become active in the business and civic affairs of the community and constructed several notable homes. An early architect in the town was John Moore, whose work is still evident in the Golloday and Moore Houses along Margin Street, now within the Margin Street Historic District. Most business in the area concentrated in the area along Front and Depot Street in Tullahoma with several general stores and hotels in operation by 1840.[10]

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[5] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Grenada, Miss. Tourism: *http://www.visitgrenadams.com/historical.*
[9] Grenada, Miss. Tourism: *http://www.visitgrenadams.com/historical.*
[10] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.

Descriptions of the early appearance of Tullahoma suggest that no notable buildings were erected for several years. Most early buildings were one-story frame structures, none of which have survived to the present in their original form. Several early builders and craftsman have been identified in Grenada in its early years. An ad in the 1838 newspaper The Grenadian lists A.P. Dunaway as a cabinet and furniture maker. Other ads promote portrait painters and silversmiths.[11]

The Yalobusha River was an important early transportation source for Grenada. Keel boats and flatboats were the earliest modes of travel along the river but as early as 1835 small steamboats began making the run between Vicksburg and the town. By the early 1840s, commerce via steamboats was a regular occurrence on the Yalobusha with cotton shipped downriver to Vicksburg and merchandise then sent back to Grenada. Because of the low water levels during the summer, the steamboat traffic was seasonal beginning in the fall and running into spring.[12]

By the mid-1840s the cotton shipping industry on the river had become a major commercial enterprise. Along the south bank of the river numerous cotton sheds were constructed to house and store cotton for shipment downriver. Several companies were formed to build the large frame sheds and to procure cotton from area farmers and plantations.[13] Shipment of cotton on the river was superseded by the coming of the Mississippi Central Railroad in 1860. However, the use of the river for transport continued off and on during the rest of the 19th century.

The early years of Grenada were marked by several natural and manmade disasters. On May 7, 1846, a tornado swept through the community and destroyed 112 houses, killing 21 and injuring 62. Damage from this tornado was especially severe in the residential area. This was followed in 1855 by a fire which burned about half of the existing buildings in the town. After the fire of 1855, the city passed an ordinance requiring all new buildings constructed around the public square to be of brick construction. [14]

The development of Grenada was greatly enhanced with the coming of the railroad in the late 1850s. Businessmen saw the potential for profits through the establishment of a railroad running north and south through Mississippi. This railroad would compete with the Mississippi River trade and provide new markets for cotton producers in the interior of the state. By 1856, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad had completed a line to Canton, Mississippi. To attend this line, the Mississippi Central Railroad completed 187 miles of track from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee. Grenada was on this route and the railroad was completed through Grenada in 1860.

The coming of the railroad to Grenada had a rapid effect on the decline of the Yalobusha River traffic. The cotton warehouses that formerly lined the banks of the river were dismantled and moved to areas adjacent to the railroad on the eastern edge of the town. Hotels were soon built near the railroad to take advantage of this new commerce.

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[11] Grenada Multiple Resources Nomination
[12] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.

In addition to the Central, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was completed to Grenada in 1861. This railroad was chartered in 1852 to connect the proposed Mississippi Central line to Memphis with the connecting junction to be located at Grenada. Directors of the railroad were from both Tennessee and Mississippi and included J. Brady, Samuel Garner and Nathaniel Howard of Grenada. One hundred miles of rail were built in the late 1850s with the final completion occurring just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.[15]

After the incorporation of Grenada in 1836, the residents began calling for the creation of a new county with Grenada as the county seat. During these years Grenada was within Yalobusha County with the county seat located at Coffeeville. A petition to the state legislature was prepared in 1845 requesting the formation of a new county and citing Grenada as the logical county seat due to its rising commerce and central location on the Yalobusha. A political struggle between northern and southern Mississippi politicians resulted in the rejection of the petition.[16] Southern Mississippians were concerned about a shift in power to northern Mississippi and feared the creation of a new county. The slavery question and Civil War then dominated politics in the state and it was not until after the War that the creation of a new county was brought back before the legislature.

