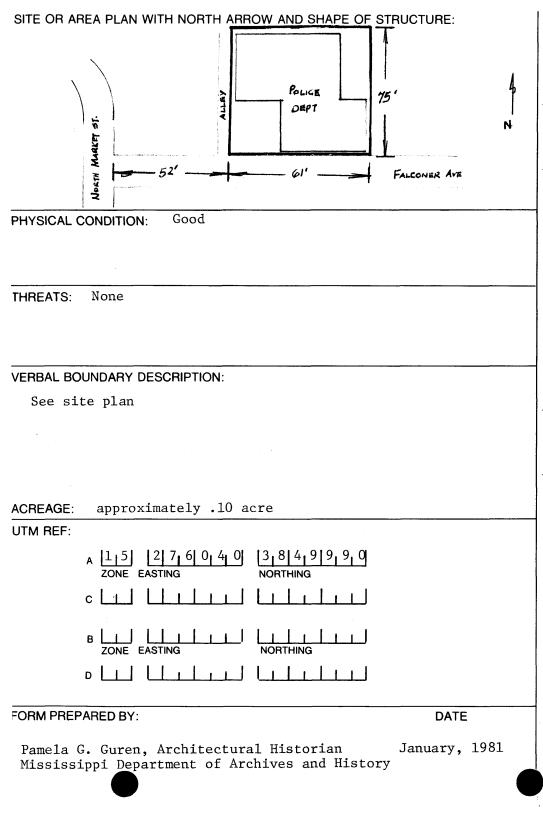


	the second se		
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:	NAME: Holly Springs Police Department (Old Water- and Electric Light Plant) STREET NO: 140 East Falconer Avenue		
The Holly Springs Police Department building (Old Waterworks and Electric			
Light Plant) is a single-story brick building. Well-defined brick piers di- vide the three-bay facade and north elevation. The round arch windows	TOWN/VIC: Holly Springs		
feature sandstone imposts. The cornice line is enriched with brick corbellin	COUNTY: Marshall g.		
	BLOCK/LOT:		
	PRESENT OWNER: City of Holly Springs ADDRESS Holly Springs, Mississippi		
	PRESENT USE: Police Department Headquarters		
	FORMER USE: Water Works and Electric Plant		
	DATE: 1897-1898		
ALTERATIONS: Rectangular plate-glass window installed in central bay of the	STYLE: Panel Brick		
ALTERATIONS: Rectangular place-glass window installed in central bay of the facade. Other windows on west elevation bricked in.	ARCH/BUILDER: Guild and Co., Contractors		
	Chattanooga, Tenn. SOURCE OF DATE: Cornerstone		
OUTBUILDINGS: Police Department linked to Fire Department garage by a small	The South Reporter, 21 July 1898		
single-story flat-roof brick building, ca. 1950.	ENVIRONMENT: Commercial		
	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE		
LANDSCAPE FEATURES: Overlooks Spring Hollow Park, an old Chichasaw campsite	NEIGHBORHOOD		
first cleared and replanted in 1897-98.	LOCAL 🗸 STATE		
	NATIONAL		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:	PHOTOS		
The Holly Springs Police Department occupies a building constructed in 1897-			
98 to house Holly Springs' first water and electric plant. Efforts to pro-			
mote the installation of a town waterworks,one of the first in the state, were initiated in early 1897 as part of a plan to attract new industries to			
Holly Springs. It was also suggested that the citywide water system would			
reduce fire insurance rates by as much as forty percent. (South Reporter, 11 February 1897). By March, 1897, the city council had decided to combine			
the waterworks with an electric plant because "it was demonstrated that			
waterworks alone might not be self-sustaining, but in connection with an			
electric plant, the two would not only pay the expense of operating, but the interest on the bonds, and a clear profit of over \$1,000 to the city. (South			
Reporter, 25 March 1897).			
to the standard of the standard of the			
After several months of surveying and inspecting waterworks plants in the	NEG. #		



CONTINUATION: towns of Granada, Jackson, Water Valley and West Point, the city council proposed "an ordinance for the purpose of securing waterworks and electricity" and the sale of \$43,00 in city bonds for that purpose. It was overwhelmingly approve by the city's voters on 12 August 1897 (Holly Springs Report er, 12 August 1897). In September, after a long debate about the location of the proposed power plant, the Falconer Avenue site was selected. At the same time, improvements to nearby Spring Hollow Park were approved and initiated (South Reporter, 23 September 1897).

Despite the 1897 date inscribed on its cornerstone, the contract for the new waterworks plant was not let to Guild and Co until March, 1898 (South Reporter, 31 March 1898). Work on the building began in July shortly after the old Market House was demolished (South Reporter, 21 July 1898). Work on the plant progressed rapidly and by March, 1899, the first electri lights illuminated the city (30 March 1899).

Completion of the waterworks, however, was neither smooth nor swift. Well diggers contracted to dig the artesian wells encountered innumerable obstacles in their quest for water, requiring the drilling of several wells and the sale of an additional \$18,000 in bonds to finance the operation (South Reporter, 15 April 1899). By June 1899, however, an abundant supply of water had been located, a network of pipes had been laid throughout the city and the first one hundred households in Holly Springs were served with running water (South Reporter, 29 June 1899). FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR	HCRS	USE	ONLY		
RECE	EIVED				
n A TI	C CAITI	COCO			
DAH	e enti	ERED		an a she	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE

PAGE 47

7 - DESCRIPTION

- 290) Sailor House. (corner, Compress Street). One-and-one-half-story flanking-gable brick residence finished with stucco scored to immitate stone. Three-bay hiproof porch supported by turned posts. Interior end chimneys. 1859. Gutted by fire, ca. 1975. Restoration in progress, 1980. (P)
- 291) Federal Compress Office. (corner, Compress Street). One-and-one-half-story gablefront office. Two-bay shed-roof porch supported by turned posts. Two-bay shed added to north elevation. Ca. 1920. (C)
- 292) Single-story flanking-gable frame saddlebag residence. Four-bay shed-roof porch supported by turned posts with spool-and-spindle brackets. Rural vernacular folk cottage, 1859. (C)
- 293) Holland House-Illinois Central Section House. One-and-one-half-story flankinggable frame residence. Three-bay undercut gallery. Interior end chimneys. Greek Revival, 1859. (P)
- 294) Single-story pyramidal-roof frame residence. Two-bay undercut gallery supported by square posts. Exposed rafters. Rural vernacular folk cottage, 1930. (C)



HISTORIC RESOURCES OF HOLLY SPRINGS Holly Springs, Marshall County, Mississippi Mrs. R. L. Wyatt - March, 1980 Marshall County Historical Society Holly Springs, Mississippi 38635

Holly Springs Police Department (Old Water and Electric Light Company). Falconer Avenue

Photo #62.