

9791 STATE ROUTE 124 (HOUSE)  
Braselton  
9791 State Route 124  
Braselton  
Jackson County  
Georgia

HABS GA-2422  
*HABS GA-2422*

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
100 Alabama St. NW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

9791 STATE ROUTE 124 (House)

HABS NO. GA-2422

**Location:** 9791 State Route 124 -- south side of State Route 124  
approximately 265' east of the intersection of Wall Street and State  
Route 124, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia.

U.S.G.S. Auburn Quadrangle (7.5)  
Georgia – Jackson County  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
17.245376.3777810

**Present Owner:** Braselton Ventures LLC

**Present Occupant:** Vacant

**Present Use:** None

**Significance:** This residence is a contributing historic resource in the existing Braselton National Register of Historic Places District and represents the early twentieth century modest residential dwellings being constructed in Braselton at that time. Constructed ca. 1930, this house is a good representative example of the Bungalow house type with Craftsman elements. The bungalow house type was popular in all regions of Georgia between 1900 and 1930, both in rural areas and all sizes of municipalities. The Craftsman style was the most popular early twentieth century style in Georgia. The Craftsman style was a break with the popular revivals of historical styles and a movement toward the modern house. Craftsman styles were built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. The character-defining features of the Craftsman style included a low-pitched roof that is usually gabled but may also be hipped, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, decorative brackets or braces at the eaves, porches with short square columns set on piers, and windows with a multi-paned sash over a large one-pane sash.

The historic setting of this residence also exemplifies a common landscape type found in Braselton during the historic period known as the ornamental yard. Generally self-contained and situated along a high point of the ground, the character-defining features of the ornamental yard associated with the residence include its elevated site, grass yard, and foundation plantings.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Constructed ca. 1930.
2. Architect: Not Known
3. Original and subsequent owners: Constructed ca. 1930 by and owned by the Braselton Brothers, including John O. Braselton, Green Braselton, and W.H. Braselton.
  - A: The building/property was later owned by the Braselton Improvement Company, who sold it to APT Braselton, Inc. and the Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership in 1990 (Warranty Deed dated January 24, 1990 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 11B, Page 635). This property was 67.933 acre parcel designated as Tract 1 of a multiple parcel property sale. The plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 29, Page 233.
  - B: APT Braselton, Inc. and Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership sold the building/property to the Madison Ventures in 1995 (Quit Claim Deed dated August 7, 1995 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 14V, Page 344). The property was a 67.933 acre parcel designated as Tract 1 of a multiple parcel sale. The plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
  - C: Madison Ventures sold the building/property to 2255 Delk Road Partnership in 1997 (Quit Claim Deed dated January 10, 1997 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 16F, Page 58). The property was a 67.933 acre parcel designated as Tract 1 of a multiple parcel sale. The plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
  - D: 2255 Delk Road Partnership sold the building/property to Madison Ventures in 2005 (Quit Claim Deed dated June 15, 2005 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 39H, Page 117). The property was a 67.933 acre parcel designated as Tract 1 of a multiple parcel sale. The plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
  - E: Madison Ventures sold the building/property to Braselton Ventures LLC in 2005 (Quit Claim Deed dated June 15, 2005 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 39H, Page 146). The property was a 67.933 acre parcel designated as Tract 1 of a multiple parcel sale. The plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.

- F: Braselton Ventures LLC granted a utility easement to Georgia Power in 2007 (Public Utility Easement dated May 16, 2007 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 49A, Page 216).
- G: This residence was historically used as a residential dwelling and is currently vacant and in poor condition.

4. Alternations and additions: Though it appears that the house has never received a major structural addition, there is evidence of a rear portion of the residence at the south end that is no longer extant. This rear portion, possibly a porch, has been removed. In addition, half of the front porch façade appears to have been historically enclosed to create additional living space at the front of the house.

## B. Historical Context

Braselton is located in southwestern Jackson County in northeast Georgia. Jackson County is the state's twenty-second county, created in 1796 from portions of Franklin County that was originally the home of the Cherokee and Creek Indians.

