

Braselton National Register Historic District

Popular Documentation Report

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) No. GA-2404



Logo used on Braselton Brothers Store

Prepared for
Town of Braselton, Georgia

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Introduction

The purpose of this popular documentation report is to provide information regarding the history of Braselton from its inception through its evolution into the present Braselton National Register Historic District.

Founded in 1876, Braselton grew into a center of farming and commerce for Jackson and the surrounding counties during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The town was incorporated in 1916, and continues to serve as an important community along the Interstate 85 corridor in Jackson County.

Braselton was designated as a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) District in 2001. The boundaries of the historic district encompass the intact historic resources associated with the development of Braselton. The district encompasses an approximate 60 acre area of Braselton and is centered on the intersection of State Routes 53 and 124, extending north to south along State route 53 and east to west along State Route 124.

The Braselton NRHP District is currently comprised of 48 contributing and 10 non-contributing resources. The contributing resources include the town's historic commercial, agricultural, industrial, community landmark, and residential resources constructed from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries.

The Braselton Historic District is an excellent example of a late 19th / early 20th century Georgia town, founded by a single family and supported by the strength of agricultural production. The historic district is important in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture, industry, commerce, and community planning and development at the local and state levels of significance.

The Georgia Department of Transportation is preparing to implement the realignment of the intersection of State Route 124 and State Route 53 from its historic configuration of two offset "T" intersections, to form a four-legged intersection. This will accommodate existing and future traffic demands, create a safer intersection for vehicles and pedestrians, and promote the revitalization of downtown Braselton.



Figure 1:
Braselton Locator Map from 1944
(image from Lena Braselton's *Treasured Memories*)

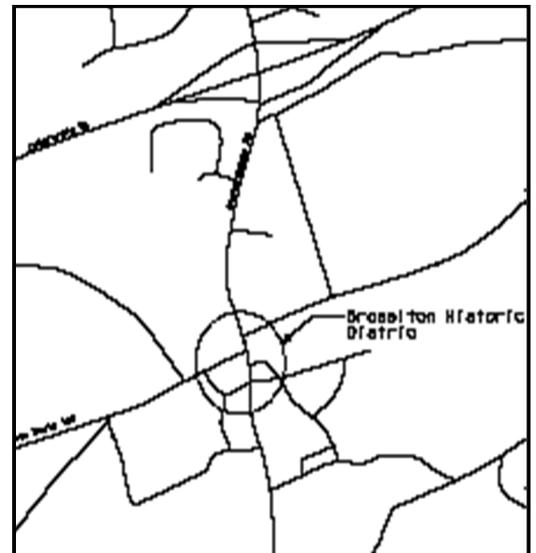


Figure 2:
Location of Braselton Historic District

Based on the finding of “Adverse Effect” to the Braselton Historic District in the “Assessment of Effects” completed in June 2006, a detailed review of the anticipated impacts to the Braselton Historic District by the intersection realignment project and an updated National Register District nomination was conducted.

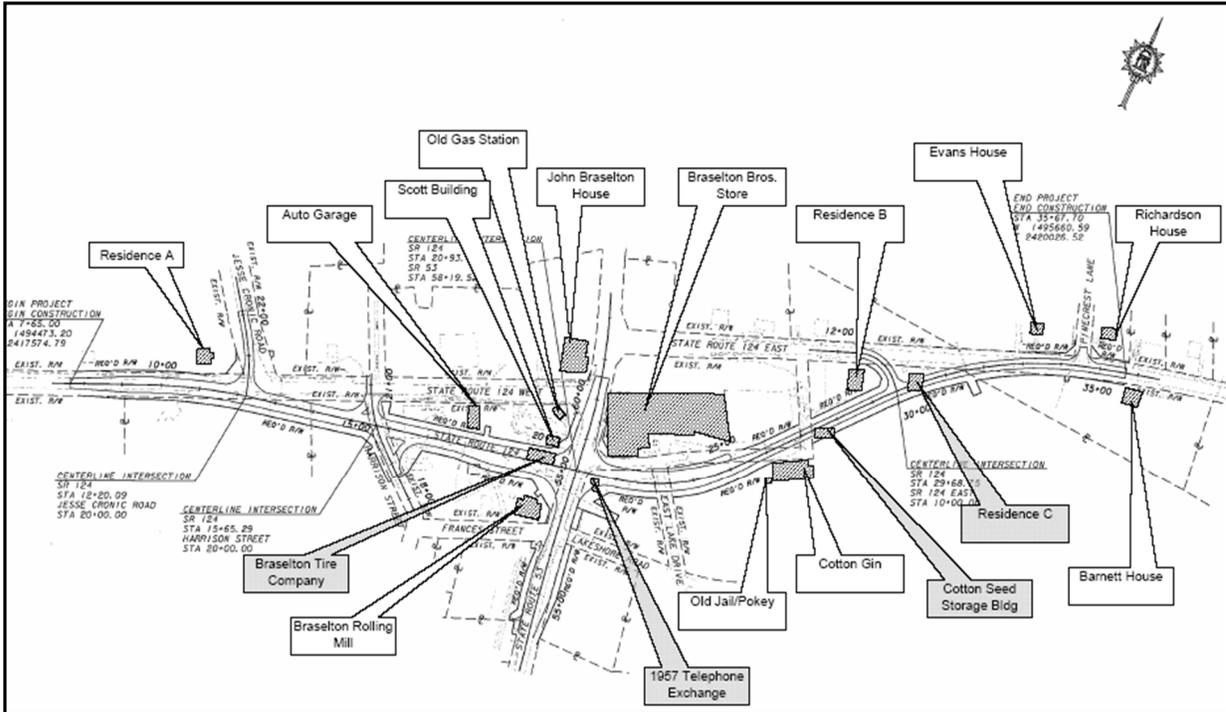


Figure 3: Resource Location Map from Georgia DOT “Assessment of Effects” Report

As a result of the route selection and road design associated with the intersection realignment, three previously-contributing resources in the historic district will be demolished and one will be relocated. The Braselton Tire Company, the Cotton Seed Storage Building, and the residence at 9791 State Route 124 are to be demolished. The 1957 Telephone Exchange Building will be relocated. In addition, the previously-contributing network of intact roads will be compromised by the planned improvements. In total, the historic integrity and significance of four contributing historic resources will be compromised by the realignment project.

