UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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		See 3.5		* * ***	

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NAME	TYPE ALL ENTRIES (
HISTORIC				
AND/OR COMMON	olly Springs Courthous	e Square Historic	District	
LOCATION	I			
STREET & NUMBER	U.S. 78			
			NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	11 C		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ІСТ
STATE	olly Springs	VICINITY OF CODE	First COUNTY	CODE
	lssissippi	28	Marshall	93
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
X DISTRICT	PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	<u>Х_вотн</u>	X WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	X_RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	XGOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		N0	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	FPROPERTY	<u></u>		
NAME				
STREET & NUMBER	Iultiple Ownership			
CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	STATE	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR			
COURTHOUSE,	Office of the C			
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,				
STREET & NUMBER			······································	<u> </u>
	Courthouse Squa	re		
CITY, TOWN	Holly Springs		state Mississipp	i 38635
DEDDECEN				1 30035
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEIS		
TÎTLE	vide Survey of Histori	a Sites		
DATE				
1979		FEDERAL	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Mississippi Departmen	t of Archives and	History	
CITY, TOWN	Jackson		STATE	
	Jackson		Mississipp	1

7' DESCRIPTION

CONDIT	ION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE									
EXCELLENT	X_DETERIORATED	X_UNALTERED	\underline{X} original site									
	RUINS	X_ALTERED	MOVED DATE									
	UNEXPOSED											

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Sloping gently down to the west, the Holly Springs Courthouse Square Historic District comprises the commercially developed center of Holly Springs (pop. 5,728), the seat of Marshall County, Mississippi. The identity of the district is derived from the intersection of two east-west and two north-south streets around a central courthouse square. The outer square is bisected by a central north-south street (Center Street), a configuration which provides a strong visual axis for the courthouse (inner) square.

Buildings on the square are representative of typical nineteenth-century revival styles of architecture: the earliest, transitional Late-Federal-Greek Revival row buildings (nos. 14,25), date from the 1837 incorporation of the town, as do two frame (nos. 12, 32) and two brick structures (nos. 11,29). The more picturesque Romanesque, Renaissance, and High Victorian-Italianate revival modes, characteristic of the post-Civil War building boom, are the most common stylistic influences on the square. The structures also possesses interesting similarities in plan and elevation, such as central storefront entrance stairs to second-floor halls and offices (nos. 6,13,55). The application of limestone veneer clearly distinguishes the Beaux Arts influence evident in the design of the two banks (nos. 2,41). Colonial and Neo-Classical revival modes are used successfully to establish a monumental quality for the city hall and the county courthouse (nos. 1,31).

The structural density of the district has remained constant since the earliest development period of the town, from 1835 to 1860. At that time buildings typically consisted of Late-Federal-Greek Revival flanking-gable brick structures, such as the extant grouping on the south side of the square (no. 14). Prolonged skirmishes from 1862 to 1864 during the Civil War caused the burning and destruction of all buildings on the east side of the square, and considerable damage on the north and west sides, culminating in the incineration of the courthouse by Union soldiers in 1864. Following the Reconstruction era, new growth and prosperity was reflected once again with the construction of a new courthouse and several two-story brick row buildings decorated with stamped-metal window cornices and imposing roof parapets (nos. 6,7,13,38,40,54,55). The cross-axial emphasis of the courthouse was improved by the inclusion of a ground-floor north-south walk-through; new storefronts restored the scale and rhythm of the four sides and provided added textural interest.

Today the focus of commerce and civic affairs in Holly Springs remains on the square, though the physical condition of most structures in the vicinity has greatly deteriorated over the past forty years. Restoration projects have been undertaken recently at the Seale Drug Company (no. 57), and along a portion of building no. 58. Restoration plans are now underway for the Marshall County Courthouse. During the 1960s a continuous line of metal storefront canopies was installed around the entire square as part of an urban renewal project. While the canopies detract from the architectural integrity of individual buildings, the historical presence of their frame counterparts on the square after 1870 is documented in nineteenth-century photographs.

The cohesiveness of the district is evidenced by the existence of only one vacant lot (no. 59) and six incompatible intrusions. District boundaries correspond roughly with the overall limits of the central business district. Of the fifty-nine structures in the district, all are commercial with the exception of one residence (no. 45), one church (no. 30), and two civic buildings (nos. 1,31).