### *Jackson County*

Following the end of the Revolutionary War, veterans and other pioneers began settling in parts of Franklin County, one of Georgia's original eleven counties, in 1784. As the population increased, citizens in the southwestern portion of the county made application to the state assembly for the creation of a new county. On February 11, 1796, Georgia Governor Jared Irwin signed the act creating the new county.

The county was named Jackson for James Jackson, who was a Revolutionary War general and Georgia statesman. Jackson served six years with the Georgia state forces and participated in the unsuccessful defense of Savannah in 1778, the Battle of Cowpens in 1781, and the recoveries of Augusta (1781) and Savannah (1782). He went on to serve in the Georgia Legislature after the war and was elected to the first Federal Congress, where he became one of the first Jeffersonians in opposition to Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists. He later served in the U.S. Senate before returning to Georgia to overturn the Yazoo Act that had sold Georgia's western lands to unscrupulous speculators. He later served as Georgia's Governor from 1798 to 1801.

### *Early Towns*

The first settlement in Jackson County was Groaning Rock in 1784. The town changed its name to Harmony Grove in 1825 and again to Commerce in 1904. The Native American community of Thomocoggan was renamed Jefferson after Thomas Jefferson and became the new county seat in 1806 following the creation of Clarke County from portions of Jackson County in 1803. Other communities developed along the pattern of railroad lines in Jackson County, including Maysville in 1879, Arcade, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo, Hoschton, and Braselton.

### *Braselton*

Braselton was founded in 1884 following the marriage of William Henry Braselton, Sr. to Susan Hosch on December 11, 1867. The Braselton's lived in Hoschton, Georgia on the Hosch family plantation for a number of years following their marriage. It was there that their first two sons, Henry and Green, were born.

The Braselton family first began farming the present site of Braselton after the Braselton's purchased 800 acres of land near the Hosch home from G.W. Smith on December 8, 1876. The family lived in a log cabin on their property, where a third son, John Oliver, and two daughters, Belle and Lena, were born.

### *Braselton Stores*

The Town of Braselton began when John Oliver Braselton, the youngest son of William and Susan, decided at the age of eight years old that he would become a storekeeper. In 1887, John's father, William Braselton, built a small six-by-six foot structure to be his son's store. From this small building in the front yard of their house, John sold some foodstuffs including sweet crackers and sardines, snuff and tobacco, and rock candy to local farm hands. John sold a grand total of \$97.41 worth of goods and merchandise in his first year of business.

After the first store was destroyed in 1888 by a runaway horse and buggy, a second larger store measuring 14' x 16' was constructed. This second store was large enough to have a window. That same year, John invited his older brother, Green Braselton, to join the store. And by 1891 the oldest brother, William Henry, Jr. joined the business. They became locally known as the Three B's. The house currently located in the overgrown lot on the northeast corner of State Route 53 and State Route 124 behind the Post Office was originally built as John Braselton's second one-room store. This building was later enlarged into a residence during the historic period.

With their continued success, in 1891, the Braselton's replaced the second store with a larger third store measuring 22' x 50'. As business continued to increase, the brothers added twenty-two additional feet to this third store.

The Braselton Brothers built their stores close to the junction of State Route 53 and State Route 124 and the Gainesville, Jefferson and Social Circle Railroad. The roads had been in place for some time prior, but the rail line had been built in 1882 and spurred growth in the area. Local farmers had access to shipping and receiving large cargoes of agricultural goods. Before the completion of the railroad through Braselton, farmers used the freight station located in Hoschton, a town just south of Braselton.

In 1902, a side-track of the railroad was installed along what is today Wall Street behind the store. The brothers had erected a large 24' x 120' warehouse along the spur track to store merchandise that they purchased by the railroad car-load.