The updated analysis of the historic district revealed that several previously-contributing historic buildings and sites no longer exist. The revised historic district will consist of 40 contributing historic buildings and 3 historic sites, for a total of 43 contributing resources in the district.

The first part of this report will provide an overview of the history of Braselton through a historic context statement: This statement will describe those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning and significance within history are made clear.¹ The second part of the report will provide a detailed description of the Braselton Historic District and the individual historic buildings and sites that comprise the district. The third section will outline the historic significance of Braselton, as represented in the National Register Historic District.



Figure 4: Braselton Family Historical Marker

¹ "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation"; National Register Bulletin, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service; 7.

Historic Context

The Braselton Historic District encompasses the historic commercial, agricultural, industrial, community landmark, and residential resources of Braselton, Georgia within an approximate 60 acre area, constructed from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. The district is located around the intersection of SR 53 and SR 124. This area was historically the commercial center of town, located adjacent to the Braselton Brother's Store and other commercial buildings.

Jackson County

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

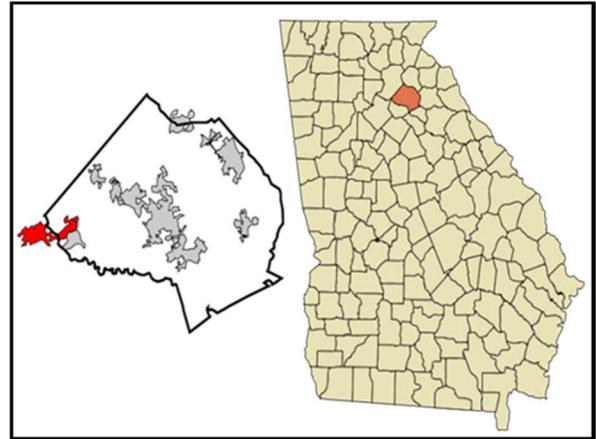


Figure 5:
Jackson County Highlighted in Georgia (right);
Braselton Highlighted in Jackson County (left)

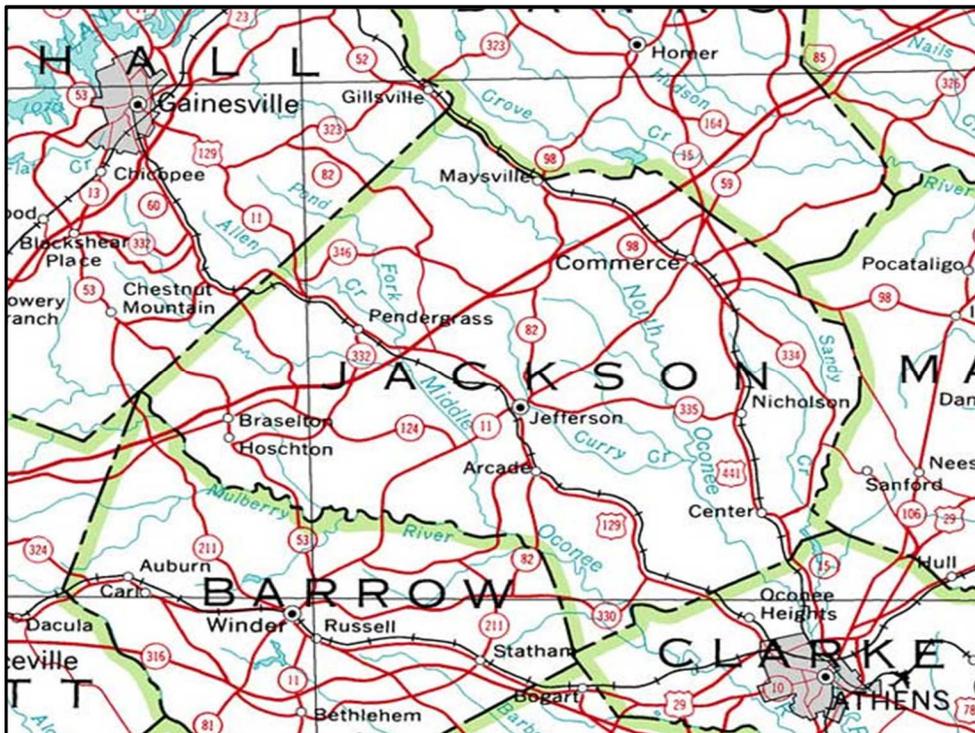


Figure 6: Map of Jackson County with Braselton and Hoschton Located in the Southwest Area (lower left) of the County (image from Carl Vinson Institute of Government)

In 1784, 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. As the population increased, citizens in the southwestern portion of the county made an 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 of Jackson.



Figure 7: James Jackson
(image from Library of Congress)

The county was named Jackson after 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 in the recoveries of Augusta (1781) and Savannah (1782). After the war, he served in the Georgia Legislature 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. Later he served as Georgia's Governor from 1798 to 1801.

Early Towns

Founded in 1784, the first settlement in Jackson County was Groaning Rock. The town changed its name to Harmony Grove in 1825 and again to Commerce in 1904.

Following the creation of Clarke County from portions of Jackson County in 1803, the Native American community of Thomocoggan was renamed Jefferson after Thomas Jefferson, and it became the new county seat in 1806.

Other communities developed along the pattern of railroad lines in Jackson County, including: Maysville in 1879, Arcade, Nicholson, Pendergrass, Talmo, Hoschton and Braselton.