Grenada was a center of Confederate activity during much of the Civil War due to its importance as a rail junction. The railroad played an important part in the movement of troops through Mississippi, making the Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad tracks and rolling stock frequent targets for Yankee raiders. The worst destruction in Grenada occurred on August 18th and 19th of 1863, when a task force of Union cavalry hit the town. This force, under the command of Colonel Martin Wallace and Colonel J.K. Mizner struck from Memphis and Vicksburg to destroy the trains and cars concentrated at Grenada after the fall of Vicksburg the previous month. The Union forces met only token Confederate opposition and destroyed the depot, yard buildings, eighty locomotives and 200 freight cars. Also destroyed were two steam cotton mills next to the tracks. The raiders completed their work quickly and returned to Memphis without serious loss. This raid ended Grenada's role as a major rail junction for the Confederacy until the end of the war.[17]

Grenada struggled to recover for many years after the war with both railroad lines laid waste by Confederate and Union soldiers. Stockholders of the two railroads were left bankrupt. The railroads were secured by northern capitalists with the Mississippi Central Railroad becoming part of the Illinois Central line in the 1870s and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad incorporated into the Illinois Central line in the 1880s.[18] The last connecting railroad line which was completed ran from Yazoo City to Grenada. Completed in 1891, this line also became part of the Illinois Central system.[19]

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[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada.
[19] Ibid.

The railroad had an important effect on the development of the community after the Civil War. As a center for Mississippi rail traffic many travelers and salesmen passed through Grenada in the course of their work. Recognizing the importance of first class accommodations, the Mississippi Central leased land for the construction of a large three story hotel called the Chamberlain after its manager. This hotel cost $12,000 to construct and was the social center of the town in the 1870s and 1880s.

On May 9, 1870 the county of Grenada was formally established and Grenada was named the county seat. Most of the land for the county was taken from Yalobusha and Carroll counties. In September of 1870, a contract was awarded for the construction of a county jail and the offices of the first court were held in a commercial building located on the north side of the square. On August 4, 1870, the county board of supervisors purchased this building which served as the courthouse until 1884.

Grenada Development 1875-1900

From the late 1870s through the early 1890s the growth and development of Grenada was hindered by an epidemic, several bank failures and two major fires in the downtown area. One of the most devastating events was the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1878. By 1878 the population of Grenada was approximately 2,000. During the epidemic at least 363 people were recorded as dying of the disease, reflecting an enormous mortality rate for the town.[20]

Most victims were buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery on western edge of the city or in the "Yellow Fever" cemetery east of the railroad. Many of the black victims were buried in a now abandoned cemetery north of the Odd Fellows Cemetery. Because of the many deaths and lack of records in the period, a number of deaths went unrecorded and their resting places remain unknown.[21]

After 1880, a new building boom occurred in Grenada as the town began to shake off the effects of the epidemic and railroad traffic increased. A number of architects and builders had business in Grenada in these years. [22]Ads in the local newspapers include the promotion of John S. Ladd in 1881 who described himself as an "architect and builder" in brick construction. Other ads came from M. J. Ryan as a brick mason and Sidney Kettle as a builder. Probably some of their work was reflected in the construction of one and two-story brick buildings erected in the early 1880s around the public square. [23] While a few brick residences were constructed in these years the great majority were of frame construction.[24]

In 1884, the R.P. Lake Bank failed in Grenada which caused a blow to the economy of the region. A much more devastating occurrence was the fire of1884 which destroyed the south and west sides of the square and neighboring residences. The fire destroyed some of Grenada's