As business continued to increase, the brothers erected a fourth store. Construction began on the new brick building on March 1, 1904 and was completed on September 1<sup>st</sup> of that same year. An

article in the February 18, 1907 *Atlanta Saturday Evening News* entitled “The Wonderful Progress of 3 Young Men” described the new store as having “every modern convenience and is the most substantial up-to-date and prettiest storehouse in northeast Georgia.” This article also described the building as follows:

“This handsome new brick store is 60 x 95 feet, with 14 feet walls and a basement 30 x 60 feet. The main floor is divided into three departments—one for dry goods, notions and shoes; one for millinery and clothing; one for groceries and the basement for heavy groceries. It has a solid plate glass front of 60 feet with iron columns made at the Winder Foundry and Machine Works, which firm had to compete with a large plant in Evansville, Ind. to secure this contract for furnishing the columns. The entire building, including basement, is lighted by acetylene gas, requiring 730 candles. This is the brightest light known and makes this large store, with its different departments, a thing of beauty when lighted up at night. The building also has two handsome and well arranged offices, one of them being the private office. The dry goods department is one of the prettiest store rooms in Georgia, being 36 x 60 feet. The Millinery and Clothing department, 20 by 60 feet, is a model of beauty and artistic design. The grocery department 30 x 36 feet, is equal in appearance to most stores and is fitted with heavy groceries. Mr. S.B. Baker, who superintended the building of this magnificent store, can afford to feel proud of the construction and workmanship, as it cannot be surpassed.”<sup>1</sup>

By the time this new brick store was constructed, the business had expanded from candy to dry goods, notions, shoes, millinery, clothing, and groceries. Already the largest building in Braselton, the store was expanded to 28,000 square feet in 1910 with the addition of a three-story building to provide additional space for the store and offices.

By 1921, the Braselton Brothers Store housed the store as well as the local post office, the offices and freight depot of the Gainesville Midland Railroad, the local express office, Braselton Bank Company, Braselton Chamber of Commerce, a wholesale general merchandise company known as the Braselton Commission Company, and space for over 500 bales of cotton in the warehouse section of the building. By 1922, the Braselton Mercantile Company was doing \$250,000 per year in business and the company motto was “Dealers in Everything.”<sup>2</sup> With the rise in the automobile, the Braselton Brothers slogan changed to “It will pay you to drive miles to our big store and save money.” By 1944, additional businesses included undertaker, barber shop, filling station, garage, planing mill, and blacksmith. Also during the 1940s and 1950s, the brothers added two additional one-story masonry sections to the side of the original building. The first section (now the middle section) housed the Super Market department and the second section (now the far left section) housed the Furniture and Appliance departments.

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<sup>1</sup> Leta G. Braselton. *Treasured Memories of the Braseltons “3B’s”*; Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc., 1974; 61.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, 76

### *Agriculture*

Agriculture has played a dominant economic role in Georgia's history for more than 250 years, beginning with the settlement by General James Oglethorpe and the English colonists in 1733. Early crops that were grown include corn, silk, indigo, and rice. Cotton and tobacco became the primary crops after the Revolutionary War, with cotton soon dominating agricultural production following the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 in Savannah. By 1860 there were 68,000 farms in the state producing some 700,000 bales of cotton. Cotton continued to dominate production after the Civil War, with more than 725,000 bales produced in 1870.

Braselton was one of the richest and most fertile farming sections of Georgia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Crops grown in the region included corn, pea-hay, sugar cane, and cotton. William Henry Braselton, father to the "Three Bs," had been a successful farmer during his lifetime, and the brothers continued that success. They continued to produce crops on their farm of 1,800 acres and produced on average anywhere from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bales of cotton, and thousands of bushels of corn per year.<sup>3</sup> They produced and distributed hundreds of tons of their own private label brand of fertilizer known as the BBB brand.

### *Industry*

The presence of the railroad spurred industrial development to take advantage of the agricultural production of the area. In 1900, the Braselton Brothers had constructed the large rolling mill to the south of the store on the west side of State Route 53. The rolling mill, known as the Enterprise Flour and Grist Mill, was one of the earliest fully-operating rolling mills in northeast Georgia and survives today as a rare representative example of an early-twentieth century steam-powered rolling mill in Georgia. According to the 1907 article in the Atlanta Saturday Evening News, the rolling mill had the capacity to produce 50 to 75 barrels of flour and 300 bushels of meal per day. The brothers sold their products under the labels of the "Three B's" and "Fast Flyer."<sup>4</sup>

Following the construction in 1902 of the railroad spur along Wall Street described above, the Braselton Brothers constructed a Cotton Gin along the siding during the early 1900s. The gin contained a complete Murray suction ginning system and had the capacity to gin some 2,000 bales of cotton per season.<sup>5</sup> The ability to ship cotton directly from Braselton made it possible to keep more money in the community rather than pay dealers in Gainesville, Jefferson or Athens to process the cotton. This led to an expansion of the family businesses and an overall increase in wealth for the Braselton family and residents.