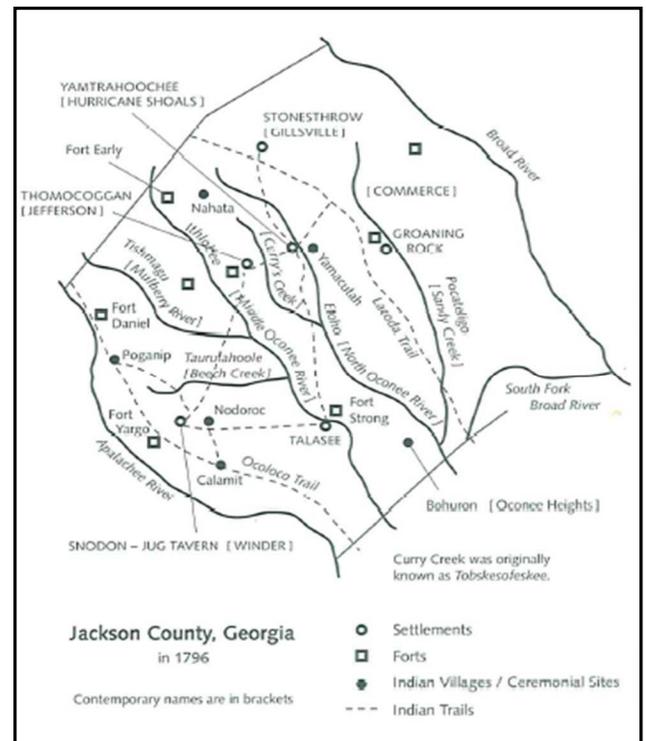


Figure 8: 1796 Map of Jackson County
(Image from Tina Harris' *Portraits of a Southern Place*)

Braselton

Braselton was founded on December 8, 1876, a few years after the marriage of William Harrison Braselton, Sr. to Susan Frances Hosch on December 11, 1867. The Braseltons began their married life in Hoschton, Georgia on the Hosch family plantation, where their first two sons, Henry and Green, were born.

On December 8, 1876, William Harrison and Susan purchased a ca. 800 acre property from G. W. Smith, near the Hosch home. They lived in a log cabin and began farming this present site of Braselton. Here, a third son, John Oliver, and two daughters, Belle and Lena, were born.

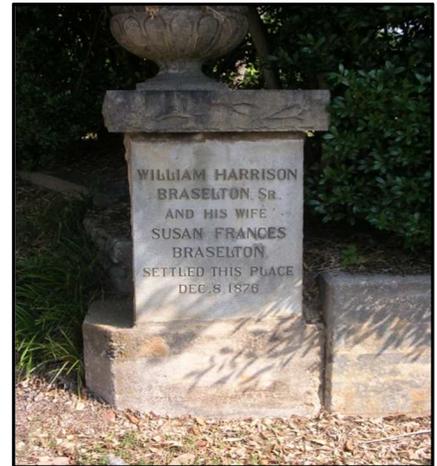


Figure 9:
Marker at John Braselton House

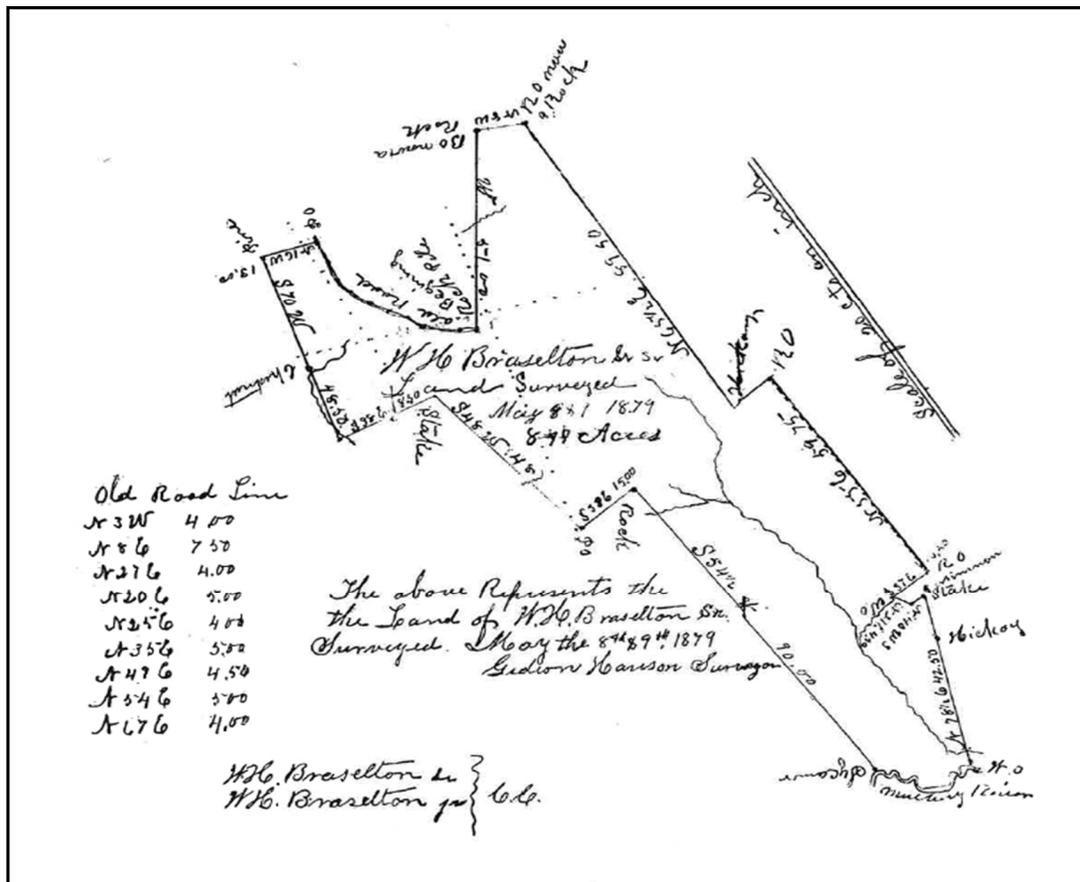


Figure 10: 1879 Survey of W. H. Braselton Sr. Property
(image from Lena Braselton's *Yesterday and Today*)

Braselton Stores

The Braselton Stores began when John Oliver Braselton, the youngest son of William and Susan, decided at the age of eight that he would become a storekeeper.

