

MOORESVILLE

Walking Tour



CAMPBELL—WOODRUFF HOME c. 1826

Published by
The Women's Guild
The Huntsville Museum of Art
© 1975

MOORESVILLE FAIR AND WALKING TOUR

October 12, 1975

1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Sponsored by

The Huntsville Museum of Art
Huntsville, Alabama

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful acknowledgements are here expressed to Mrs. Julie Gary, who assisted in the interviewing of Mooresville residents and in research; to Dr. Ralph Hudson, who gave valuable advice on architectural detail; to Mr. Ben Humphrey, who drew the map; to Mr. Harvie P. Jones who wrote the Foreword and assisted in identifying architectural details; to Miss Jan Osthus, who spent much time photographing homes and buildings in Mooresville; and to the residents of Mooresville, for their interest and information which made this tour and publication possible.

Reba Russell

Curator

Huntsville Museum of Art

© HMA 1975

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Since childhood, I have spent much time in Mooresville and it is difficult for me to separate the casual life-style of the residents from the environment. Mooresville preserves the best of our Southern traditions and in planning this walking tour, it has been my hope that this charm could be shared with others. I am especially grateful to the residents of Mooresville who have so graciously consented to go along with this project and open up their tranquil world. The Huntsville Museum of Art is pleased to sponsor this event and feels that the documentation and preservation of our local traditions and culture is an essential part of the Museum's program. While the majority of people think of a museum as a gallery for the display of pictures, it must be remembered that areas of beauty and historic importance, such as Mooresville, are in themselves outdoor museums.

Thomas A. Bowles, III

Director
Huntsville Museum of Art

FOREWORD

The secret of Mooresville is the "tout ensemble." Other towns such as Huntsville, have houses just as old or older, but Mooresville still has its organic integrity and exists essentially as it did in the 19th century. The picket fences, uncurbed streets and large trees are essential to its "feel." Here we have houses of all sizes and pretentions, a tavern, two churches, a blacksmith shop, post office, doctor's office and all types of outbuildings.

The importance of Mooresville is not only in its individual structures, but in their setting and their relation to each other.

Mooresville helps us to understand and to appreciate our cultural heritage, and will therefore help us to understand and appreciate the present. We all want to understand ourselves and Mooresville will assist us in this.

Harvie P. Jones, AIA

INTRODUCTION

Small communities, such as Mooresville, are fortunate in that, not standing in the way of "progress," the serenity, quietness and beauty of its streets still attest to a way of life urban dwellers may only read about or visit for a brief while. It is hoped that this first Mooresville Fair and Walking Tour will enable the visitor to experience these sensations for a day as well as allow him to enjoy the craft demonstrations, cloggers, musicians, story tellers and hearing the history and interesting architectural details of the homes and buildings here.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

One problem encountered in dealing with the architectural description of a house is differentiating between the terms "period" (time) and "style" (architectural detail). The majority of older homes in Mooresville were built at the end of the "Federal" Period (1780-1820 or 1825) and incorporate elements of the architecture prevalent at this time but it is difficult to locate a structure which could be termed "Federal" style as concerns the total house. The term "Federal" is applied to designate the period of time after the American Revolution when the federal government was formulated. When examining the houses in Mooresville, several elements of the Federal Period are in evidence but as is true with houses of the past in all sections of the country, all of the characteristic details of the "style" are not incorporated in any one house. By the time these houses of Federal Period were built in Mooresville, the prime time of the style was passed and simpler, less detailed examples were built in areas such as Mooresville. Following are drawings and descriptions of Federal, Greek Revival and Gothic style houses, details of which are included in many homes in Mooresville.



Figure 1. Federal Period House (1780-1820 or 1825)

Characteristics: Classical details have been rejected but the basic Roman symmetry has been retained. Doorways have pilasters and columns; the top section of the doorway has a flat entablature with elliptical fanlights above the door. Windows and corners are simplified. Chimneys at gable ends, on outer face of clapboard. High narrow proportions and fairly steep roof, originally of wood shingles.