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[20] Ibid.
[21] Grenada, Miss. Tourism: *http://www.visitgrenadams.com/historical*
[22] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1886
[23] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada
[24] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1886

largest and most substantial stores. The fire caused an estimated $300,000 in damage, and it took several years for the downtown area to be rebuilt.[25] The 1886 insurance map of the community shows 29 brick one and two-story storehouses surrounding the square. The map also shows four buildings listed as "ruins, walls standing" left over from the 1884 fire.[26]

Soon after the 1884 fire a new brick two-story courthouse was built on the west side of the square. This courthouse contained offices on the first floor and the courtrooms on second-floor. In addition to the many business houses around the square, the 1886 map shows Wright and Lake's Cotton and Wagon Yard located on First Street, the J.G. Weeks Livery and Feed Stable on Church Street and cotton yards on the north side of the square.[27]

Despite the fire of 1884 the city was slow to establish a fire department capable of dealing adequately with fire prevention. Another major fire broke out downtown in 1891 and destroyed all businesses on the north and east sides of the public square. This fire burned 15 buildings, eight of which were of brick construction. The September 1892 insurance map shows 13 brick buildings constructed to replace those which burned. One lot on the east side of the square is also listed as "ruins" from the fire. This fire resulted in the formation of a hook and ladder fire company composed of volunteers to provide fire protection of the community. After 1891, no major fires occurred in the downtown area.[28]

By the early 1890s, Grenada had become a prosperous community of three thousand citizens. Of the buildings in the district, many are two-story brick commercial buildings built in the 1880s and 1890s on the site of those burned by the fires. By 1892, the district contained 21 dry goods stores, 35 grocery stores, 3 restaurants and 3 hotels serving whites and 1 hotel serving blacks. Currently there are multiple buildings with a history of being a dry goods/general store/grocery store. Three extant buildings downtown were restaurants: 228 First Street (#26), 113 First Street (#16) and 119 First Street (#18). And one was listed as an African American restaurant 136 Green Street (#49). There is one extant building which was a "city hotel", 149 Main Street (#76).

Outside of the district was a compress company, oil mill, tanning company, and a wagon and carriage factory. The importance of the cotton industry to the town was apparent for there were several cotton buyers, weighers, cotton sheds in addition to the cotton compress company. The compress company, located near the railroad and outside of the district, is non-extant. Within the district there are three extant buildings associated with the former cotton industry and all are located on Main Street. 131 Main Street (#71) was a cotton office, 117-119 Main (#67) was a cotton office and 2 Main Street (#58) was a cotton shed. For the cultural benefit of the town there was a collegiate institute, 2 public schools, a private school, 8 churches, and an opera house.[29] The opera house at 108-116 Main Street (#66). The extant building eventually became a bank and then was sold to the City of Grenada.

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[25] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada
[26] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1886
[27] Ibid.
[28] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1892
[29] Ibid.

The growing health of the community was signified by the opening of the Grenada Bank (#24) and the increased industry which opened in these years. In 1890, the Grenada Bank opened its doors. Operated by President J.W. Griffis, the Grenada Bank was one of the most successful early banks in Mississippi. The bank began the first system of branch banking in the state, and in 1895 had resources of $233,000.[30]

The earliest recorded industries in Grenada were sawmills to provide lumber for the town. Most of these early mills were steam powered and were small operators. Due to the seasonal transportation of the Yalobusha most cut lumber was used locally and there is little record of shipping lumber on the river to other towns. [31] The coming of the railroad brought new opportunities for the creation of industry in the town. However, it was not until many years after the Civil War that the local economy had recovered to spur new businesses and enterprises.