In 1887, John's father, William Harrison Braselton, built a small 6 x 6 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, 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 by a runaway horse and buggy in 1888, a second larger store measuring 14' x 16' was constructed. This second store was large enough to have a window.²

That same year, John invited his older brother, Green Braselton, to join the store. By 1891, the oldest brother, William Henry, Jr., had also joined the business. They became locally known as the "three Bs."

The house, currently located in the overgrown lot on the northeast corner of SR 53 and SR 124, behind the Post Office, was originally built as John Braselton's second one-room store, before being enlarged into a residence during the historic period.



Figure 11: First Braselton Store – 1887
(image from Robbie Bettis' *Passing*)



Figure 12: Second Braselton Store – 1888
(image from *Passing*)

² Leta G. Braselton. *Treasured Memories of the Braselton "3B's"*; Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc., 1974; 60

With their continued success, the Braseltons replaced the second store with a larger third store in 1891. It measured 22' x 50'. As business continued to increase, the brothers added 22 additional feet at the rear of the third store.

The Braselton Brothers built their stores close to the junction of SR 53 and SR 124 and the Gainesville, Jefferson and Social Circle Railroad. The roads had been in place for some time, but the rail line had been built in 1882, spurring 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, behind the store, a sidetrack of the railroad was installed along what is today, Wall Street. The brothers erected a large 24' x 120' warehouse along the spur track to store merchandise that they purchased by the railroad car-load.



Figure 13: Third Braselton Store – 1891
(image from *Passing*)



Figure 14: Third Braselton Store with 22
Additional Feet at Rear – 1894
(image from *Passing*)

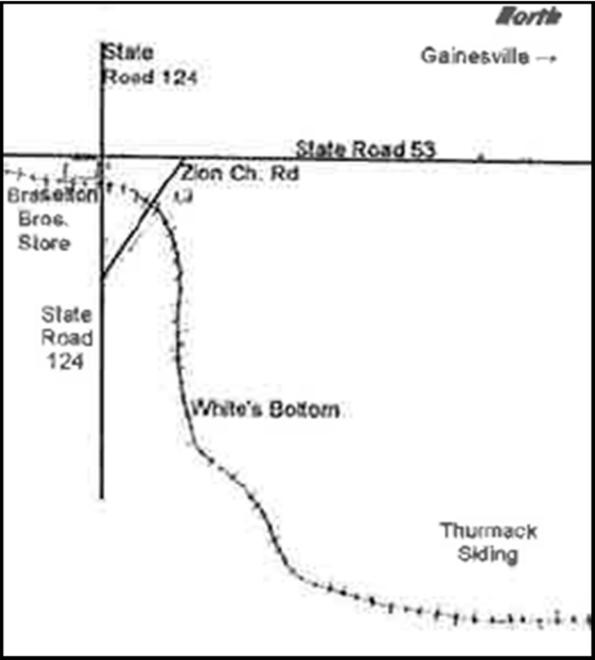


Figure 15:
Location of Railroad Adjacent to Braselton Brothers Store
(image from *Passing*)

Business continued to grow and the brothers erected the fourth store. Construction began on the new brick store building on March 1, 1904, and was completed on September 1st of that same year.

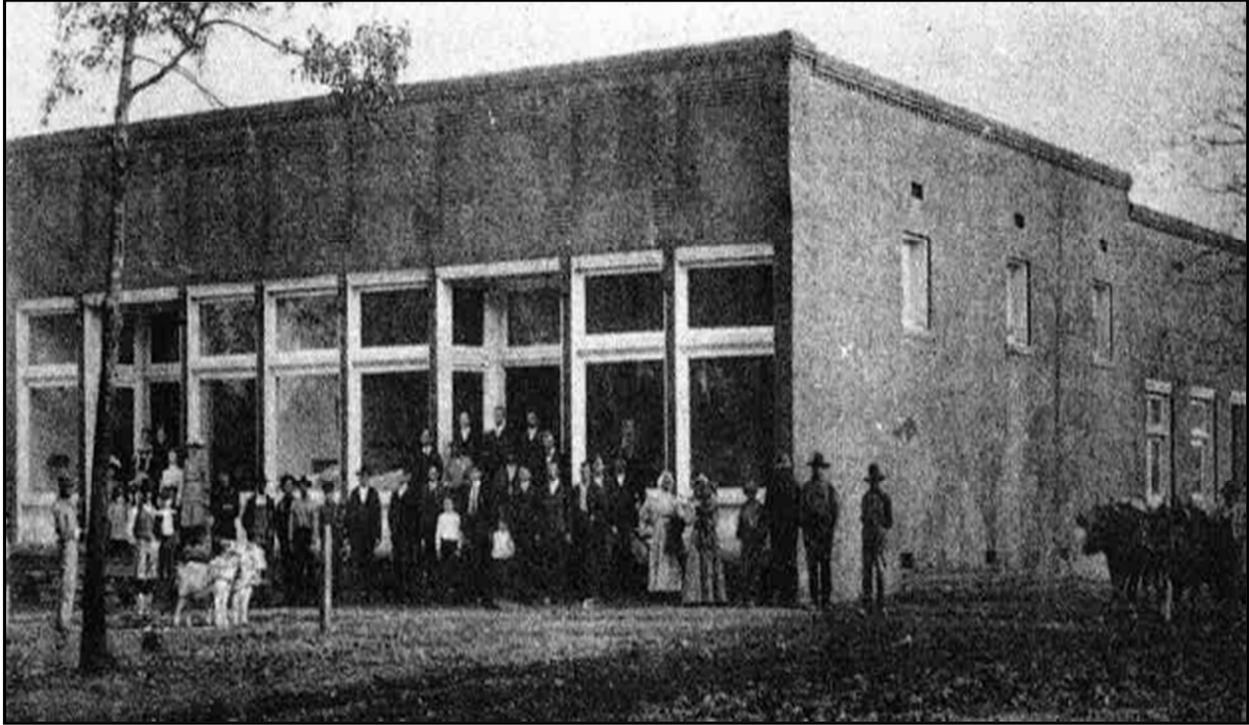


Figure 16: Fourth Braselton Store -- 1904, with John, Green, and Henry Braselton Standing in the Doorway
(image from Mary Braselton Dale's *W.H. Braselton*)

