

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: GEORGIA	
COUNTY: CLAYTON	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 20	1972

1. NAME

COMMON:
HISTORIC DISTRICT, JONESBORO, GEORGIA

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
JONESBORO

STATE GEORGIA	CODE 13	COUNTY: CLAYTON	CODE 063
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Municipality</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
Multiple Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Jonesboro Georgia

STATE: Georgia	CODE: 13
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Clerk Superior Court, Clayton County Court House / City Hall (Jonesboro)

STREET AND NUMBER:
McDonough Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Jonesboro Georgia

STATE: Georgia	CODE: 13
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **300 Acres**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

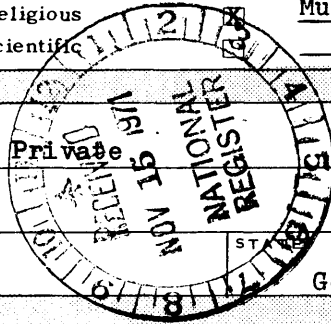
CITY OR TOWN:
Jonesboro Georgia

STATE: Georgia	CODE: 13
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ENTRY NUMBER: **JAN 20 1972**

DATE: **1972**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Clayton
ENTRY NUMBER: JAN 20 1972
DATE: 1972

FOR NPS USE ONLY

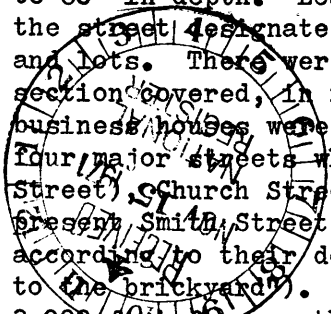
7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Moved <input type="checkbox"/>			Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Historic District is composed of the major and old residential and commercial districts of Jonesboro. It has today the appearance of a 19th-century town in which vestiges of the 20th-century have been introduced. The usual 20th-century utilities and alterations exist throughout the district. A main line of the Southern Railroad runs through the center of the district, with the business houses facing the tracks and two streets which run parallel to the tracks. This rail line was originally the Monroe Railroad, and was built through Jonesboro in 1843. The present business district is on the location of the original, and comprises two town blocks on Main Street, and one on McDonough Street, with the county public buildings covering a second block on McDonough Street. Residential streets extend east and west from the central business district. Along portions of Main Street, there remain water-oak and elm trees which were planted in the 1870's, or before. Most of the present business houses date from pre-1900, and several were erected in the late 1860's, following the War Between the States, in which the original business district was destroyed. Several of the oldest business houses still standing are two-story in height, with basement rooms in which saloons were originally housed. These are constructed of brick, which was locally made. The present business district is constructed entirely of brick. The architecture in these old buildings is Victorian, with arched windows and doors in several of them. These old buildings reveal a unity of style which is reflected again in the 1869 Court House and Jail. Several have been renovated along the old style, but none have been properly restored. Several have been modernized. PLAN: From 1823 to 1845, Jonesboro was a small country village known as Leaksville. In 1843, the old Monroe Railroad reached this point, and in 1843-1845, Colonel Samuel Goode Jones, one of the civil engineers for the railroad, laid out streets of the town. In 1845, Leaksville was named Jonesboro, after Colonel Jones. (Jones was the father of Thomas Jones, later a governor of Alabama). The railroad tracks ran down the center of town, through the center of the wide thoroughfare which Jones designated as Broadway. (In later years, the railroad tracks were raised upon an embankment and Broadway was divided into Main Street on the west, and McDonough Street on the east). The original business district was designed to be on the west side of Broadway, with the business houses planned to measure about 20' in width and from 60' to 80' in depth. Loading docks were on the rear of the business houses, on the street designated as Broad Street. Jones divided the town into sections and lots. There were five sections, running from south to north, and each section covered, in most instances, a town block. The majority of the business houses were located in the 3rd and 4th sections. Jones laid out four major streets which ran east and west; Academy Street (now College Street), Church Street (also called Fayette Street), present Mill Street and Green Smith Street (early records refer to the latter thoroughfares according to their destinations, hence, Smith Street is "the street running to the brickyard"). Jones' plan was rectangular in shape, being roughly 2,000 feet from south to north, and 2,400 feet from east to west. From 1845 to the 1880's, deed records designate town lots according to lot and section numbers, and it is most evident that Jones drew a formal town plan, however, no copy of this plan is known to exist, and local deed records are being used to recreate Jones' plan. Soon after 1850, additional lots were laid out and developed for residential purposes. Prior to the War Between the States (See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric	Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi-		Other (Specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	losophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Historic</u>	
Agriculture	Invention	<input type="checkbox"/>	Science	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Architecture</u>	
Art	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Commerce	Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human-		_____	
Communications	Literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	itarian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	
Conservation	Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Theater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	
	Music	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Jonesboro Historic District was created by City Council by ordinance on Aug. 9, 1971. During the ante-bellum period, Jonesboro was a commercial center and shipping point on the old Macon & Western Railroad (now the Southern Railroad), serving Clayton, Henry, and Fayette Counties, and points beyond. It was the major rail station between Atlanta and Griffin, and served a prosperous plantation region. During the War Between the States, Jonesboro assumed military importance because of the railroad and the town's location in relation to Atlanta, being some 20 miles south of that city. In 1864, when the Northern army under General W. T. Sherman failed to take Atlanta in assaults from the north, east and west, the possibilities of an attack on the south were realized. Jonesboro was the point for that attack. The Battle of Jonesboro was fought Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1864, and was the battle which directly resulted in the fall of Atlanta, being thus the last major battle of the Georgia Campaign. The major portion of the battle was fought between Jonesboro and the Flint River, just west of the town. There was fighting in the streets, and a number of buildings were destroyed by cannon shells. After the war, Jonesboro became an education center, with Middle Georgia College, which was founded in 1880. This institution evolved from the old Clayton High School, which prior to the war was considered one of the best high schools in Georgia, and was under the direction of Allen D. Candler, later a governor of Georgia. In 1936, Jonesboro gained world-wide attention as being the setting for much of Margaret Mitchell's novel, Gone With the Wind. Miss Mitchell's ancestors were early settlers near Jonesboro, and she often visited at the family plantation, "Rural Home", near the Flint River. Much of the background for her book was drawn there, and in her novel, she placed the fictional houses of Tara and Twelve Oaks near Jonesboro in Clayton County. Through the efforts of Historical Jonesboro, Inc., the Jonesboro City Council, in 1971, passed an ordinance designated as the Historic District Zoning Amendment, in which the official Historic District (being the old part of town, and that part containing a concentration of historic buildings) was geographically defined, and provisions made for the preservation of historic structures, and guidelines offered for new construction to be designed in a manner compatible with the old. Historical Jonesboro, Inc., plans the preservation and restoration of many of these buildings, and the encouragement of preservation of other buildings by individual interests. The overall project includes aspects of urban planning in the development of parks and natural areas, as well as the preservation of historic build-