Many of the style characteristics of later houses in Mooresville are of the Greek Revival period (1815-1840).



Figure 2. Greek Revival (1815-1840)

Characteristics: Emphasis on columns or pilasters, capitals, and low triangular, gabled pediment – all to reflect the design of a Greek temple. Windows are strongly vertical with six over six panes.

Gothic Style details appear on many of the houses in Mooresville as may be seen from the drawing of the Carpenter Gothic example.



Figure 3. Carpenter Gothic (1870-1910)

Characteristics: The ornament or “gingerbread” trim is of sawn-wood on gable peaks, vergeboards, porches, porch railings and aprons. The style is strongly vertical.

After examining the drawings of houses bearing the characteristics in one structure of the details composing a certain “style” of architecture, it is evident that very few pure examples of these styles exist. What occurs is that throughout the years of an old house’s life, each generation desires to modernize, thus one house may bear details of several successive “styles” of architectural detail.

MOORESVILLE HISTORY

The first settlers around Mooresville arrived here as early as 1805, from Tennessee and settled on lands belonging to the Chickasaw Indians. Llewelyn Jones, a Revolutionary War soldier, bought the land that is now part of Mooresville, in 1816 at public land sales. Shortly thereafter, settlers began to arrive in the newly opened Alabama territory.

On October 15, 1818, forty residents of Mooresville, backed by another sixty-two settlers, petitioned the State Legislature of Alabama for an Act of Incorporation. On November 16, 1818, Mooresville was recognized and incorporated by the State Legislature as an incorporated municipality. Alabama was not admitted into the Union until December 14, 1918, making Mooresville a "town older than the state."

Mooresville is one square mile in area, bordered by the Wheeler Wildlife Refuge and extending across Alabama State Highway 20. Many of Mooresville's present inhabitants are descended from the original settlers. Several governors of Alabama, Bibb, Collier and Houston lived in Belle Mina, adjacent to Mooresville, and in 1818 Thomas Bibb represented Limestone County, in which Mooresville is located, at the Alabama Constitutional Convention in Huntsville.

North Alabama was "king of cotton production" in the 1820's, and the lovely houses and shady streets of Mooresville were home to many cotton planters and merchants.

WALKING TOUR OF MOORESVILLE

1. Country Store. Built late 1800's or early 1900. Corner of North and Broad Streets. This building has served as a commercial building since its construction and is owned by Mrs. Frank Richardson, Jr. The Country Store is run by Mrs. Aggie Carter and Mrs. Jayne Vollmer and offers antiques, gifts and many handcrafted items for sale.

The building is of brick and its front double doors open into the main room of the store. Wooden shutters on the two front windows open from one side only. The building is typical of small stores of the period.



Plate 1. The Country Store

2. **Scott House**. c. 1820. Broad Street. This was the first frame house in Mooresville and according to some Mooresville residents was used as the first schoolhouse. The main body of the house is typical of the Federal Period with the porch being a later addition. The eave is of the box type and the back banding frame around the door is an 1820's detail as is the size of the window panes. The faint line near the bottom of each clapboard is a bead cut, arrived at by making an incision and rounding it off. A most unusual feature of the Scott house is the 19th century chimney where one brick protrudes on the hip of the chimney rather than two which is more typical. The house was built by the scottsmen, Donald Campbell, and is extremely rare as small clapboard houses of this age are almost nonexistent. This home is owned by Mrs. Milton Yarbrough.



Plate 2. The Scott House

3. **Martin-Smith-Davis Home**. Late 1800's. Broad Street. Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Davis of Huntsville are the present owners and are now in the process of restoring the home. The land on which the home is located was first mentioned in regard to a homestead by W. G. and Wilburn Martin, in 1873. One of the brothers also built the Bibb-Richardson

home. Piney Street was originally to have passed through the property. The house initially had two front rooms, a dog-trot or central hall, and two rooms behind which were the bedroom and kitchen. A second story was added in 1910 and the back second room enlarged into a dining room in 1910.