An article in the February 18, 1907 Atlanta Saturday Evening News entitled “The Wonderful Progress of 3 Young Men” referred to the Braselton brothers as “the most successful merchantile firm in Northeast Georgia – Their rapid growth reads more like a fairy tale than actual facts and is a revelation to the business world. Beginning 18 years ago in a little store room 6 x 6 feet, and a few dollars, they now have the handsomest and most completely arranged brick structure in this part of the State.”³ (original quotation)

³ Leta G. Braselton. *Treasured Memories of the Braselton “3B’s”*; Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc., 1974; 60

The same article described the new store as having “every modern convenience and is the most substantial up-to-date and prettiest storehouse in northeast Georgia.”⁴

The article further 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 by 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.”⁵

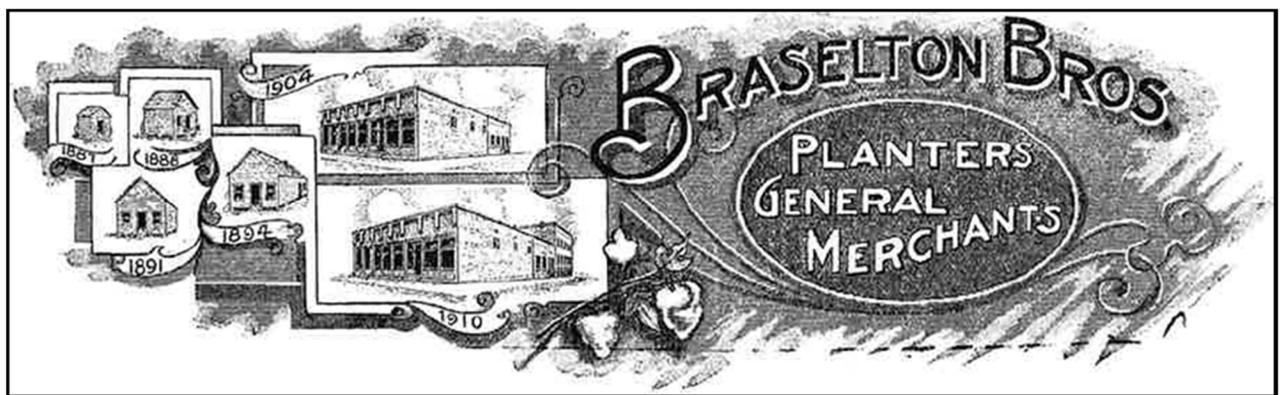


Figure 17: Braselton Brothers Logo/Signage -- ca. 1916 (image from *Treasured Memories*)

⁴ Ibid, 61.

⁵ Ibid.

By the time this new brick store was constructed, the business had expanded from selling candy to selling 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.



Figure 18: Fourth Braselton Store -- 1927, with Three-Story Addition at Rear
(image from *Portraits of a Southern Place*)

By 1921, the Braselton Brother's 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."⁶ With the growing popularity of the automobile, the Braselton Brother's slogan changed to "It will pay you to drive miles to our big store and save money." By 1944, additional businesses included an undertaker, barber shop, filling station, garage, planing mill, and blacksmith.

⁶ 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. Following the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 in Savannah, cotton soon dominated agricultural production. By 1860, there were 68,000 Georgia farms, producing 700,000 bales of cotton. Cotton continued to dominate production after the Civil War, with more than 725,000 bales produced in 1870.



Figure 19: Green Braselton and Helpers
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Braselton was one of the richest and most fertile farming sections in Georgia. Crops grown in the region included corn, pea-hay, sugar cane, and cotton. William Harrison Braselton, father to the 3Bs, 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 from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bales of cotton, and thousands of bushels of corn per year.⁷ They produced and distributed hundreds of tons of their own private label brand of fertilizer known as the BBB brand.



Figure 20: Weighing Cotton
(image from *New Georgia Encyclopedia*)



Figure 21: Agricultural Fields behind Green Braselton House
(image from *Treasured Memories*)

⁷ Robbie L. Bettis. *Passing: Stories through the history of Hoschtton and Braselton, Georgia*. Auburn, Georgia: NHB Publishing, LLC, 2006; 82.

Industry

The presence of the railroad spurred industrial development to take advantage of the agricultural production in the area. In 1900, the Braselton Brothers had constructed the large rolling mill to the south of the store on the west side of SR 53. The rolling mill, known as the Enterprise Flour and Grist Mill, was one of the earliest fully-operating rolling mills in northeast Georgia. It survives today as a rare representative example of an early 20th 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.”⁸



Figure 22: Historic Photo of Rolling Mill
(image from *Treasured Memories*)

Following the construction in 1902 of the railroad spur along Wall Street, the Braselton Brothers, during the early 1900s, constructed a Cotton Gin along the siding. The gin contained a complete Murray suction ginning system and had the capacity to gin some 2,000 bales of cotton per season.⁹ The ability to ship cotton directly from Braselton made it possible to keep more money in the community, rather than to 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.