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

White, George. Statistics of the State of Georgia, 1849.
 Sherwood, Adiel. A Gazetteer of Georgia, 1860.
 New York Tribune, Sept. 2, 1864.
 Hoehling, A. A. Last Train From Atlanta. (Gives thorough account of the Battle of Jonesboro.)
 Moore, "A Sketch of Jonesboro History", Forest Park Free Press, Aug. 28, 1970.
 Unpublished Historical Research of Joseph H. Moore, Historian, Historical Jonesboro, Inc. Data drawn from early deed records, Fayette and Clayton County Court Houses, Georgia.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	33	32	01	84	21	41			
NE	33	32	01	84	20	47			
SE	33	30	46	84	20	47			
SW	33	30	46	84	21	41			

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

NO
UTM
CY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Joseph H. Moore, Administrative Director & Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historical Jonesboro, Inc. DATE: October 1, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 101 North Main Street

CITY OR TOWN: Jonesboro STATE: Georgia CODE: 13

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Mary G. Jewett Title State Liaison Officer Date November 4, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connelly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 JAN 20 1972

ATTEST: William M. Moustach
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date JAN 18 1972

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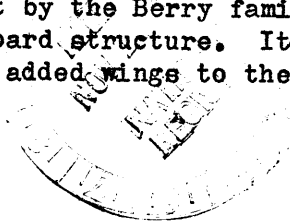
PAGE 2

(Number all entries) HISTORIC DISTRICT, JONESBORO, GEORGIA

7. Description Continued:

most of the business houses were built of wood, however, several deeds refer to stone or pebble structures, and there was some brick construction. From surviving structures, it is known that most of the residences were in the simple cottage style, with Greek Revival and early Victorian influences. George White, in his Statistics of the State of Georgia, 1849, says of Jonesboro: "Jonesborough, on the Macon and Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Fayetteville, has been settled about six years, and has a population of 200. It contains one church of the Methodist denomination, three schools, besides stores and shops." Adiel Sherwood in the 1860 edition of his book, A Gazetteer of Georgia, says: "Jonesborough is the capital of Clayton County, with some 50 houses and stores, Meeting Houses for Baptists and Methodists, and Academy, Steam Mill, &c, standing on the Macon and Western R. R., 23 miles S. Atlanta, 20 N.W. Griffin." The New York Tribune, issue of Sept. 2, 1864, gives an account of the burning of Jonesboro during the Northern General Judson Kilpatrick's cavalry raid of Aug. 20, 1864. Nearly all the business houses were destroyed in this raid, as was the Court House. The train station was burned at this time. Other buildings were destroyed in the Battle of Jonesboro, fought Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1864. During the late 1860's, the town began to rebuild, and by 1900, nearly all the present Main Street stores were constructed, as well as many of the private residences in the Historic District. BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND SITES: Following are some of the more outstanding buildings, structures, and sites located within the Jonesboro Historic District. WARREN HOUSE: 102 West Mimosa Drive. The Warren House represents simple Greek Revival architecture, in its original plan being probably the most sophisticated of the Greek Revival buildings of the locality. It is a four-room cube, two stories, with central halls and a double-gallery on the front. Originally, this gallery contained two pairs of twin-pillars on the first floor level, and two single-pillars on the second floor. The house was built in 1859 by Guy Lewis Warren, an agent for the Macon & Western Railroad and one of the founders of Jonesboro. It was a major landmark in the Battle of Jonesboro, and served as hospital and headquarters for the 52nd Illinois Regiment. It is designated by an historical marker erected by the Georgia Historical Commission. CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. Corner North McDonough Street and Johnson Street. Also known as the Pat Cleburn Memorial Cemetery, this burying ground came into use during the Battle of Jonesboro, Aug. 31 & Sept. 1, 1864. Between 600 and 1,000 Confederate soldiers are buried here. There is a monument to the dead in the center of the cemetery, and in 1964, the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected several hundred markers. Only one grave is specifically identified, that of Agnatus F. Brooke. The cemetery is maintained by the Frankie Lyle Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. JOHNSON HOUSE. 155 North Main Street. The original part of this house was built by the Berry family, probably in the 1840's. It was a two-story clapboard structure. It was acquired in 1859 by Colonel James F. Johnson, who added wings to the house,

(See Continuation Sheet)



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HISTORIC DISTRICT, JONESBORO, GEORGIA

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7. Description Continued:

and the present porches with eight fluted Doric columns rising two stories. There is an upstairs gallery. Colonel Johnson was a lawyer, planter, merchant, and noted public figure. He was one of the men who organized Clayton County in 1858, and was the county's first State Senator. He was a delegate to the Georgia Secession Convention in 1861, was an officer in the Confederate army, and member of a local Relief Committee organized to gather and transport supplies to the Confederate army in Georgia in 1864. His house was used to store Confederate commissary supplies, and during the Battle of Jonesboro, it served as a hospital. 1869 COURT HOUSE AND JAIL. Court House is located at the corner of North McDonough Street and King Street. Jail is 125 King Street. These buildings were erected in 1869 to replace the original county offices which were destroyed in Kilpatrick's Raid of Aug. 20, 1864. The 1869 Court House was erected on the site and foundations of the original Court House (which was built in 1860). It is of brick construction, two stories, of Victorian design with Gothic influence in the details. It has served as the Jonesboro Masonic Hall since 1898, when its use as a Court House was terminated. The 1869 Jail is the first building erected for that purpose in Clayton County, as early records show the county shared the use of the Town Calaboose. The Jail was originally one story in height, but a second floor was added in 1880. It is of brick construction, in the Victorian Gothic style, with arched windows and doors. The Jail has been acquired by Historical Jonesboro, Inc., which plans its restoration and use as an archives building, and to house and display the Herb Bridges Gone With the Wind Collection. The 1869 Court House and Jail were erected by Mansfield & Chapman, local contractors. MORROW HOUSE. 155 North McDonough Street. This is a simple 1½-story building, in the cottage style, with two dormer windows on the front, over a single gallery. The plan consists of four major rooms and a central hall, with a wing off the rear. The porch eaves contain horizontal brackets as ornamentation, reflecting Gothic influence, and this is repeated in interior mantles. It is one of several local buildings indicating an influence of the Mississippi River Delta in its style and execution. Local tradition asserts the house was standing during the Battle of Jonesboro, and that the rear wing was originally a separate building which housed the Jonesboro Post Office prior to the War Between the States. James H. Morrow, of a prominent local family, was an early owner. 1867 TRAIN STATION. Center of Town, at crossing connecting Main and McDonough Streets. The train station was built in 1867 to replace an earlier station which was destroyed in Kilpatrick's Raid. It is of stone construction, representing Victorian architecture and suggesting Gothic austerity in its severe lines. Originally, there was a cupola centered atop the building, and the roof was slate. The cupola is thought to have been removed in 1913, when additions were made to the building. Historical Jonesboro, Inc., has secured use of the building through a lease from the Southern Railroad, and renovation is now underway to preserve it as a Train Station and to house a Battlefield Museum and local Information Center. The cupola is to be