In 1912, J. Sam Smith owned the home. He was a blacksmith and cabinetmaker at the blacksmith shop located on Market Street. The yellow house beyond the barn was the Smith's Cook's house and the brother of a Mooresville resident, Mrs. Douglas Hagan, built the cook's house.

The calaboose (jail) was located between the yellow house and what remains of the Aunt Julia Sea cabin. The only evidence of the calaboose is a depression in the ground. More likely the calaboose was used to store implements for the town rather than for the jailing of criminals.



Plate 3. Martin-Smith-Davis Home

4. **Zeitler–Hill Home.** Begun 1927, completed c. 1945. Located on Lauderdale Street. Some doors and other components are from early 19th century structures. The home is built on site of the town square. The design recalls the Greek Revival Period with emphasis placed on columns and symmetry. The circular fanlight over the entryway would have been common in the Federal Period. Mr. & Mrs. Willis Hill own and occupy the home. Mr. Hill grew up in the Woodruff-Campbell home (No. 10) and Mrs. Hill was formerly Mrs. Henry Zeitler and is the grandmother of George McCrary, Jr., who occupies the Zietler-McCrary home on High Street.



Plate 4. Zeitler–Hill Home

5. **Union Church.** According to the Sunday school records (c. 1880) of the Cumberland Church which have recently come to light, the existing building was completed in 1839, "*Facts as related to Maj. James W. Woodruff. The First S.S. ever held in Mooresville was organized in 1836 under the auspices of Father Robert Donnell and his wife, Mrs. Clara Donnell. This year, (1836) Father Donnell came to Mooresville to preach and services of all kinds were held at the "Big Brick" school house under the Masonic Hall. Continued at this place 'till 1839, during which year the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Edifice was completed. In this*

earliest organization Robert Donnell was Superintendent and C. C. Preston as Superintendent who had charge of the male school. "Hunt" (Mrs. Clara) Donnell had charge of the female school and was a prominent and valuable teacher in the Sunday School."