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<sup>3</sup> Robbie L. Bettis. *Passing: Stories through the history of Hoschtion and Braselton, Georgia*. Auburn, Georgia: NHB Publishing, LLC, 2006; 82.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 82

<sup>5</sup> Braselton, 61

The Braselton Brothers played the central role in bringing the new technology of the telephone to Braselton in the early twentieth century. In 1912, the brothers partnered with Judge R. B. Russell of Winder to purchase an existing telephone system from Hoschton that had begun there in 1907. The Hoschton Telephone Company headquarters with its “plug or drop” system switchboard were later transferred to a small two-room house in Braselton in 1927. The telephone service grew from just five subscribers in the early 1900s to some 230 by 1957.<sup>6</sup>

### *Braselton Incorporated*

Braselton was incorporated on August 21, 1916, with W.H. Braselton as mayor. The town limits were defined as follows upon incorporation:

“The inhabitants of the territory, embraced within the limits of one half of one mile in every direction (except the southern limits herein after described) from the center of the crossroads of what is known as the Hog Mountain and Hurricane Shoals public road, and the Gainesville and Monroe public road, said crossroads being near the store of Braselton Brothers, in the county of Jackson, and the southern limits on the southeast shall run south.”<sup>7</sup>

Shortly after incorporation, the Braselton Brothers paid \$40,000 for the construction of a high school in 1919 (though the school was destroyed the following year during a storm). Braselton continued to grow during the 1920s with the construction of more housing and commercial buildings.

The next year, 1920, was one of the worst years for the Braselton Brothers. Not only did the cotton market crash in Georgia and the south, but a tornado swept through Braselton destroying the brand new school, the rear fourth of the brick store, and the old frame store, among other buildings in town. In addition to the \$110,000 loss from the physical destruction caused by the tornado, the Braselton Brothers lost \$150,000 from customers unable to pay their bills at the store.

While the financial losses from the cotton crash and tornado were devastating, the Braselton Brothers would recover, not only due to their continued tenacity but also with help from many people from bankers to their customers. When the time came to pay their loans to the banks, the bankers told them not to worry and sent \$500 to help with repairs to the store. In addition, many of their customers sent money, usually in nickels and dimes. All told, they received some \$8,000 in gifts to help rebuild their damaged store. But in true “Three B” fashion, the brothers did not spend any of this money on the store, but instead donated it toward the rebuilding of the school that had also been destroyed by the tornado.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 75

<sup>7</sup> Angela Gary and Jana Adams. *Our Time and Place: A History of Jackson County, Georgia*. Jefferson, Georgia: Main Street Newspapers, Inc., 2000; 2-4.

The depression in the 1930s posed little threat for the local economy because the agricultural products were comprised of staples rather than luxuries. The Braselton Brothers' businesses continued to thrive during this period as their customers came from surrounding counties. As in most agricultural areas, the local businesses extended credit through the year and were paid when the crops were sold. Braselton did better than most communities in this endeavor because the Braselton Brothers charged much less than other merchants for this carrying fee. When most Georgia merchants were charging \$8.00 to carry a sack of flour worth \$5.00, the Braseltons were charging their customers \$5.50. The net result was that more people came to Braselton to transact their business rather than going to other nearby towns of similar and even larger size.

In 1939, Braselton was a thriving town in northeast Georgia. In addition to the store, the Braseltons were operating the warehouse for cotton, cotton seed, and fertilizer; the rolling mill and gin; shops; filling station; marble yard; depot; post office; private bank; and the high school.<sup>8</sup>

While cotton production was declining during the late 1930s and 1940s, Braselton residents transitioned from agricultural to manufacturing jobs. Textile mills, manufacturing plants, and poultry dressing plants moved into the area. Poultry production began in the county around 1927 and has increased tremendously over the past forty years such that Northeast Georgia has become one of the nation's leading poultry-producing regions.