Figure 23: Historic Photo of Cotton Gin
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)



Figure 24: Cotton Bales Stored in Warehouse (image from *W.H. Braselton*)

⁸ Ibid, 82

⁹ Braselton, 61

The Braselton Brothers played the central role in bringing the new technology of the telephone to Braselton in the early 20th century. In 1912, the brothers partnered with Judge R. B. Russell of Winder, Georgia to purchase an existing 1907 telephone system from Hoschton. The Hoschton Telephone Company headquarters with its “plug or drop” system switchboard was 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 approximately 230 by 1957.¹⁰



Figure 25: Telephone Service Bill
(image from *Passing*)

Braselton Incorporated

Braselton was incorporated on August 21, 1916, with W.H. Braselton as mayor. Upon incorporating, the town limits were defined as follows:

“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.”¹¹



Figure 26:
“Becky” Braselton on Phone
(image from *Treasured Memories*)

In 1919, shortly after incorporation, the Braselton Brothers paid \$40,000 for the construction of a high school. The school was destroyed the following year during a storm; however, Braselton continued to grow during the 1920s with the construction of more housing and commercial buildings.

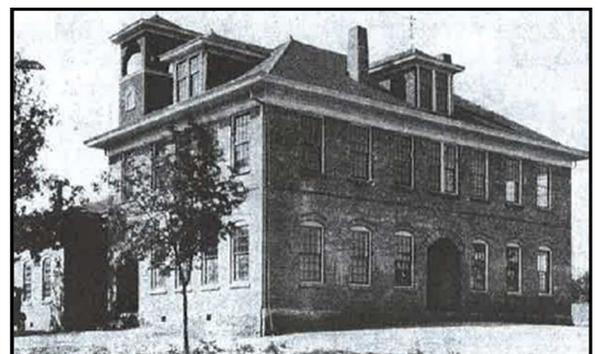


Figure 27: Historic Photo of Braselton High School
(image from *Passing*)

¹⁰ Ibid, 75

¹¹ Angela Gary and Jana Adams. *Our Time and Place: A History of Jackson County, Georgia*. Jefferson, Georgia: Main Street Newspapers, Inc., 2000; 2-4.

Twentieth Century

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, the old frame store, as well as 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 due to help from many people, including their bankers and 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 3B 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.

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 thrived during this period because their customers continued to come from surrounding counties. As in most agricultural areas, the local businesses extended credit throughout 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 end 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.



Figure 28: Third Store – Tornado Damage
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

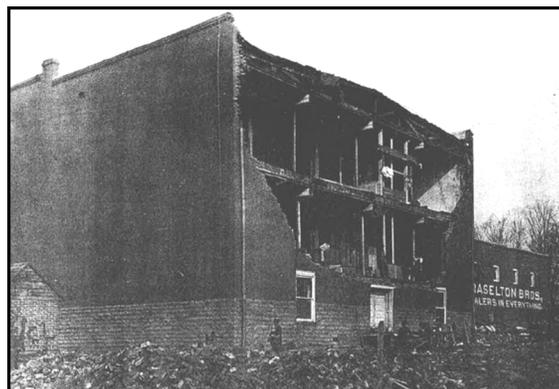


Figure 29: Fourth Store – Tornado Damage
(image from *Treasured Memories*).



Figure 30: Braselton High School -- Tornado Damage
(image from *Treasured Memories*).

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; the shops; the filling station; the marble yard; the depot; the post office; the private bank; and the high school.¹²

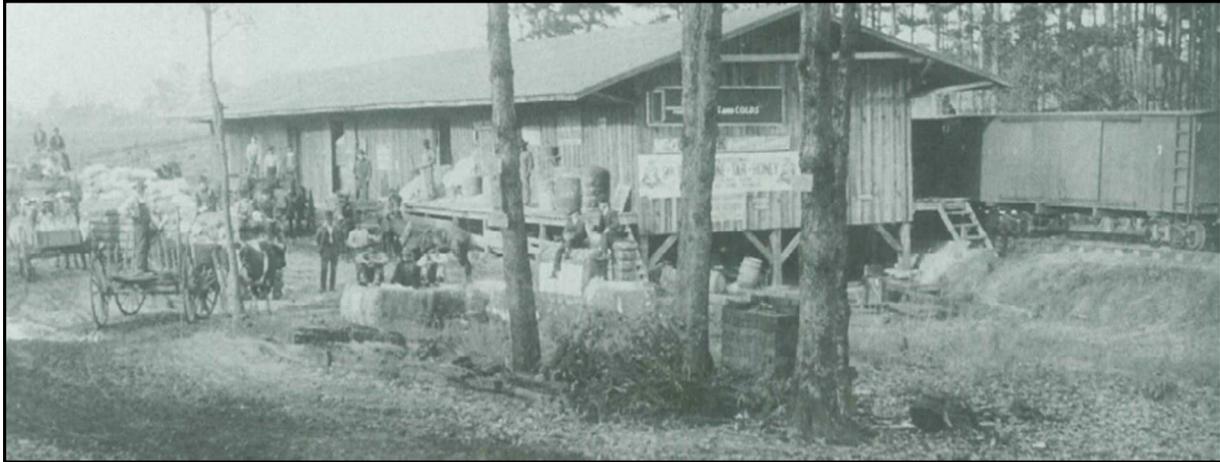


Figure 31: Cotton/Fertilizer Warehouse Adjacent to Railroad Spur – Building No Longer Standing
(image from *Portraits of a Southern Place*)

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 making Northeast Georgia - 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, Georgia, resulting in commercial traffic moving through the town. Braselton became a convenient shipping and mercantile center for produce and goods during the mid-20th century.

¹² Braselton, 92

Following the establishment of the large regional shopping malls, the Braselton commercial core slowly started to decline. Despite this gradual decline, the core of Braselton remained intact, with many of the town's historic buildings extant and in use, as seen in this 1960 aerial photograph.