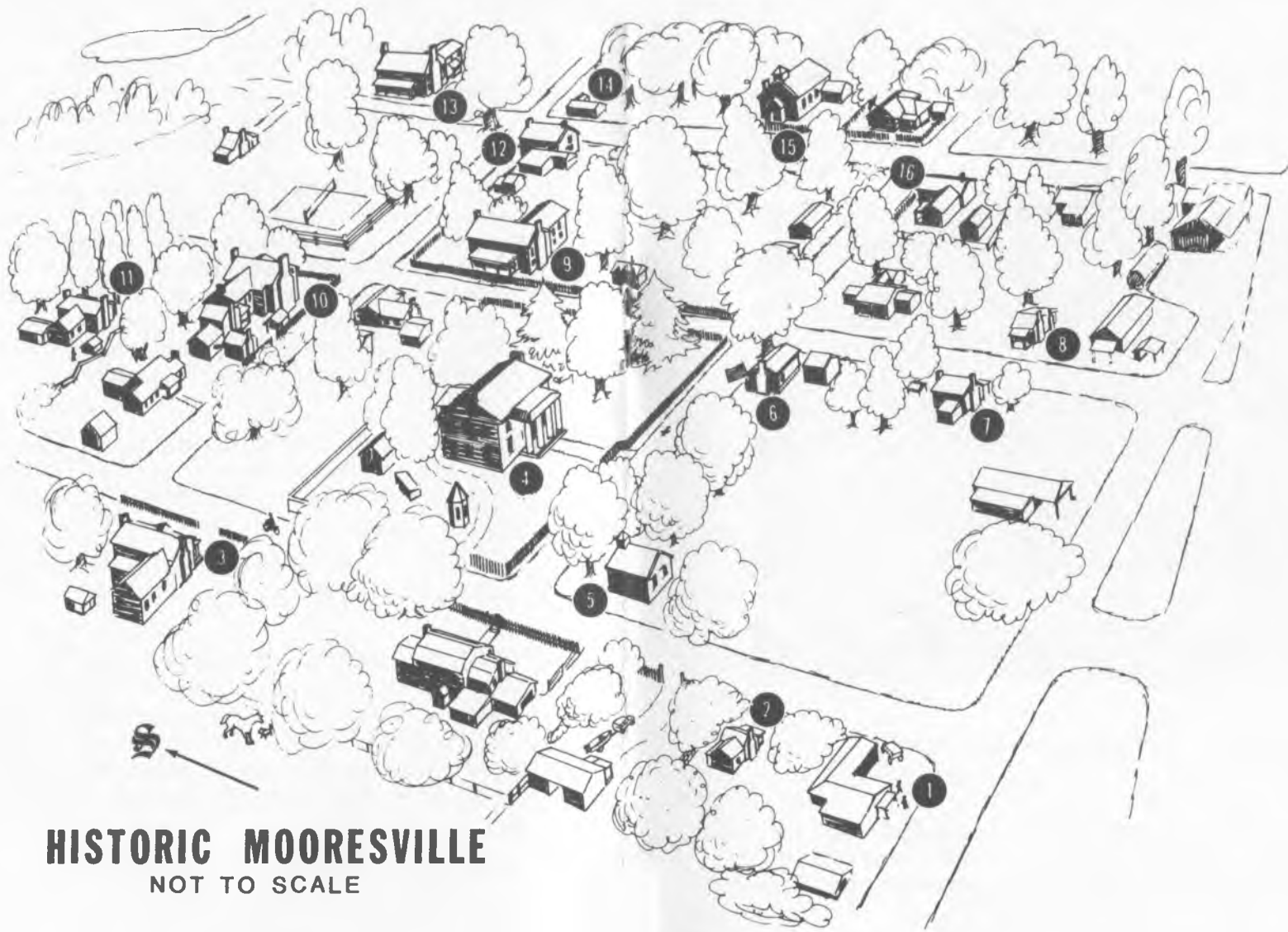
Corner Broad and Lauderdale Streets. Built on property donated by Governor Thomas Bibb to be used as a community church. Acquired in 1838 by the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination and used by Methodist for at least sixty-three years and as a Baptist mission. Worship services have not been held here for the last twenty-five years. A deed, dated 1838, has been located, giving ownership to the Cumberland Presbyterians by Governor Bibb and his wife Pamela. Restoration is being carried on by members of the Big Cove Presbyterian Church and other interested citizens.

Robert Donnell became pastor of the church in 1835 and the Presbyterian membership grew under his leadership. Father Donnell, as he was called, bought the present Campbell-Woodruff home in 1837, for \$800.

When Andrew Johnson lived in Mooresville, learning the art of tailoring under Joseph Sloss, tailor, of Mooresville, he worshipped at the church.

In the 1870's, Constantine Blackman Sanders, called the "X+Y=Z Preacher" was the minister at the church. He had the ability to fall asleep and then to make predictions, help the ill, assist in locating lost articles and relate occurrences happening in other areas. "X+Y=Z" was the signature Rev. Sanders signed to his writings during his "sleep" sessions. Rev. Sanders lived across from the Thach home (No. 13) in a small cottage.