Following the end of World War II, the importance of Braselton shifted from a regional agricultural business center to that of a more regional shopping center. Braselton was an established mid-point between Gainesville and Winder, which resulted in commercial traffic moving through the town. Braselton became a convenient shipping and mercantile center for produce and goods during the mid twentieth century. Following the establishment of the large regional shopping malls, the Braselton commercial core slowly started to decline.

As late as 1990, the Braselton Brothers Store still housed a grocery, hardware, furniture, appliance, and dry goods store. Today, the Braselton Store houses several retail stores including the Braselton Tile Company and Braselton Antiques Shop.

Despite the changes to the Braselton commercial core, the town has grown both physically and economically in more recent years. Having expanded its boundaries, major attractions and companies located in Braselton, turning the once rural farming community and commercial center into a thriving residential and manufacturing area in northeast Georgia. These major attractions and companies include Château Élan, a 3,500 acre resort and winery; the Panoz Motor Sports Group and Panoz Auto Development Company that builds the handmade Panoz Esperante sports car; the International Motor Sports Association; the Mayfield Dairy Visitors Center; and Haverty's Distribution Center.

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<sup>8</sup> Braselton, 92

## PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This residence is constructed of wood frame on a one-story rectangular square plan with a hipped roof and inset front porch. The house is representative of the bungalow house type being constructed as modest residential dwellings in the early-to-mid twentieth century in rural Georgia.
2. Condition of fabric: The current condition of this residence is fair to poor. Abandoned for some unknown period of time, the house has not been properly maintained and is in a deteriorating state.

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This is a one-story square building measuring 1,097 square feet with an exterior wall perimeter of 141'-5 & 25/32". Overall dimensions are 32'-2 1/4" x 40'-3" x 32'-2 1/8" x 40'-4 3/8".
2. Foundation: The foundation is comprised of 8" x 12" brick masonry piers. It is unknown whether the piers are supported by footings as the foundation was not accessible below grade at the time of inspection.
3. Structural systems: The building is of wood frame construction. The floor framing consists of 2" x 8" timber joists that are 15", 16", and 17" on center. The joists rest atop 6" x 8" hewn timber sills.
4. Walls: The wood frame walls are 5 & 1/2" thick and are comprised of 2" x 4" studs on 16" centers. Exterior walls are clad with 1/2" x 5 & 1/2" clapboard with a 4 & 3/4" reveal. The house has 1" x 4" corner boards at each corner.
5. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: There are three exterior doorways associated with the house. The front door and screen door are non-historic. The historic door frame remains behind a non-historic frame attached to the face of the historic frame. There is no door in the rear 2'-10" door opening to the central hall on the south elevation.

The rear door to the bathroom is historic and is a single wood door measuring 2' -10 1/8" in width comprised of six horizontal molded panels.

b. Windows and shutters: This residence contains nine windows, with two on the north elevation (façade), two on the west elevation, one on the south elevation (rear), and four on the east elevation. The windows are two-over-two and four-over-four double hung wood windows with The two bathroom and kitchen windows on the east elevation are four-over-four double hung wood sash windows. The windows have 2" x 4" wood sills and 1" x 5" wood casing at the jambs and head. All windows are historic.

6. Roof: The hipped roof is of wood frame construction with 2" x 4" rafters and 2" x 6" wood timber joists on 24" centers. Three layers of existing roofing are evident. The top layer is standing seam metal with plywood decking. The middle layer is asphalt shingles with 1" x 6" and 1" x 8" wood decking. These two layers are laid atop earlier wood shingle roofing with 1" x 4", 1" x 6", and 1" x 8" wood decking, as observed from the attic of the house. The overhanging eave is comprised of 1" x 2 1/2" tongue and groove wood boards with rafter ends visible at eave.

7. Chimneys: There are three brick chimneys located on the interior slope of the building. These chimneys have been stuccoed and have metal flashing at their juncture with the roof. The northeast and southwest chimneys serve the fireplaces in four rooms of the house. A third chimney is in the southeast corner of the house above the bathroom. The exterior portion of this chimney is visible above the roofline, but it is not visible in the interior of the house below the ceiling.