Although outside of the district, railroad commerce brought about one of the first major industries of the town, the Grenada Oil and Compress Company in 1883. The company was incorporated with J.W. Caldwell, R.P. Lake, John Milbrun, John Powell and William McSwine as directors. The company was to process cotton into cotton seed oil and built a large factory just east of the Illinois Central railroad tracks in 1885.[32] In addition to the Compress Company, the Mississippi Cotton Oil Company also established a plant at Grenada in the late 1880s on the west side of the railroad tracks.[33]

Most residences built before 1900 were one story frame vernacular designs reflecting the Eastlake and Italianate styles. Few brick homes were constructed in these years and only a few merchants and large land owners constructed ornate homes. The majority of the larger and costlier Italianate and Queen Anne styles built in Grenada were constructed along Main and Margin Streets which are now both individual National Register districts. The Margin Street Historic District and the South Main Historic District were both added in 1998. Most commercial buildings constructed on the public square in these years were Italianate or vernacular designs with cast iron storefronts and arched windows typical of the period.[34]

Grenada Development after 1900

Grenada's fastest growth was recorded between 1900 and 1910 as the population almost doubled in this one decade. In 1900 the population was 2,568, but by 1910 the city had grown to 4,349. This rapid growth was due to the opening of new industries in the area and the overall commercial health of the community. The first large industry of the period was announced in March of 1902. This was the Ayer and Lord Tie Company which produced railroad ties. This Chicago-based company chose Grenada because of its excellent rail connections and availability of lumber. The company built their plant three miles south of Grenada and the community which

[30] Grenada Bank National Register Nomination
[31] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada
[32] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1886
[33] Ibid.
[34] Grenada Cultural Resources Survey, 1987

arose around it was called Tie Plant. The plant employed 200 to 300 men during its early years and it was the largest employer in the Grenada vicinity in the early 20th century. Other industries that opened in the early 1900s included the Grenada Oil Mill, Hornsby Lumber Mill and several other smaller mills and cotton companies. Of these the Grenada Oil Mill was the most successful. The company built a large facility on the western edge of town and was an important cotton seed mill for many years.[35]

In the downtown area new brick commercial buildings were erected along First Street, Green Street and around the public square. A second area of commercial development occurred on First Street near the depot. The downtown area was a thriving regional shopping area for northern Mississippi in these years with dozens of stores selling clothing, groceries and other merchandise. According to the 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, within the downtown area there were 7 general stores, 7 grocery stores, 3 drug stores, 7 warehouses, a lumber yard, a cotton yard, 3 furniture stores, a barbershop, a bank, 3 bakeries, a plumber, a dentist, and 2 jewelers, several offices, and 2 undertakers.[36] After 1910, the town continued to grow but at a slower pace than the previous decade. Downtown businesses thrived and many new brick and frame bungalow style homes were built in the residential areas from 1910 to 1930.[37] Agriculture and its related industries continued to be the dominant source of income for the Grenada region with cotton and corn production the most important products.

The most notable buildings constructed in the downtown area during these years were the U.S. Post Office built in 1916 and the Masonic Temple built in 1925, both of which are on the National Register. The Temple and the Post Office were built adjacent to each other on Main Street and are the best examples of the institutional Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical styles of the period. The railroad commerce continued to play a major role in the city and a new two-story brick depot was constructed by the Illinois Central Railroad around 1928.[38] Few other notable buildings were constructed during these years.

In the early 1930s, the main employer in the Grenada area continued to be the tie plant which employed 175 persons. Lumber companies and cotton oil mills continued to be large employers in the city in the 1930s. Another important industry of these years was the Real Silk Hosiery Mill opened by Grenada Industries in 1937. This factory was established on the western edge of the city and many frame homes were built for employees adjacent to the mill. This mill expanded after World War II and remains as one of the primary employers in Grenada.[39]

Another boost for the town in the 20th century was the establishment of Camp McCain in World War II several miles east of the city. Camp McCain was established in 1942 as a training camp for the U.S. Army. Many dependents and families of the troops came to Grenada to live during the war years. Two divisions were trained in Grenada for combat overseas before the camp was

[35] Hathorn, J.C., History of Grenada
[36] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1902
[37] Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Grenada, Mississippi: 1907, 1913, 1925, 1925-45+
[38] Grenada Multiple Resources Nomination
[39] Ibid.

closed in October of 1944.[40] The influx of soldiers and their families generated a need to buy more goods, thus contributing to the commerce of the area.