The brick church was built in the Federal period, but foreshadows the coming of the Greek Revival. The bricks of the church are unusually fine in symmetry for handmade bricks. The brick on the balcony level on the front had to be replaced when the support log deteriorated and the brick fell out. The steeple once had a large wooden hand pointing toward heaven. There are elaborate pilasters on the street (east) side of the church which are omitted on the west, less-public side of the church due no doubt to frugality. The columns in front are covered with stucco a common practice in this area, but not in South Alabama where wooden columns were the rule. The balcony was used by slaves and was removed after abolition. The floor joists of the balcony have been raised and are now used for the ceiling. The chandelier was given by Mary



HISTORIC MOORESVILLE

NOT TO SCALE

1. **The Country Store.** Now owned by Mr. Frank Richardson, Jr.
2. **Scott House.** Before 1820, owned by Mrs. Milton Yarbrough.
3. **Martin-Smith-Davis Home.** Late 1800's. Present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Davis.
4. **Zietler-Hill Home.** 1927. Present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Willis Hill.
5. **Union Church.** 1839. Now owned by Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
6. **Post Office.** Contains original post boxes and office furniture.
7. **Original stagecoach inn and tavern.** c. 1825. Owned by Mrs. Willis Hill.
8. **Aunt Mandy and Uncle Zack Simmon's cottage.** c. 1890. Owned by Mrs. Edwina Peebles and Mrs. Frank B. Wilson.
9. **Zeitler-McCrary House.** c. 1826. Home of Mr. & Mrs. George McCrary, Jr.
10. **Campbell-Woodruff Home.** c. 1826. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Pollard.
11. **Martin-Bibb-Richardson Home.** 1870. Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Frank Richardson, Jr.
12. **Leftwich-Harris Home.** 1826. Formerly site of Mooresville General Merchandising Store. Now owned by Mr. & Mrs. Julian Harris.
13. **Hurn-Thach Home.** 1825. 17th U.S. President, Andrew Johnson roomed here. Ex-president of Auburn University, Charles C. Thach, born here.
14. **Original Blacksmith Shop.** Now owned by Mr. J. Sam Smith and Dr. Fred Smith of Huntsville.
15. **Church of Christ.** 1854. General James Garfield, later President, preached here in 1863.
16. **Hagan Home.** Late 1800's. Corner of Lauderdale and Market Streets. The mayor of Mooresville, Mr. Douglass Hagan and Mrs. Hagan own the home.

(Mollie) Walton. Four of the chandeliers are missing but their hooks remain. When the Cumberland Presbyterian split among themselves in 1880, everything was removed from the church except the Walton chandelier. The altar rail probably came from the Methodists and the organ was probably after 1880.



Plate 5. The Union Church

6. Post Office. Built after 1840 of sawmill lumber. Corner of Lauderdale and High Streets. One method to date a building is to examine the wood. If there are axe marks, the structure is probably prior to 1840. The heaviness of the lumber and the pegged joists were common in earlier structures pointing up the fact that many carpenters used earlier methods of building. The mailboxes and office furnishings are from the original post office. The handmade bricks of the chimney could indicate an earlier date. The post boxes are numbered 1-48 and many families have had the same box number for generations. Box rental is \$1 per year. Mrs. Raymond Pepper is the Post Mistress and she lives in nearby Belle Mina. This building demonstrates well the meaning of "patina" – the beauty of the wood from weathering and age. It would be a crime to paint it.



Plate 6. The Post Office

7. Original Stagecoach Inn and Tavern. c. 1825. High Street. March 3, 1918, by an Act of Congress, Mooresville was linked to Huntsville by a road, authorizing mail delivery to and from Huntsville and authorizing the establishment of a post office. Mail was carried by horse and rider. The building was constructed by Griffin Lampkin and has had several owners, including David E. Putney who bought it in 1825 for \$1,500; William and Patrick Sandifer, Thomas Thach, Amos Vincent, Fleming Douglass, Samuel DeWoody, Sarah A. Skinner, Mary E. Hayes, Henry Zeitler and is now owned by Mrs. Willis Hill. It was listed on Tanner's Post Map of 1825 with supper costing "2 bits". The original post office was located on the right side of the building with mail passed to residents through a slot which is now a small window. The tavern has been used as a tenant house and is now to be an antique and glass and china repair shop. Originally, the first floor was used as a common room with an outside stairway leading to two sleeping rooms. The porch was added later. The beaded-joint door may be original. The porch railing, consisting of five parallel boards, has disappeared as well as the building extension on the rear. The saw-tooth eave is probably a Victorian modernization.