8. Porch: The house has a front porch that is inset within the main roof at the northwest corner of the house. The porch measures 16'-7 3/4" by 8'-1 1/2" and consists of 135 square feet. The portion of the roof over the porch is supported by two 10" x 10" wood posts supported by 16" x 16" brick piers. The posts and piers are separated by a 12" wood cap with quarter-round trim. The porch ceiling consists of 1" x 2 1/2" beadboard. There are two metal hooks anchored in the ceiling, presumably for a porch swing. The porch flooring consists of 1" x 5" and 1" x 7" flush boards. The porch is accessed from the west side of the house via three-step wood frame stairs.

### C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: No original plans are known to exist. The building has a one-story rectangular floor plan and consists of six room areas and a central hall extending from the rear doorway to the front room. The northwest room is 135 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 49' -6 7/16". The northeast room is 199 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 56'-6 13/16". This room has two closets, with 11 and 10 square feet. The kitchen is 204 square

feet with an overall room perimeter of 57'-2 7/16". The bathroom is 124 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 46'-3 3/4". The hall is 70 square feet with an overall perimeter of 42'-4 15/16". The southwest room is 180 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 58'-5 11/32". This room has one closet with 7 square feet. The bathroom fixtures, kitchen counter, and kitchen sink are non-historic.

2. Flooring: Flooring in the house is 1" x 3" tongue and groove wood flooring in all rooms. All rooms except for the southwest room, northeast room closets, and portions of the kitchen and bathroom have carpeting covering the wood flooring.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: The typical width of the interior walls of the house is 4 3/4". The interior walls are modern gypsum board over 1" x 6" wood walls.

The ceiling in most rooms is modern gypsum board over earlier 1" x 3" tongue and groove wood ceilings. The ceiling in the northeast room is exposed 1" x 3" beadboard. A pull-down attic door is located in the ceiling of the rear central hall.

Trim includes a 7" flat wood baseboard with a 1 1/2" wood base molding. A 3/4" molded wood trim serves as the crown molding and extends the vertical length of the walls at all interior room corners.

4. Openings: Interior doors are single wood doors comprised of six horizontal molded panels. Doorways have 1" x 5 1/2" flat wood casings along the jambs and head. Several doors have historic metal rimlock hardware, while others have non-historic modern hardware. Interior doors have historic wood thresholds that are 5" wide and non-historic metal thresholds that are 5 1/2" wide.

The interior face of all windows has wood casings consisting of 1" x 6" flat boards at the jambs and head.

5. Fireplaces: The northeast and southwest fireplaces have been partially filled in with brick and modified to burn coal. The southeast fireplace (in the kitchen) has been filled in with brick and fitted with piping for a wood burning stove. The historic mantels of all four fireplaces are wood and hearths are poured concrete.

6. Mechanical equipment: The house has modern electrical service. The service is connected to the house at the west elevation via an electrical pole.

A fuse box and two circuit breaker boxes are located at the south elevation adjacent to the rear doorway.

Modern telephone service is connected to the house at southeast corner adjacent to the front porch.

A television antenna is located at the northeast corner of the house and has a wire running into the house at the northeast window on the east elevation.

Modern PVC piping for the plumbing system is located under the house along the east elevation connecting to the plumbing fixtures in the kitchen and bathroom.

D. Site:

The building is sited facing north and the front is oriented toward State Route 124. The site has a slight slope from the west to east but is essentially level. Though the historic vernacular residences in the district share equal setbacks and feature informally landscaped yards with mature trees, foundation plantings, and grass lawns, the site is overgrown with vegetation and a large amount of junk is scattered throughout the back yard. There are no outbuildings associated with the residence. A more densely wooded area is located to the south of the house.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

D. Bibliography

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#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This HABS documentation was completed as mitigation for the National Register of Historic Places listed Braselton Historic District that is being negatively impacted by the Intersection Realignment of State Route 53 and State Route 124, Project Number TSAPO-S006-00(782), P.I.N. S006782, HP 050621-004, Jackson County, Department of the Army (DA) Permit Application Number 200501831. The measured drawings were prepared by Jihan Stanford, preservation architect with Lord Aeck Sargent, Inc. The photography was produced by David Diener, director of graphics and photographer with New South Associates. This report was prepared by Glen H. Bennett, preservation planner with Lord Aeck Sargent, Inc. These records were prepared in 2009-2010.

Location Map:

