Antebellum Architecture in Fulton

Fulton’s rich heritage housing stock mantis early 19th century origins as well as noteworthy Victorian and post-Victorian architectural designs. Some remaining antebellum homes reflect early “Little Dixie” settlement in the upper South; these Greek Revival style houses have Civil War tales to tell as well.

Robnett-Payne House Jesse James ammunition.

After the war, Jesse James, who with a compatriot had stolen federal ammunition, moved to Fulton. In 1865, the widower and his children moved to the house with added lacework porch has been moved and painstakingly restored according to lore his wife, Mary, rode on horseback accompanied by Union troops he was arrested and imprisoned in Jefferson City, where he refused to take a loyalty oath because he believed he had done nothing wrong or illegal. His full citizenship was posthumously restored by Congress in 1976.

Robnett-Payne House, 5th and N. Bluff Sts. (1857-1858). Originally located west of Westminster College, this two-story white clapboard house with andched brick work was built in the mid-19th century. The house served as a temporary headquarters for Union troops during the Civil War.

Erskine George Willing House, born Willing operated the central hall. Kentucky-Indiana-Virginia (ca. 1850). This two-story brick building was originally a private residence and is now a museum. The house was designed in the Greek Revival style and features a central hall.

George Willing House, Judge Thomas B. Nesbit, 530 Old Jefferson City Road (ca. 1840). Little is known about its construction, but it is a two-story, brick house with a central hall and two-story porch.

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Jeff Davis Comes to the Kingdom