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HISTORIC DISTRICT, JONESBORO, GEORGIA

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7. Description Continued:

replaced according to the original architectural specifications. 1898 COURT HOUSE. Court House Hill, located behind the 1962 Court House on McDonough Street. This large late-Victorian Gothic structure was built in 1898, of brick construction with granite trim. It features a tall clock tower, and is characteristic of the architecture frequently used in public buildings in the United States during the decade of the 1890's. It is still used for county offices, and is being renovated and modernized in the interior, although the exterior will be preserved in its original form. Originally, there were two major floors, with a gallery in the 2nd-floor court room. Current renovation includes the addition of a floor, by lowering ceilings of the old construction.

ELLINGTON HOUSE. 155 South McDonough Street. An ante-bellum cottage in the simple Greek Revival style, this house, like several others in Jonesboro, is reminiscent of Mississippi River Delta houses. The front gallery and main body of the house are contained under a single gable roof. The plan consists of four major rooms and a central hall, with rooms in the roof gable upstairs, and interior chimneys. It was built by K. C. Ellington, an early merchant in Jonesboro.

KEY HOUSE. 201 South Main Street. Built by James B. Key, this house was under construction during the War Between the States. It is a two-story clapboard structure, with interior chimneys, and a two-story wing off the rear. The general plan and style are remarkably similar to "Stately Oaks", the Robert McCord Plantation near Jonesboro. Originally, it was in the simple Greek Revival style, with a double-gallery on the front, and first-floor windows on the front gallery extending to the floor. The doors were surrounded by rectangular window lights on both floors. The house was renovated during the late-Victorian period and again about 1924, with the galleries removed and windows shortened. James B. Key was a local merchant, and owned a steam powered saw and grist mill in Jonesboro before the war. He was one of the original Town Commissioners in 1859.

BURNSIDE HOUSE. 166 South Main Street. This is the third house on the site. It is a one-story Greek Revival Cottage, dating from 1879. It was built by Mrs. Julia Burnside, widow of Dr. Thomas Burnside, who is believed to have been the first physician in Jonesboro. The original house was destroyed in the Battle of Jonesboro. The second house, built after the battle, was accidentally destroyed by fire. The house stands on land which was an original grant to Dr. Burnside in the 1820's. Members of the Burnside family are buried in the rear garden. Sons of the family were distinguished Confederate soldiers.

1874 METHODIST CHURCH. College Street. This is the sanctuary built by the Methodists in Jonesboro. It was dedicated in the summer of 1874 by Bishop George Foster Pierce of the Georgia Conference. The architecture is in the ante-bellum style, revealing classical influence. It rests upon stone foundations, and contains a front gallery with six octagonal columns. Originally there was a very tall and graceful spire, which has been removed. This building was almost identical to the old Baptist Church which was built nearby in 1859. (The Baptist Church was destroyed in 1892). The 1874 Methodist Church is now owned by the First Baptist Church.

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7 Description Continued:

HUTCHESON HOUSE. College Street. A two-story brick dwelling, the Hutcheson House was built about 1880 for Leander Carruth Hutcheson, a prominent citizen and for many years sheriff of Clayton County. Details of the house reflect Victorian influence, although the plan is essentially ante-bellum and formal in style. It features a central hall and cross-hall with two-story galleries on two sides of the house. The front and side entrances, on both floors, feature rectangular window lights, and interior doors feature four-paned transom lights. The chimneys are interior, and the roof contains several gables with ornate iron grillwork in the air vents. The structure is ornamented with brick pilasters, and the balustrades and posts on the galleries are Victorian in design. The main building is a four-room cube on each floor. It is now owned by the First Baptist Church, and is used for church classes.

LOONEY HOUSE. 139 College Street. The lot upon which this house stands was originally owned by the Hanes family, who sold it to Professor George Looney and he erected the house in 1880. Later, when he sold the property, it was purchased back by the Hanes, and is still owned by Hanes descendants. The house is of clapboard construction, painted dark green, with white trim. It represents an unusual style in this area, with several steep gables which rise two floors over the ground floor. It is of simple design, lacking ornamentation, and is suggestive of some New England houses of the Colonial period. In plan and detail, it is Victorian. Professor George Looney came to Jonesboro to establish the Middle Georgia College in 1880. The college building is gone, but several houses remaining on College Street were residences of the teachers, and offered lodging to students from other towns.

SIMS HOUSE. 158 Church Street. Built about 1857, this one-story cottage represents Greek Revival architecture. It is built of bricks, covered with mortar and lined to simulate stucco blocks. The original entrance was gained by way of a small classical portico, with twin-columns and cubed cornice molding along the eaves. This portico has been extended entirely across the front of the building. The house has a hipped roof and end-chimneys. The basic structure is a four-room cube with central hall. Wings extend off the rear. The front door contains rectangular window lights, as do the entrance doors of all the other residences covered in this description of the Historic District. Of all these residences, the Sims house, in its original form, revealed more delicacy of detail than any of the others. For additional information on the construction of these buildings, see the Statement of Significance contained in this form. These buildings are all located within the boundaries of the Jonesboro Historic District, as defined by the Historic District Zoning Amendment of 1971. Also in the district is the original town cemetery, located at Stockbridge and Wilburn Streets, and running south along Wilburn Street almost an entire block. This cemetery was in use until 1859, when land for the present cemetery was deeded.

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8 Significance Continued:

Included in the Historic District is the land upon which the Margaret Mitchell Memorial Center is planned. The center will consist of an amphitheatre for performing arts, and museum buildings, as well as natural areas, recreation areas, and craft exhibits. The Historic District contains a number of buildings of particular significance. (See Item #7 for descriptions of individual buildings). The oldest of these represent simple Greek Revival architecture, with variations in later structures which eventually reach full Victorian design. The Greek Revival architecture of this area is distinguished by severe simplicity and the various structures of that period indicate they were all the work of one man. The construction is sound and substantial, but naive in its execution, indicating lack of professional training on the part of the builder. These structures reveal the nature of the rural South, the emphasis upon utility rather than ornament, and vividly reflect the manner of life of the majority of Southerners in the ante-bellum period. Several of the ante-bellum cottages reflect an influence of the Mississippi River Delta. These cottages sometimes suggest a more sophisticated design than do the larger dwellings. In several instances, two-story columns were added to these larger buildings, and these additions were of the late ante-bellum period, and again, appear to be the work of one man. Local tradition credits several houses in the locality to the work of Whitmall P. Allen. These buildings were erected between 1839 and 1850, and are essentially Greek Revival in plan. During the early 1850's, members of the Allen family purchased plantations in Louisiana, and moved there, however, the U.S. Census of 1860 lists J. M. Allen as a carpenter in Clayton County, Ga. (of which Jonesboro is the seat). On the basis of present knowledge, the Mississippi Delta influence in local architecture is attributed to the Allens. Jonesboro's first period of major growth was from 1845 to 1861, when the Allen influence would have been at its peak. After the War Between the States, during which most of the town was destroyed, there was much brick construction and this is attributed to Mansfield & Chapman, local contractors who built the Court House and Jail in 1869. The oldest extant business houses are similar in construction to the Court House and Jail, and were undoubtedly built by the same contractors. The brick for these buildings, and for the Hutcheson House, was produced in local kilns, and made by hand. Deed records reveal that in the 1860's, there was a brickyard within the town limits of Jonesboro. Heart pine was used almost without exception in these old buildings, where wood materials were required. Historical Jonesboro, Inc., has immediate plans to open an ante-bellum-style Bake Shop in one of the old business houses on Main Street, and secured the 1867 Train Station for use as a Battlefield Museum and Information Center. The 1869 Jail has been purchased for use as an archives building, and to house the Gone With the Wind museum collection. Other restorations and exhibition buildings are planned, and will be open to the public. One of these includes restoration of "Stately Oaks", the McCord plantation near Jonesboro.