Plate 7. Original Stagecoach Inn and Tavern

8. **Aunt Mandy and Uncle Zack Simmons' cabin.** c. 1890. High Street. Uncle Zack Simmons was a black carpenter. An event looked forward to by residents of Mooresville was the party the couple gave each year for all the Mooresville inhabitants. This cottage is typical of "Downing Gothic" popular in the latter half of the 19th century. A. J. Downing popularized this style through numerous architectural handbooks. One of the most beautiful houses in Mooresville, the curved brackets at the porch and the extreme vertical proportions of the windows are characteristics of the Gothic Revival Cottages. The house is of remarkable sophistication in design and workmanship for such a small, unpretentious cottage and is therefore rare for its type and very important to preserve. The cottage is owned by Mrs. Edwina Peebles and her daughter, Mrs. Frank B. Wilson.



Plate 8. Aunt Mandy and Uncle Zack Simmons' Cabin

9. Zeitler-McCrary House. c. 1826. High Street. Home of Mr. & Mrs. George McCrary, Jr. The house is basically Georgian style as relates to the heavy supporting structures. All outside siding, corner posts and braces are poplar. Studs are pine and cherry. The two story, two room frame of the N.E. corner of the house was built in 1826 and had an inside stairway. The builder and original occupants are unknown. The original outside kitchen and smokehouse are in excellent condition.

In 1840, Sophia and Bob Peebles added to the frame across the front of the house. All of the present outside trim was added at this time.

In the 1860's, Mrs. Peebles' schoolhouse, which was in the S.W. corner of the yard, was brought up and added on to the back of the house. This schoolhouse was built about the same time as the Mooresville Church of Christ and by the same carpenter. The moldings are the same in each building. Mrs. Peebles also taught Sunday School at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Mooresville.

In 1885, Andrew John Zeitler (great-grandfather of present occupants) bought this house from the Peebles' grandson, also named Bob Peebles.

In the late 1890's, Mrs. A. J. Zeitler added the front porch and north and south porches.

In 1917, Henry B. Zeitler, Mr. A. J. Zeitler's son, and his wife, Josephine Cortner Zeitler made additional changes, adding a modern kitchen and baths.

In 1972, H. B. Zeitler's grandson, George McCrary, Jr., remodeled the kitchen into a den and added another kitchen to the north. This year, the McCrary's are restoring the home, removing all plaster and wood lathes and insulating and adding sheetrock and placing all mold and trim back as it originally was. The fireplaces are being restored to woodburning, using old, handmade brick. The pine floors are being replaced with 12 inch wide and 2 inch thick heart pine boards which were the original floor joists in the old Decatur Daily building.



Plate 9. The Zeitler-McCrary House

10. Campbell—Woodruff Home. c. 1826. Located on the corner of High and Piney Streets, this Federal Period house was built by Donald Campbell. The portico appears to have been a later addition as the massiveness of its proportions are exactly opposite to the typical light Federal proportions of the house. Eave details are typically Federal, of unusual refinement. Window panes are 9 over 6 in number. The house has a full basement where the kitchen and dining room were previously located. The section in the back was added as a kitchen and breezeway. The entry area has Victorian glass.

The house was purchased by Father Robert Donnell in 1837 when he was the minister of the Union Church. It was owned by the late James G. Hill, Sr., who along with his brother, Willis Hill, grew up in the house. Mr. Willis Hill now lives in the Zeitler-Hill house (No. 4). Mr. James G. Hill, Jr. lives on the corner of Piney and Broad Streets in Mooresville. Mr. James G. Hill, Sr. was a physician killed by Union soldiers during the Union occupation of Mooresville.