Since World War II, Grenada has relied on both the agricultural economy of the region and new industry for its development. Industries such as Binswanger Glass and Lyon, Inc. have located in Grenada. These businesses have also contributed to the commerce of Grenada. This was further enhanced in 1954 when the Corps of Engineers constructed the Grenada Dam to the northeast of the city and formed Grenada Lake. This $31,000,000 project brought flood control to the town and provides recreational use for the region.[41] With more businesses moving to Grenada and additional recreational outlets available, Grenada has continued to attract residents to the area and continues to hold onto a viable piece of market commerce.

By 1960, the original 1884 courthouse was considered outdated and was razed. A new two-story brick courthouse building was constructed on its site in 1961. The construction of Interstate 55 to the west of Grenada caused new commercial expansion in this area of the city, and new subdivisions have been built in the south and west sectors of the city. Today, Grenada is a growing community with a population of 13,000, according to the 2010 census.[42]

In 1997 a survey of the historic residential areas, and some commercial areas, of Grenada led to the creation of two residential historic districts being added to the National Register in 1998. The Main Historic District and the Margin Street Historic Districts are comprised of all residential buildings. The proposed downtown district is mainly commercial buildings with only four residential buildings. Grenada is the largest city in the county and has the largest number of extant historic buildings, both residential and commercial. Other towns in the county are much smaller than Grenada and have small business districts.

As with a lot of towns in Mississippi, the decline of the downtown area was brought about through a combination of factors. Interstates cut through the countryside allowed for more transportation of commercial goods and for travel. This took business from other areas. Businesses began to move closer to the interstate looking to attract more customers. Grenada was no different.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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[40] Ibid.
[41] Ibid.
[42] 2010 U.S. Census.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__X_ 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:

__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
__X_ Local government

____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____Approx. 30 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

See continuation sheet

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The Grenada Downtown Historic District is an irregularly shaped polygon bounded by a line that begins at the northwest corner of the intersection of Pearl Street and Green Street and runs east along Pearl Street until it intersects with Church Street and at the northeast intersection the lines turns south. The line runs south until it intersects with the north lot line of the properties in the 300block of First Street where the line turns east. The line runs to the east along the north lot lines until it crosses S. Mound Street, where it turns north until it reaches the north lot line of the property 404 First Street, where it turns east. The line follows the north lot line of that lot until it reaches the east lot l8ine, where the line turns south. The line runs south until it reaches the south lot lines of the lots facing north in the 400 block of First Street, where the line turns west. The line runs until it intersects S. Mound Street, where it turns south. The line runs south along S. Mound Street until it reaches the south lot line of the lot at 327 Second Street, where it turns west. The line follows the south lot lines on the lots facing north on Second Street until it intersects with S. Main Street, where it turns south. The line runs south along S. Main Street until it reaches the intersection with Third Street, where it turns west. The line runs west until it reaches the west lot lines of the lots in the 200 block of S. Main Street, where it turns north. The line follows the west boundaries of the lots facing east on S. Main Street until it intersects with Second Street, where it turns west. The lines west along Second Street and South Street until it intersects with S. Lynch Street where it turns north. The line runs north until it intersects with Union Street, where it turns east. The line runs east along Union Street and the north lot line of the lot at 141 Doak Street until it intersects with Doak Street, where it turns north. The line runs north until it intersects with the north side of the parking lot north of the Grenada County Courthouse, where it turns east. The line runs east until it intersects with Green Street, where it turns north. The line runs north along Green Street until it reaches the point of the beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the commercial and institutional core of the City of Grenada that contains the highest concentration of historically significant commercial buildings in the city.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tricia Nelson, Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street & number: P.O. Box 995
city or town: Crystal Springs state: MS zip 39059
code: _____
e-mail LMNelson10@aol.com

telephone: 601-941-3182
date: April 23, 2014

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.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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: Grenada Downtown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Grenada

