

Civil War Time Period Homes of Corinth Driving Tour

Corinth, Mississippi • 800-748-9048 • www.corinthcivilwar.com

1 VERANDA-CURLEE HOUSE • 705 JACKSON ST

Originally known as the Veranda House, the home was built in 1857 by surveyor Hamilton Mask. Mr. Mask, along with his brother-in-law, Houston Mitchell, founded the town of Corinth in 1855. During the Civil War, the home was a headquarters for Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg and Earl Van Dorn and Union General Henry Halleck. The home is Greek Revival with Italianate influences. The structure has handsome slender columns which support a well-detailed full entablature. The entrance possesses beautiful sidelights and transom with full-length windows that still have the original louvered blinds. The interior features 16-foot ceilings with elaborate plaster molding and other significant architectural features. The Veranda house was purchased in 1875 by Mrs. Mary E. Curlee, mother of Shelby H. Curlee, founder of nationally famous Curlee Clothing Company. The Curlee family of St. Louis, Missouri, gave the home to the City of Corinth in 1960 in memory of Shelby Curlee. The home is a designated National Historic Landmark. Open for Tour. The house has serious structural problems, particularly with the roof and foundation. The Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, a local, non-profit, battlefield preservation group, is seeking public and private funding for the projected \$2 million renovation. Donations may be made to the Friends of the Siege and Battle of Corinth, Post Office Box 245, Corinth, MS. 38835. The Verandah/Curlee House Preservation Commission holds the annual Corinth Home & Garden Tour. All proceeds from the tour are donated to the preservation of the Verandah/Curlee House.



2 SEKELES-BERRY HOME • 714 JACKSON ST

This home was constructed between 1866 and 1870 for Leopold Sekeles who came to Corinth to partner in a dry goods business with Emanuel Rubel. Sekeles moved in 1888 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and sold the home to his partner's nephew, Abe Rubel, in 1899. The residence originally had a veranda and is believed to contain brick from historic Corona Female College, set ablaze by Union soldiers in 1864. The home is of the Italianate design with a pediment entrance, a hip roof, corner brick design, and brick dentil motif under the eaves.



3 FILLMORE STREET CHURCH • 711 FILLMORE ST.

Founded in 1857, the Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1872 when Rev. T. H. Padget was pastor. The building is of Gothic Revival architecture incorporating lancet windows which frame beautiful stained glass. In 1898 the vestibule with the two-tower effect, topped with high-pitched gabled dormers on the steeples, was added to the sanctuary along with stained glass windows. Twelve Sunday school rooms were added to the rear of the building in 1923. The First Methodist Church of Corinth owns this building today.

4 JOHNSTON HEADQUARTERS • 714 FILLMORE ST.

The former home of Dr. & Mrs. Stanley Hill occupies the site of a pre-war home named "Rose Cottage". It had been the Civil War headquarters of Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The name Rose Cottage is derived from the rose color the residence was painted by the original owners, Confederate Col. William M. Inge and his noteworthy wife, Augusta Inge. The house burned on December 25, 1920. In 1925, Mr. James F. Gish built this adaptation of a home he had admired in Memphis. The structure is typical of a fine home of the 1920's.



5 OAK HOME • 808 FILLMORE ST.

This antebellum one-story home was built in 1856 for Judge William H. Kilpatrick, an attorney and Confederate Colonel. Tom Chesney, a builder living in Corinth, constructed the house. During the Civil War, Confederate General Leonidas Polk used the home as his headquarters. Following the siege of Corinth, Union General Pleasanton occupied the home. Mrs. Thomas Quincy Martin purchased the dwelling in 1866. The residence has since been occupied by her descendants. The well designed home features simple, proportionate columns supporting a full entablature. This nice three-part transom is interrupted by well-designed pilasters. The additional wings of the home and garden house were constructed in the 1930's.



6 GENERALS' QUARTERS • 924 FILLMORE ST.

Originally a Queen Anne Victorian residence with extensive exterior porches, the home was built *circa* 1880. From 1937-1958, it served as the First Baptist Church parsonage. The home now serves as a Bed and Breakfast.

7 ROWSEY-BOATMAN HOME • 1222 JACKSON ST.

William H. Rowsey, a Civil War photographer, constructed this cottage in 1870. The Rowseys, a talented family of cabinetmakers, seamstresses and photographers, occupied the home until there was no surviving member. Mr. & Mrs. Robert Brunet purchased the property in 1950 and were responsible for major remodeling and additions to the home. Ironwork on the front added by the Brunets is reminiscent of New Orleans cottages. The attractive front door is handsomely fitted with brass hardware. The attached guest cottage was the former smokehouse. This home has been described as being a smaller version of the Veranda-Curlee House, as many of the lines are the same.



8 DUNCAN HOUSE • 810 POLK ST.

Built in 1860 for William L. Duncan (1801-1876), this five-room frame house originally stood on Jackson Street. It is a one-story post and timber frame cottage with transitional Greek Revival and Italianate influences. Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard headquartered here in 1862 until he moved to the Fish Pond House on Kilpatrick Street after the Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862). Union General William Rosecrans is thought to have occupied the dwelling for a time before taking command of the Army of the Cumberland.

9 ROGERS-SMITH HOME • 1103 POLK ST.

This brick cottage was started in 1856 but remained unfinished until after the Civil War. During the Civil War, the structure was used to store hay for the soldiers' horses. It was also used at one time as a private school for boys. The first record of ownership occurs in 1871 with Mrs. Olivia C. Rogers, wife of C. J. Rogers, owner of the Corinth Marble Works.





10 PHILLIPS-WILLIAMS HOME • 1302 TAYLOR ST.

In 1885 Mr. Isom Phillips designed the original floor plan, a four to five room home. The home was purchased in 1887 by Samuel L. Nelson, who made the additions resulting in the structure we see today. The front and side porches are supported by eight graceful Doric columns. The home is located at the site of Battery Powell, scene of fierce fighting during the Battle of Corinth in October 3-4, 1862.

11 KIMMONWYCH • 304 MADISON ST. AT CRUISE ST.

Confederate veteran William G. Kimmons (1845-1933), an ice and coal merchant and furniture dealer, purchased two-thirds of this block in January 1880. Here Kimmons and his family resided in an antebellum structure until 1888 when they contracted with James T. Callender, a local architect and contractor, to build their house. Completed in the fall of 1890, the residence

is a fine example of Eastlake architecture. The wood siding on the home is unusual due to its beveled formation. Below the eaves of the west porch is a wood-carved representation of a Rising Sun. Above the north porch is a similar carving of a Setting Sun. Pierced brackets and other wood decorations along the eaves complete a charming picture.



12 FISH POND HOUSE • 708 KILPATRICK ST.

Isaiah Paschal Young built this house for his daughter, Mrs. Mattie V. Neeley, in 1857. The name "Fish Pond" comes from a non-extant architectural feature on the roof, which collected rainwater in a tin container similar to a cistern. An ornate wooden railing surrounded it. At a later date, this element was removed from the top of the house. General P. G. T. Beauregard and General Breckenridge used the home as a headquarters at different times in 1862, before Confederate forces withdrew from Corinth. Beauregard occupied the home prior to the Battle of Shiloh. He took command of the Confederate troops after the first day of the Battle of Shiloh when

General Albert Sidney Johnston was mortally wounded. Notable architectural features include the dentil work and cornices above the windows. The entry also presents the same features and is framed by the transom and sidelights.

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