A document hanging in this home was sent to the Woodruff family who resided there during the occupation of Mooresville and states: *"Headquarters, Provisional Detachment, Wilder's Brigade, Mooresville, Alabama, March 22, 1865. The house and premises of J. W. Woodruff is protected from search of arms, etc. etc., against the officers and men of this command as to our certain knowledge, he possesses nothing in the way of arms or munitions of war."* This order came after Mrs. Woodruff heard Yankee soldiers prowling around the premises and went to the commanding officer who returned with her to the home and dispatched a guard to watch the premises.

The four buildings behind the house greatly add to the charm and illustrativeness of the house. The clapboard well house is the structure closest to the house; the little clapboard with the chimney was the office of the physician, Dr. J. W. Hill; the brick building is the original smokehouse and the beautifully weathered clapboard was probably the house of a servant. The home is owned and occupied by Mr. & Mrs. W. H. (Buster) Pollard.



Plate 10. Campbell-Woodruff Home

11. Martin, Ben A Bibb, Frank Richardson, Jr. Home. 1870. Located on High Street on the site of the Women's Seminary which was destroyed by Union soldiers who used the materials for campfires, chimneys, and walls of officers' quarters. The cedars lining the front walkway are 170 years old, Union soldiers are buried in the cemetery at the end of Broad Street.

Most of the furniture in the Richardson house was owned by Mrs. Richardson's grandmother. One chest dates from 1730 and contains a secret drawer compartment, so secret that Mrs. Richardson has not found it! She also has the original New York Herald newspaper printed the day of Lincoln's assassination.

The charm of the house is greatly enhanced by its setting. Its design is very conservative for in this period most of the country was caught up in the High Gothic Revival. Perhaps the fact that it was built in the Reconstruction period was an influence.



Plate 11. Martin, Ben A Bibb, Frank Richardson, Jr. Home

12. Leftwich—Harris Home. 1826. Located on the corner of Piney and Market Streets. A very fine example of Federal Period brick. There is no overhang at gable ends and short molded overhang at driplines. The windows have six over nine panes. The molded, brick cornice at the drip-eaves is extremely rare in North Alabama. There is only one other example known (also in Limestone County). The chimney, remodeled at some point, is unusual in that it is set over onto the roof rather than on the outside of the end of the house. The front of the house is intact in that a porch has not been added, since 1820's houses usually did not have porches at all. The Mooresville General Merchandising store was once located here. The home was renovated in 1936 and is presently owned and occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Julian Harris.

13. Hurn—Thach Home. 1825. Market Street. Birthplace of ex-Auburn University President, Charles C. Thach, the son of Dr. W. T. Thach. William Thach Hurn bought the home from the Drakes in 1936. Mrs. Douglas Hagan, daughter of William Thach Hurn, lives in Mooresville at the corner of Lauderdale and Market Streets.



Plate 12. Leftwich-Harris Home



Plate 13. Hurn-Thach Home

Andrew Johnson roomed in the Thach home during his training period with Mr. Joseph Sloss, the tailor.

The porch is a later addition; typical of the Federal Period, there are no eaves at gable ends and there are narrow eaves at drip lines. The upper floor windows have 6 over 6 panes and on the lower floor, 6 over 9 panes. The chimneys are at gable ends, on outer face of clapboard. The proportions are high and narrow with a fairly steep roof, originally of wood shingles.

14. Original Blacksmith Shop. Market Street. It is very likely that the builders of the Martin-Smith-Davis home (No. 3), the Martin brothers, built the blacksmith shop. The shop served as a blacksmith, woodworking and undertaking establishment until the early part of the 1900's.

When Mr. J. Sam Smith owned the Martin-Smith-Davis home in 1912, he operated the blacksmith shop. The shop is now owned by Mr. Smith's sons, Mr. J. Sam Smith and Dr. Fred Smith of Huntsville.