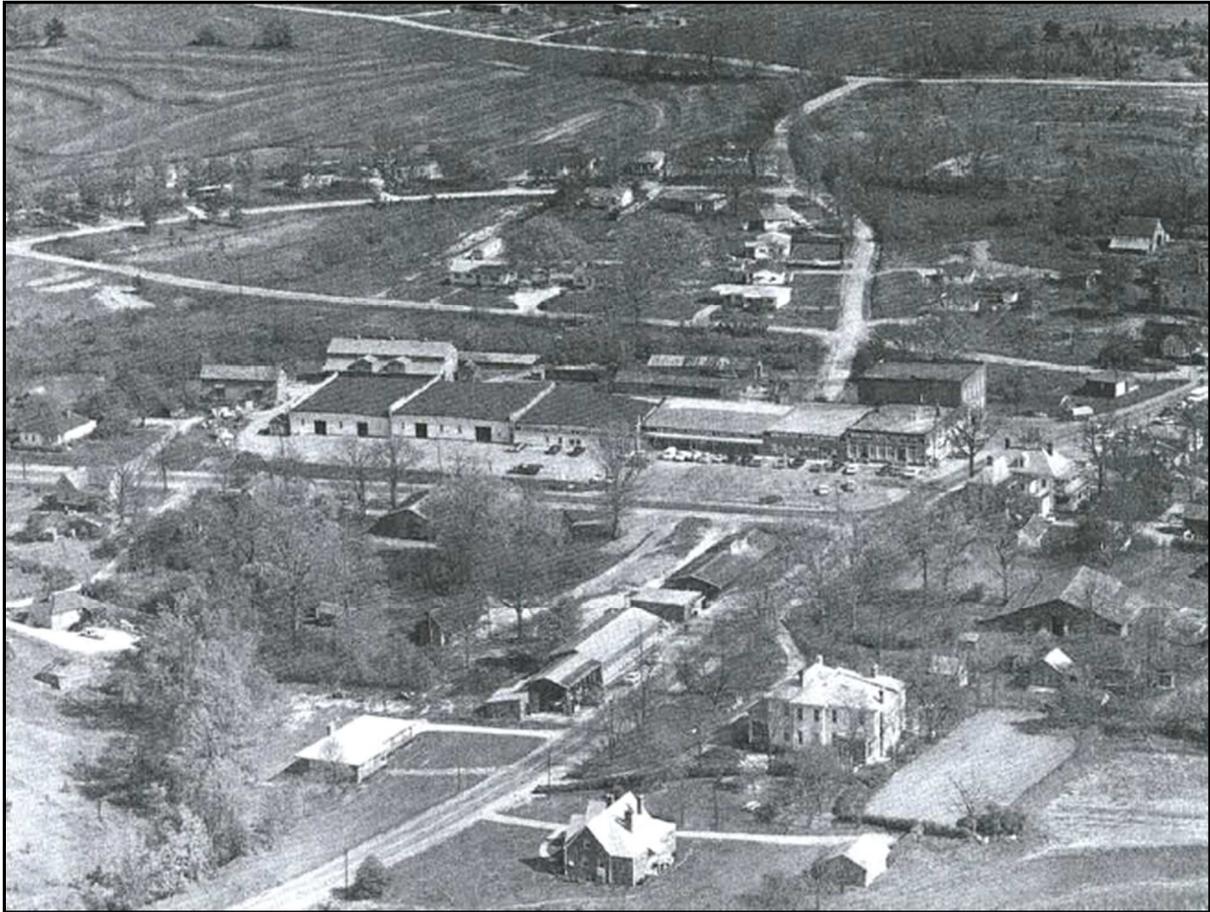


Figure 32: Aerial Photo of Braselton -- ca. 1960 (image from *W.H. Braselton*)

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



Figure 33: Photo of Braselton Brother's Store Today – with Braselton Antique Mall at Right, Ceramic Tile Outlet in Center, and Braselton Tile Factory at Left
(Image from Just Outside Photo)

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 have located in Braselton, turning the once rural farming community and commercial center into a thriving residential and manufacturing area. 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.



Figure 34: Château Élan
(image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)

Historic District

The Braselton National Register Historic District is currently comprised of 47 contributing and 10 non-contributing resources. Based on changes that have occurred to resources in the historic district since it was established in 2001 and anticipated changes to the district from the forthcoming intersection realignment project, the revised historic district will consist of 40 contributing historic buildings and 3 historic sites, for a total of 43 contributing resources in the district.

The historic district is an excellent example of a late 19th and early 20th century Georgia town founded by a single family and supported on the strength of agricultural production. The historic district is significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture, industry, commerce, community planning and development at the local and state levels of significance.

The period of significance for the historic district extends from ca. 1887, the date of the earliest known historic architectural resource in Braselton, to 1959, the end of the historic period. This period of significance best captures the evolution of the town based on changing community and architectural development patterns over time.

The district is significant in architecture for its excellent collection of residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and transportation-related buildings constructed from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries in their landscaped settings. The district is also significant in landscape architecture for its ten-foot residential roads, informally landscaped yards with foundation plantings and mature trees, stone retaining walls, and the Braselton Family Cemetery.

The contributing resources in the district include the town's historic commercial, agricultural, industrial, community landmark, and residential resources constructed from the late 19th to mid-20th centuries. Architectural styles of the historic buildings in the district include Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Tudor Revival / English Vernacular Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch.



Figure 35: William Henry Braselton
(image from *Passing*)



Figure 36: Green Braselton
(image from *Passing*)



Figure 37: John O. Braselton, Sr.
(image from *Passing*)

Materials used to construct historic buildings include wood, brick, stone, and concrete for foundations; wood weatherboard, clapboard, drop board, and shingles for wall siding; and asphalt shingles, corrugated metal, and flat/built-up roofing.

Historic use of buildings comprising the district include single dwellings, businesses, professional offices, specialty stores, post office, cemetery, agricultural fields and storage buildings, manufacturing facilities, roads and transportation-related buildings. Many of the existing historic buildings are currently used for these same functions, with the additional use of a former residential building now used for a municipal function as the Braselton City Hall.