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	$\underline{X}_{COMMUNITY}$ planning	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	X_MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>(</u> 1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>C</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

5

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Holly Springs Courthouse Square Historic District comprises a group of commercial buildings possessing considerable architectural and historical significance for the state of Mississippi. The variety of architectural styles corresponding with the town's most important development periods are represented in the district, thereby forming a microcosmic representation of the town.

By 1836, a year before the town's incorporation, a public square was planned and laid out one block west of Spring Street, site of the earliest commercial activity during the settlement period of the town, between 1830 and 1835 (William Baskerville Hamilton, "Holly Springs, Miss., to the Year 1878," M.A. thesis, University of Mississippi, 1931, p. 30). After the construction of a courthouse (1837) and surrounding commercial row buildings, the square served as a public meeting place for the town and county. In 1846 the square was designated the recruiting and assembly point for volunteers later known as the Marshall Guard, a militia which served in the Mexican War (Hamilton, p. 30).

After its seizure during the Civil War by Union forces Holly Springs was used as a base of operation by General Grant, upon whose departure for the march on Vicksburg in December, 1862, Confederate General Van Dorn raided the town, capturing and destroying Union munitions. The old Masonic Hall on the courthouse square (site of building no. 4), used by Union troops for storage of high explosives, was exploded during the raid. In 1864, following the recapture of Holly Springs by Union troops, Union soldiers who were imprisoned in the courthouse by their own officers set fire to the courthouse belltower and the entire structure was burned. Political and social conflicts continued during the era of Reconstruction and were manifested on the square. Writing seventy-five years later, a local partisan historian recorded:

Between the carpetbaggers, the collaborating scallawags and the ignorant freedmen so easily swayed by them, the Democratic patriots of the town were hard put to salvage white supremacy from the chaos. Torchlight parades by freedmen and their carpetbag advisors began and ended here on the lawn. Race riots were organized and thwarted by opposing factions; silent, white-robed Klansmen sent terror to many a traitor heart on the public square and the Court House was the scene of the ultimate return of white rule when the Democrats triumphed in the election of 1875 (Olga Reed Pruitt, <u>It Happened Here</u> [Holly Springs: South Reporter Printing Company, 1950], p. 9).

An intense rebuilding period on the square during the 1870s was coupled with renewed commerce and the exchange of agricultural commodities, specifically cotton, brokers for which still remain in operation on the square (nos. 16,26). The benign neglect of

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

De Bow, J.D.B., ed. <u>De Bow's Review</u>. New Orleans, 1859.

Hamilton, William Baskerville. "Holly Springs, Miss., to the Year 1878," M.A. thesis, University of Mississippi, 1931.

Pruitt, Olga Reed. <u>It Happened Here</u>. Holly Springs: South Reporter Printing Company, 1950.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 16

UTM NOT VERIFIED

QUADRANGLE NAME Holly Springs, Miss.	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
UTM REFERENCES	QUADRANGLE SCALE
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GLI LIIIIIII	
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	
See boundary line on enclosed lot li	ne map.
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE	COUNTY CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
11 - C		v		

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jack A. Gold, Architectural Historian	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Mississippi Department of Archives and History	October, 1979
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
P. O. Box 571	(601) 354-7326
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Jackson	Mississippi 39205

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL	STATE X	LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	h		
TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer	DATE	October 18,	1979
FOR NPS USE ONLY LHEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER			
		1/20/80	
ATTEST: UND A ANMI	DATE	1/15/80	
CHIEF OF REDISTRATION		1 1	

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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ITEM NUMBER CONTINUATION SHEET PAGE 4 4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY Bank of Holly Springs Lloyd Chatham 114-A South Memphis Street 4115 Chulahoma Avenue Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Fred Belk, Jr. City of Holly Springs 429 College Street 160 South Memphis Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Burt Bonds Mrs. D. B. Cochran Bonds Realty Company 3765 Clubland Trail 103-B Market Street Marietta, Ga. 30062 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Cecil Cottrell Mrs. S. F. Brittenum Cottrell Avenue 100 North Randolph Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Mrs. Charles N. Dean. Sr. John Brown 212 Spring Street 709 College Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Ralph Doxey Mrs. W. C. Brown 4115 Chulahoma Avenue 706 College Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 First Presbyterian Church Charles Buford c/o Board of Trustees 307 Van Dorn Avenue 164 South Memphis Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Julius Buford Frank W. Fitzgerald, Jr. 307 Van Dorn Avenue Country Club Road Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Gary Burdett Lincoln Freeman Van Dorn Avenue 111 North Memphis Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Mrs. Francis Cassanova Jerry S. Gibson P. O. Box 338 205 Gaines Street Rolling Fork, Miss. 39159 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635

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ITEM NUMBER CONTINUATION SHEET 4 PAGE 2 4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY W. H. Gibson Michael L. Kemp 205 Gaines Street Kemp Building Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 200 College Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Constance Golden 523 Randolph Street William G. Kemp Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Kemp Building 200 College Street Edwin Greene Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 East Boundary Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 John L. Kennedy 114 College Street Dr. J. A. Hale Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 240 Maury Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Knights of Pythias 110 South Memphis Street T. C. Harviel Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 501 Chulahoma Avenue Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Elton McIntosh 202 North Randolph Street Fred B. Hensley Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 South Center Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Mrs. Elton McIntosh 202 North Randolph Street Frank Hopkins Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 c/o Ben Franklin Dept. Store 107 Market Street Joe McNulty Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 506 Chulahoma Avenue Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Mrs. Joel Howell 523 Randolph Street Marshall County Board of Supervisors Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Marshall' County Courthouse Courthouse Square Sidney L. Hurdle Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 302 Briarwood Drive Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Merchants and Farmers Bank Holly Springs Branch Walker Hurdle Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Cedar Hills Drive Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Graham Miller 615 Woodland Heights Holly Springs, Miss. 38635

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ITEM NUMBER CONTINUATION SHEET PAGE 4 3 4 - OWNER OF PROPERTY William Minor Mrs. W. C. Sanduskey Hwy. 7 North Walthall Street Holly Springs, Miss 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 F. L. Moore Ben W. Seale 415 North Chesterman Highland Terrace Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Dr. H. S. Phillips Robert A. Seale, III 404 Chulahoma Avenue Highland Terrace Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Ed Rather Shep Smith Highland Terrace 304 North Randolph Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 George Rather Jean M. Stone Tyson Apartments 2653 12 Mile Road 401 Van Dorn Avenue Berkley, Michigan 48072 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Thomas H. Stubbs Mrs. H. H. Rather, Sr. 103 College Street 101 Chulahoma Avenue Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Curtis J. Talley Hugh Rather Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 610 Woodland Heights Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 United States Postal Service United States Government Edith M. Ray Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 920 South Main Street Covington, Tenn. 38019 Walter Utley 300 Van Dorn Avenue Victor Roberts Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Route 4, Box 59 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Senator George Yarbrough Holly Springs Publishing Company Scott Robinson 157 South Center Street 500 Randolph Street Holly Springs, Miss. 38635 Holly Springs, Miss. 38635

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PAGE 4

7 - DESCRIPTION

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

Street addresses are according to the street numbering plan to go into effect January 1, 1980.

Marshall County Courthouse, Courthouse Square. Three-story H-plan brick structure with identical north and south facades consisting of a central recessed section with pedimented portico supported by a rusticated stone arcade. A central roof belvedere features slender semicircular-arched ventilators surmounted by an intersecting cylindrical cap. Two identical polygonal frame gazebos are located near the northeast and southwest corners of the courthouse. Shaded grounds are landscaped with American basswood, European linden, pecan, magnolia grandiflora, magnolia soulangeana, elm, dogwood, horse chestnut, gingko, and cedrus deodora. Site of first courthouse (frame) built 1837, burned 1864 by Union troops. Present building constructed 1870-72 in the Italianate style with slender semicircular-arched windows and heavy bracketed roof cornice. Renovation and expansion of the structure, 1926, consisted of the addition of east and west wings and the application of Colonial Revival details such as rectangular fenestration.

East of Courthouse Square

- 2. Merchants & Farmers Bank, 103A Market St. Two-story three-by-five-bay brick commercial building with a pilastered and pedimented limestone veneer applied to facade. Prominent streetcorner location. Beaux Arts influence, ca. 1910.
- 3. Craft and Wynne Insurance, Bonds Realty Co.; 103B Market St. Two-story threebay brick commercial building with limestone veneer on facade. Nineteenthcentury commercial style, ca. 1870; remodeled ca. 1910.
- 4. Ben Franklin Discount Store, Bufords Furniture Co.; 107, 109 Market St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- 5. Bufords Furniture Co., King Fashion Furniture; 111, 115 Market St. Two-story six-bay brick commercial building. Semicircular-arch windows feature brick voussoirs; prominent roof parapet with blind arcade. Romanesque Revival, ca. 1870.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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7 - DESCRIPTION

- 6. Booker Hardware, Linwoods [women's apparel]; 119, 125 Market St. Two-story seven-bay brick commercial building. Segmental-arch windows feature brick relieving arches; semicircular-arch window in central bay situated above entrance door and stair to second-floor hall and offices. Storefronts intact with pilastered cast-iron columns. Roof parapet features corbel tables and blind panels. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1870.
- 7. Linwoods [women's apparel], 125 Market St. Two-story three-bay stuccoedbrick commercial building. Stamped-metal floriated window cornices on second floor. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1875.

South of Courthouse Square

- 8. Levy Building, 160 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story seven-bay brick commercial building with stone roof cornice. Early twentieth-century commercial style, ca. 1910.
- 9. Tyson Drug Co. (formerly People's Bank), 145 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story eight-bysix-bay brick commercial building. Segmental-arch windows feature brick relieving arches; dentiled roof cornice surmounted by parapet with dentiled cornice. Prominent streetcorner location. Projecting circular bay emphasized by notched corner entrance supported by rough-hewn ashlar-masonry column with Corinthian capital. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1860.
- Cooperative Extension Service, 205 Market St. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building. Central entrance trimmed with pilasters and an entablature. Colonial Revival, 1920.
- 11. Family Clinic of Chiropractic, 150 Market St. One-story two-bay flanking-gable brick commercial building. Shed porch with square posts added ca. 1880. Greek Revival, ca. 1840.
- 12. H. S. Phillips, physician; Herbert S. Phillips, Jr., attorney; 154 Market St. One-story three-by-two-bay brick commercial building with segmental-arch windows. Nineteenth-century commercial style, ca. 1885. Flanking-gable frame ell (formerly a residence) attached on rear featuring symmetrical architrave trim with corner blocks around paneled entrance door with transom. Greek Revival, ca. 1840.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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- 13. City Cafe; George H. Rather, attorney; Mobley's Fabric Center; 135, 133B, 133A Van Dorn Ave. Seven-by-eight-bay brick commercial building. Segmental-arch windows feature brick relieving arches; a semicircular-arch window in central bay situated above entrance door and stair to second-floor hall and offices. Rhythm of storefront window bays intact. Roof parapet features corbel tables and blind panels. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1870.
- 14. Merle Norman Cosmetics, Tharpe Watch and Jewelry Repair, State Farm Insurance, City Barber Shop, Johnson's Fabric Center and Children's Shop; 131B, 131A, 129B, 129A, 127 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story seven-bay flanking-gable (extant only on first two bays) brick commercial building. Roof cornice is dentiled with parapets on gable ends and along the facade of last five bays. Original oversized three-bay segmental-arch storefront intact along the central bays of the facade. Late-Federal-Greek Revival, ca. 1837.
- Ron's Music Center, 125 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story two-by-two-bay stuccoed-brick commercial building with dentiled roof cornice, parapet, and segmental-arch windows. Prominent streetcorner location. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1870.
- Yarbrough and Allen Cotton Co., 155 S. Center St. One-story six-bay brick commercial building with sawtooth roof cornice and segmental-arch windows. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1880.
- 17. The South Reporter, 157 S. Center St. Marginal significance; see below.
- Burdett's Cleaners, 165 S. Center St. One-story nine-bay brick commercial building. Roof parapet features corbel table with central gable. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1880.
- 19. Holly Springs Electric Company (old Coca-Cola Company plant), 170 S. Center St. Two-story four-bay brick commercial building with one-story three-bay brick addition (ca. 1950) along north elevation. Early-twentieth-century commercial style, ca. 1920.
- 20. Graham's Department Store, 160 S. Center St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- Frisco Cafe, 150 S. Center St. One-story eight-bay brick commercial building with segmental-arch windows, corbel tables, and dentiled roof cornice. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1880.

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- 22. Gulf Finance Corporation, 115 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story three-by-three-bay brick commercial building with (bricked) segmental-arch windows, cast-iron storefront columns, and dentiled roof cornice. Prominent streetcorner location. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1875.
- 23. Holly Springs Bargain Center, 111 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building. Segmental-arch windows featuring dentiled hood molds are surmounted by a dentiled, paneled, and ribbed roof parapet. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1890.
- 24. Holly Springs Bargain Center, 111 Van Dorn Ave. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building. Semicircular-arch windows with ribbed hood molds. Blind pediment is centered on facade below dentiled roof parapet. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1885.
- Cottrell's Store, 109 Van Dorn Ave. Three-bay flanking-gable brick commercial building. Semicircular entrance door intact on first floor. Late-Federal-Greek Revival, ca. 1837.
- 26. D. Shep Smith Cotton Co., Kohn and Co. Commodity Futures Specialists; 107A, 107B Van Dorn Ave. Two-story stuccoed brick commercial building. Three-bay store-front intact with cast-iron columns. Building ends are emphasized by two corner buttresses rising between a central pedimented section above second-floor windows. Eclectic Revival, ca. 1900.
- 27. Mississippi Realty Service (formerly Athey Drugstore), 105 Van Dorn Ave. Twostory four-by-six-bay brick commercial building. Storefront intact with window and door transoms, sloped roof parapet. Prominent streetcorner location. Nineteenth-century commercial style, ca. 1870.
- 28. O. K. Tire Store, 159 S. Memphis St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- 29. Bell Book and Candle Gift Shop (formerly Yellow Fever House, U.S. Land Office), 104 E. Gholson Ave. One-story three-bay flanking-gable brick building with dentiled segmental-arch brick window cornices on facade. Greek Revival, 1836.

West of Courthouse Square

30. First Presbyterian Church, 164 S. Memphis St. Two-and-a-half-story gable-front sanctuary featuring recessed central tower (spire no longer extant) with stepped polygonal buttresses, flanked by polygonal towers at building corners. Semicircular fenestration enriched with cast-iron hood molds with corbel stops, and a

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decorated ogee arch set above double-leafed entrance door. Romanesque Revival, 1860. Church offices annex situated west of sanctuary, ca. 1960.

- 31. City Hall, 160 S. Memphis St. Two-story three-bay brick civic building trimmed with a full entablature, pilasters, and central pediment supported by Ionic columns. Neo-Classical Revival, ca. 1910.
- 32. Oxford Production Credit Association (formerly the original First Presbyterian Church), 154 S. Memphis St. One-story two-by-four-bay gable-front frame commercial building with flanking-gable rear ell. Heavy roof cornice enriched with dentils and pilaster strips (added ca. 1970). Greek Revival, 1837.
- 33. J. A. Hale, dentist; J. A. Hale Antique Shop (formerly Lippencott Book Store), 152A, 152B S. Memphis St. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building with segmental-arch windows and central entrance. Nineteenth-century-commercial style, 1866.
- 34. Walker's Barber Shop, 148 S. Memphis St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- 35. Miller's Department Store (formerly the second structure housing First Presbyterian Church), 144 S. Memphis St. Two-story gable-front brick commercial building. Pilastered south (side) elevation is only extant exterior wall featuring original detail from earlier Greek Revival sanctuary (1848); Renaissance Revival-style facade with rectangular windows and floriated stamped-metal cornices applied ca. 1870. Storefront altered ca. 1960 with plate glass; north elevation rebuilt in 1978 after collapse. Prominent streetcorner location.
- 36. Doxey Building, 128A-D S. Memphis St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- 37. Sears Roebuck & Co., 124 S. Memphis St. Incompatible intrusion; see below.
- 38. Bottom Dollar Discount Store, 122 S. Memphis St. Two-story four-bay brick commercial building. Rectangular fenestration enriched with stamped-metal floriated cornices. Multiple dentiled tables along roofline are surmounted by a blind-paneled and dentiled roof cornice. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1875.
- 39. Gibson Brothers Auto Parts, 118 S. Memphis St. Two-story three-bay stuccoedbrick commercial building. Rectangular fenestration enriched with stampedmetal floriated cornices set below pedimented roof parapet. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1890.

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- 40. Moore's Clover Farm Grocery, 116 S. Memphis St. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building. Rectangular fenestration enriched with stamped-metal floriated cornices surmounted by dentiled roof parapet with blind arcade. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1875.
- 41. Fant, Crutcher, Moore and Spencer, attorneys; Bank of Holly Springs; 114B, 114A S. Memphis St. Two-story two-bay brick commercial building with limestone veneer scored as ashlar masonry. Bank entrance set beneath two-story semicircular-arch flanked by fluted Ionic columns on pedestals supporting full entablature and garlanded frieze. Beaux Art Classicism, ca. 1910.
- 42. William F. Moore, Jr., certified public accountant; 112 S. Memphis St. One-story two-bay flanking-gable frame commercial building with aluminum siding. Structure set back approximately fifty feet from street behind trees. Astylar, ca. 1940.
- 43. Bryant and Reaves, Inc. [auto parts], 110 S. Memphis St. Two-story six-by-six-bay brick commercial building. Fenestration features semicircular-arch windows emphasized by heavy archivolt trim and pilaster strips, surmounted by a blindarcaded roof cornice. Romanesque Revival, ca. 1860.
- 44. U.S. Post Office, 110 N. Memphis St. Two-story three-by-one-bay stuccoed-brick building with one-story three-bay addition west. The two window bays on first floor set in semicircular-arch recesses, and flank prominent frontispiece entrance with multipaned side lights and transom. Neo-Classical Revival, 1926.

North of Courthouse Square

- 45. Suavatooky [vacant residence], 145 N. Memphis St. Single-story five-bay stuccoedbrick residence with pedimented frame portico on facade. Raised-basement plan with flanking-gable roof and interior end chimneys. Greek Revival, 1838.
- 46. George Forrester Service Station, 129 N. Memphis St. Marginal significance; see below.
- 47. Hotel Freeman and Restaurant, 127 N. Memphis St. Two-story five-by-five-bay stuccoed-brick commercial building with segmental-arch windows. Nineteenth-century commercial style, ca. 1880.
- 48. J. F. Brittenum & Son Funeral Home, 125 N. Memphis St. Marginal significance; see below.

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- 49. The Haba Grill, 115 N. Memphis St. Two-story single-bay brick commercial building. Free-standing neon sign beside facade. Astylar, 1940.
- 50. Manny Burch Real Estate (also known as the First State Bank Building), 104A College St. Two-story two-by-seven-bay brick commercial building. Fenestration on twobay facade altered with square aluminum windows; extant windows along west elevation feature segmental arches with hood molds. Prominent streetcorner location. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1875.
- 51. Stubbs Department Store, 106 College St. Two-story two-bay brick commercial building. Windows bricked on facade; storefront altered. Nineteenth-century commercial, ca. 1880.
- 52. Quality Drugs (formerly the Holly Movie Theatre), 108 College St. Two-story three-bay stuccoed-brick commercial building. Symmetrical horizontal-and verticalribbed patterns on blank wall facade. Art Deco, ca. 1930.
- 53. Cato [women's apparel], 112 College St. Single-story three-bay brick commercial building with decorative cast-iron ventilator panels and dentiled cornice. Latenineteenth-century commercial style, ca. 1890.
- 54. John L. Kennedy, attorney; 114 College St. Two-story three-by-six-bay brick commercial building with semicircular-arch windows decorated with stamped-metal archivolt trim with keystones. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1875.
- 55. Corner Package Store [liquor], North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, Margie's Fabrics, Kenwin [women's apparel], Barretts [vacant store]; 120-128 College St. Two-story fourteen-bay brick commercial building. Rhythm of facade defined by central semicircular-arch window between two seven-bay sections. Central window corresponds with storefront entrance stair to second-floor hall and offices. Feneestration enriched by stamped-metal cornices. Prominent dentiled roof cornice surmounted by blind-paneled and arcaded parapet. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1870.
- 56. Wigs, Holly Springs Printing Co.; 130 College St. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building with semicircular-arch fenestration and brick relieving arches. Dentiled roof cornice and blind-paneled dentiled parapet. Renaissance Revival, ca. 1870.
- 57. Seale Drug Co., Inc.; 132 College St. Two-story three-bay brick commercial building with dentiled roof cornice. Segmental-arch windows feature hood molds with corbel stops. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1865.

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- 58. Federal Land Bank, Curts [men's apparel], F. L. Moore Cash Grocery, Tony's T.V., Huggies Shoe Shop and Shine; 148-156 College St. Single-story fourteen-bay brick commercial building. Three-bay and (one) five-bay storefronts feature segmental-arch entrance doors and windows with brick relieving arches. High Victorian Italianate, ca. 1865.
- 59. Vacant lot (formerly the site of Van Dorn Hotel Annex, demolished in August, 1979), 158A College St. Formerly two-and-a-half-story three-bay pyramidal-roof brick building. Colonial Revival, ca. 1910.
- Fred Belk, Jr., attorney (formerly the Van Dorn Hotel); 158B College St. Two-anda-half-story three-bay pyramidal-roof brick building. First-floor porch supported by square brick columns; extended, bracketed roof cornice. Colonial Revival, ca. 1905.

District Buildings of Marginal Significance

These structures maintain compatible use and scale in the area but lack significant architectural detail.

- 17. The South Reporter, 156 S. Center St. Single-story four-bay cinder-block commercial building with shed-roof porch. Ca. 1940.
- 46. George Forrester Service Station, 129 N. Memphis St. Single-story three-bay brick structure. Ca. 1950.
- 48. J. F. Brittenum & Son Funeral Home, 125 N. Memphis St. Single-story four-bay brick commercial building with random-coursed stone applied to facade. Ca. 1940.

District Buildings that are Incompatible Intrusions

These structures disrupt the scale and texture of the area and lack historic or architectural significance.

- 4. Ben Franklin Discount Store, Bufords Furniture Co. (formerly site of Masonic Hall, destroyed 1862, and theater, burned ca. 1950); 107, 109 Market St. Single-story buff-brick commercial building with two continuous glass store-fronts. Ca. 1955.
- 20. Graham's Department Store, 160 S. Center St. Single-story brick commercial building with four-bay continuous-glass storefront. Ca. 1960.

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- 28. O. K. Tire Store, 159 S. Memphis St. Single-story cinder-block garage with projecting frame canopy. Ca. 1960.
- 34. Walker's Barber Shop, 148 S. Memphis St. Single-story three-bay continuousglass brick commercial building. Ca. 1960.
- 36. Doxey Building, 128A-D S. Memphis St. Two-story four-bay continuous-glass brick commercial building. Ca. 1965.
- 37. Sears Roebuck & Co., 124 S. Memphis St. Single-story single-bay continuous-glass brick commercial building. Ca. 1965.

8 - SIGNIFICANCE

district buildings begun during the Depression continues to the present. The lack of significant alterations of storefront facades, however, has maintained the architectural integrity of the area. Local interest in historic preservation and commercial_area revitalization has increased lately in response to the preparation of this National Register nomination. A historic-preservation steering committee and a local historical commission have been established during the past six months.

9 - MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Wyatt, Mary Eleanor Kerr. "Marshall County Historical Society's First Walking Tour in Holly Springs, Miss." Unpublished manuscript, 1969.

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Holly Springs Courthouse Square Historic District

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8 - SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural significance of the district is derived both from the extant pre-Civil War row buildings, and from the more eclectically inspired courthouse and commercialbuildings constructed after the war. The courthouse, designed by architect S. Boling who also designed the Lafayette County courthouse in Oxford, establishes strong associations for both the Italianate and Colonial-Revival-period influence on the square after 1870. The later Italianate and Renaissance Revival influence on the square is clearly distinguished from the Late-Federal-Greek-Revival period through the application of high, blind-paneled roof cornices, stylized metal window cornices, and more formal floor plans with central storefront entrance stairs leading to second-floor halls and offices. After 1900, construction in the district was limited primarily to financial institutions, which followed the popular Beaux Arts stylistic influence characterized by limestone-veneered facades with applied classical detail.