Plate 14. Original Blacksmith Shop

15. Church of Christ. 1854. On Broad Street. The church was built as a Christian Church and later became the Church of Christ. The church site was purchased from James Clements of Madison County in 1851. The entry vestibule was added about 1937 as well as the rear wing. Note the uneven lap of clapboards. It was not considered to be important to lap them evenly on most buildings. The church was built in the latter Greek Revival Period but detailing is still reminiscent of the earlier Federal Period. Perhaps the more expensive detailing of the Greek Revival was prohibitive or else those in charge of the building did not want to be "modern".

General James A. Garfield preached here during the Civil War while encamped at Bibb's Spring in 1863 with the 42nd regiment of the Ohio Volunteers. The Bible Garfield allegedly used was at the church until recent years when its deterioration necessitated replacement. The present minister is Mr. Granville Graves of Decatur. Regular services are held in the church. On September 21, 1975, the congregation consisted of 13 people.



Plate 15. The Church of Christ

16. Hagan House. Late 1800's. Located on corner of Lauderdale and Market Streets. This is a 19th century house with 18th century details such as the molding underneath the eave stops about a foot from the end, miters and turns back. Mrs. Hagan's father was a woodworker in the blacksmith shop and her parents owned the Hurn-Thach house where Andrew Johnson roomed. Mr. Douglas Hagan is the mayor of Mooresville.



Plate 16. The Hagan House

POINTS OF INTEREST

In addition to the older homes and buildings on the walking tour, there are several other points of interest. Broad Street leads to the old Mooresville cemetery and the spring can be reached from the south end of Market Street. A tailor shop was located on the S.W. corner of Piney and Market Streets, next to the Hurn-Thach home (No. 13), owned by Mr. Joseph Sloss. Mr. Sloss's specialty was the Prince Albert style coat, which was a man's double-breasted dress coat with a full skirt reaching to the knees, popular in the 19th century. Young Andrew Johnson (who would become the 17th U.S. President) proprietor of a tailor shop in Greeneville, Tennessee, came to Mooresville to study under Mr. Sloss some time between 1826 and 1835, before he was elected to the Tennessee State Legislature. The tailor shop was lost due to a fire in 1974.

An interesting home, built in 1967 by Allison Bailey and now owned by Mr. Jim Speake, is located at the south end of Market Street, across from the Hurn-Thach home. Mr. Bailey refers to the style of the home as "Louisiana Colonial derivative." It is of beam and plank construction, with the floor of the upstairs serving as the ceiling for the lower floor, with exposed beams. Mr. Bailey named the home "Tchoupitoulas" after a house located on the street of this name in New Orleans. The mantles in the living room and one bedroom came from this 1780 New Orleans house. The chimney detail is similar to Aunt Mandy and Uncle Zack Simmons' cottage on High Street (No. 8).

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

Apron	the trim member under the projecting interior sill of a window.
Capital	the top member or group of members of a column, pier, shaft or pilaster.
Dentil	one of a series of blocklike projections forming a molding, as in Ionic entablature.
Eave	the edge of a roof that projects over an outside wall.
Entablature	in classical architecture, the horizontal group of members immediately above the column capitals; divided into three major parts, it consists of architrave, frieze and cornice.
Fanlight	an overdoor window, semi-elliptical or semi-circular in shape, with radial supports separating panes of glass.
Gable	the upper part of a terminal wall under the ridge of a pitch roof; the end or wing of a building so gabled.
Patina	the color and texture added to a surface by time and various allies.
Pediment	the triangular face of a roof gable, especially in its classical form.
Pilaster	an engaged pier of shallow depth, in classical architecture it follows the height and width of related columns, with similar base and cap.
Pillar	a columnar support but not a classical column.
Portico	an entrance hall.
Sash	a frame for glass to close a window opening.
Vergeboard	the vertical-face board following and set back under the roof edge of a gable, sometimes decorated by carving.