County: Grenada State: Mississippi

Photographer: Tricia Nelson

Date Photographed: December 2013 & January 2014

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

1 of 21: Streetscape, Public Square

2 of 21: Streetscape, First Street, looking SE

3 of 21: 307 – 321 First Street

4 of 21: Vacant Buildings, 300 Block First Street

5 of 21: 120 Green Street

6 of 21: 125 Green Street

7 of 21: First & Green, 97 First Street

8 of 21: 224 First Street

9 of 21: 334 First Street

10 of 21: Art Moderne, 415 First Street

11 of 21: Coca-Cola Bottling, 7 North Main Street

12 of 21: AT & T Building, 404 First Street

13 of 21: Defenbaugh Finance, 227 – 237 Main Street

14 of 21: Grenada County Courthouse, 59 Green Street

15 of 21: Four-Square Residential, 160 Doak Street

16 of 21: Presbyterian Church, 92 Second Street

17 of 21: Methodist Church, 161 Line Street

18 of 21: Central Baptist Church, 327 Second Street

19 of 21: Grenada Bank, 223 First Street

20 of 21: U.S. Post Office, 178 Main Street

21 of 21: Masonic Temple, 210 South Main 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.).

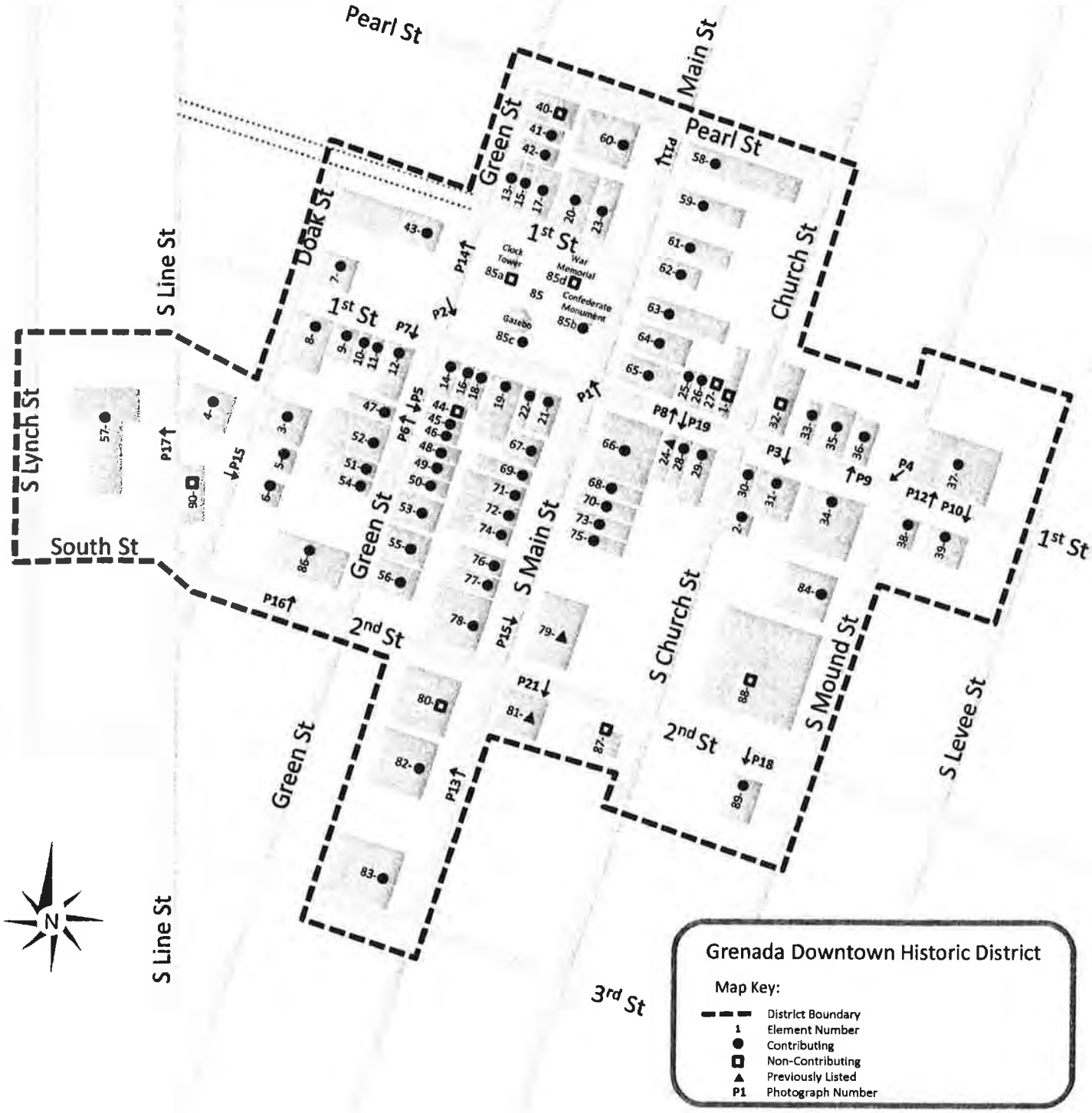
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WG 84

1. Latitude:	33.789444	Longitude:	-89.806667
2. Latitude:	33.805556	Longitude:	-89.808333
3. Latitude:	33.787500	Longitude:	-89.823611
4. Latitude:	33.791944	Longitude:	-89.825000
5. Latitude:	33.791111	Longitude:	-89.814722
6. Latitude:	33.778056	Longitude:	-89.811389
7. Latitude:	33.794167	Longitude:	-89.818611
8. Latitude:	33.788611	Longitude:	-89.825000
9. Latitude:	33.808056	Longitude:	-89.812222
10. Latitude:	33.789167	Longitude:	-89.803889

Point 1
Point 2
Point 3
Point 4
Point 5
Point 6
Point 7
Point 8
Point 9
Point 10
Google earth


Pearl St
Main St
Pearl St
Green St
Oak St
1st St
Clock Tower
85a
War Memorial
85d
85
Confederate Monument
85b
Gazebo
85c
Church St
S Line St
1st St
S Lynch St
South St
Green St
S Main St
S Church St
S Mound St
1st St
2nd St
2nd St
Green St
S Levee St
3rd St
S Line St
N
Grenada Downtown Historic District
Map Key:
District Boundary
Element Number
Contributing
Non-Contributing
Previously Listed
P1 Photograph Number

STATS
Showoff STUDIO & DAY SPA
DYRE-KENT
Town Square Gifts
ups

MARASCALCO'S
Clothing

MARASCALCO'S
Clothing

20
GMC
Jeep
LIBERTY

NAVOX
URNITURE
RW
RW

First & Green

KEETON
And
EMBRY
ATTORNEYS
AT
LAW
228
SUTHERLAND
ENGINEERING

415

Donna's
ANTIQUES
and GIFTS

at&t
404

Seasons Greetings
DEFENBAUGH & COMPANY
LOANS
Personal Loans
Second Mortgages
First Mortgages
Home Remodeling
All Types of Financing
OFFICE SPACE
FOR
RENT
OR
LEASE
PROFESSIONAL BLDG.
Patricia's
Rainbow
Colors
Florist
Gift Shop
Open House
Closed

GRENADA
COUNTY
COURTHOUSE
15
MINUTE
PARKING
15
MINUTE
PARKING
15
MINUTE
PARKING
15
MINUTE
PARKING

160

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH
EST. 1835

CENTRAL BAPTIST
CHURCH

237
223
MUSEUM
HOURS

178

MASONIC TEMPLE
MAIN ST