The boundaries, relative to the town's period of significance, of the updated Braselton Historic District, encompass the intact, historic, and contiguous resources associated with the historic development of commercial, agricultural, industrial, and residential core of Braselton. Together the historic buildings and green spaces have retained their basic layout and character and represent the town's development from ca. 1887 through 1959.

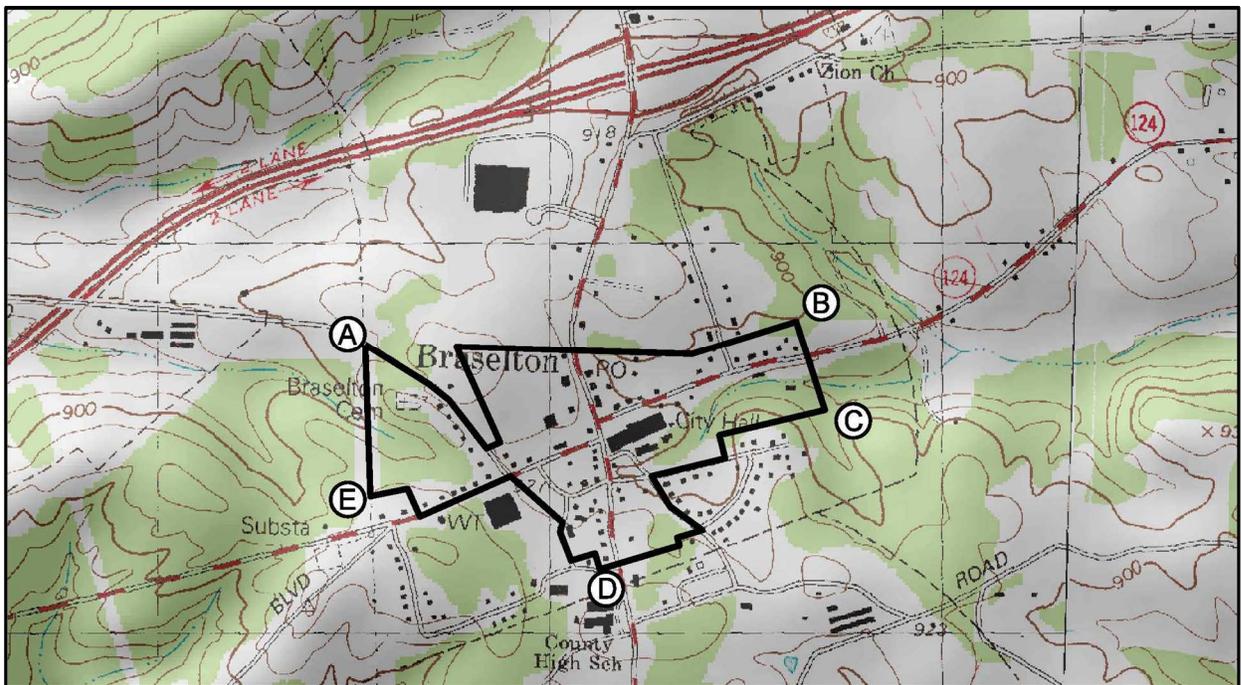


Figure 38: Braselton Topographic Map with Braselton Historic District Boundaries

BRASELTON HISTORIC DISTRICT RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY	
	HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE RESOURCE
	NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
	RESOURCE TO BE DEMOLISHED OR RELOCATED

BUILDING LEGEND	
1.	BRASELTON CEMETERY SITE
2.	199 JESSE CRONIC ROAD
3.	73 JESSE CRONIC ROAD
4.	HOUSE ON SR 124 (BETWEEN 254 & 300)
5.	254 SR 124
6.	RESIDENCE A
7.	34 JESSE CRONIC ROAD
8.	BRASELTON LIBRARY (132 SR 124)
9.	JOHN BRASELTON BARN (DETERIORATED)
10.	JOHN BRASELTON HOUSE
11.	JOHN BRASELTON OUTBUILDING
12.	JOHN BRASELTON OUTBUILDING
13.	JOHN BRASELTON OUTBUILDING
14.	JOHN BRASELTON OUTBUILDING
15.	JOHN BRASELTON BARN
16.	GREEN BRASELTON HOUSE
17.	5293 SR 53
18.	5272 SR 53
19.	POST OFFICE (6216 SR 53)
20.	GWANNETT CLINIC (6196 SR 53)
21.	BARN ON SR 124
22.	8666 SR 124
23.	9630 SR 124
24.	HOUSE IN WOODS
25.	HOUSE IN WOODS
26.	EVANS HOUSE (9132 SR 124)
27.	RICHARDSON HOUSE (9698 SR 124)
28.	9678 SR 124
29.	9656 SR 124
30.	9630 SR 124
31.	9608 SR 124
32.	BARNETT HOUSE (9884 SR 124)
33.	RESIDENCE C (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
34.	RESIDENCE B (9819 SR 124, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE)
35.	COTTON SEED STORAGE BLDG (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
36.	COTTON GIN
37.	OLD JALUPOKEY
38.	BRASELTON BROTHERS STORE
39.	1957 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE (TO BE RELOCATED)
40.	ALL TELL BUILDING
41.	BRASELTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
42.	W.H. BRASELTON HOUSE (BRASELTON CITY HALL)
43.	4555 SR 53
44.	4977 SR 53
45.	4897 SR 53
46.	NORTHEAST GEORGIA BANK (6045 SR 53)
47.	COUNTRYSIDE ANTIQUES (115 HARRISON ST)
48.	BRASELTON HERITAGE & VISITORS CENTER
49.	GRIZ GRAPHICS SIGNS (36 FRANCES ST)
50.	BRASELTON ROLLING MILL
51.	BRASELTON TIRE COMPANY (TO BE DEMOLISHED)
52.	SCOTT BUILDING
53.	OLD GAS STATION
54.	OLD BARBER SHOP
55.	AUTO GARAGE
56.	FORMER BRASELTON HIGH SCHOOL SITE
57.	AGRICULTURAL FIELD SITE

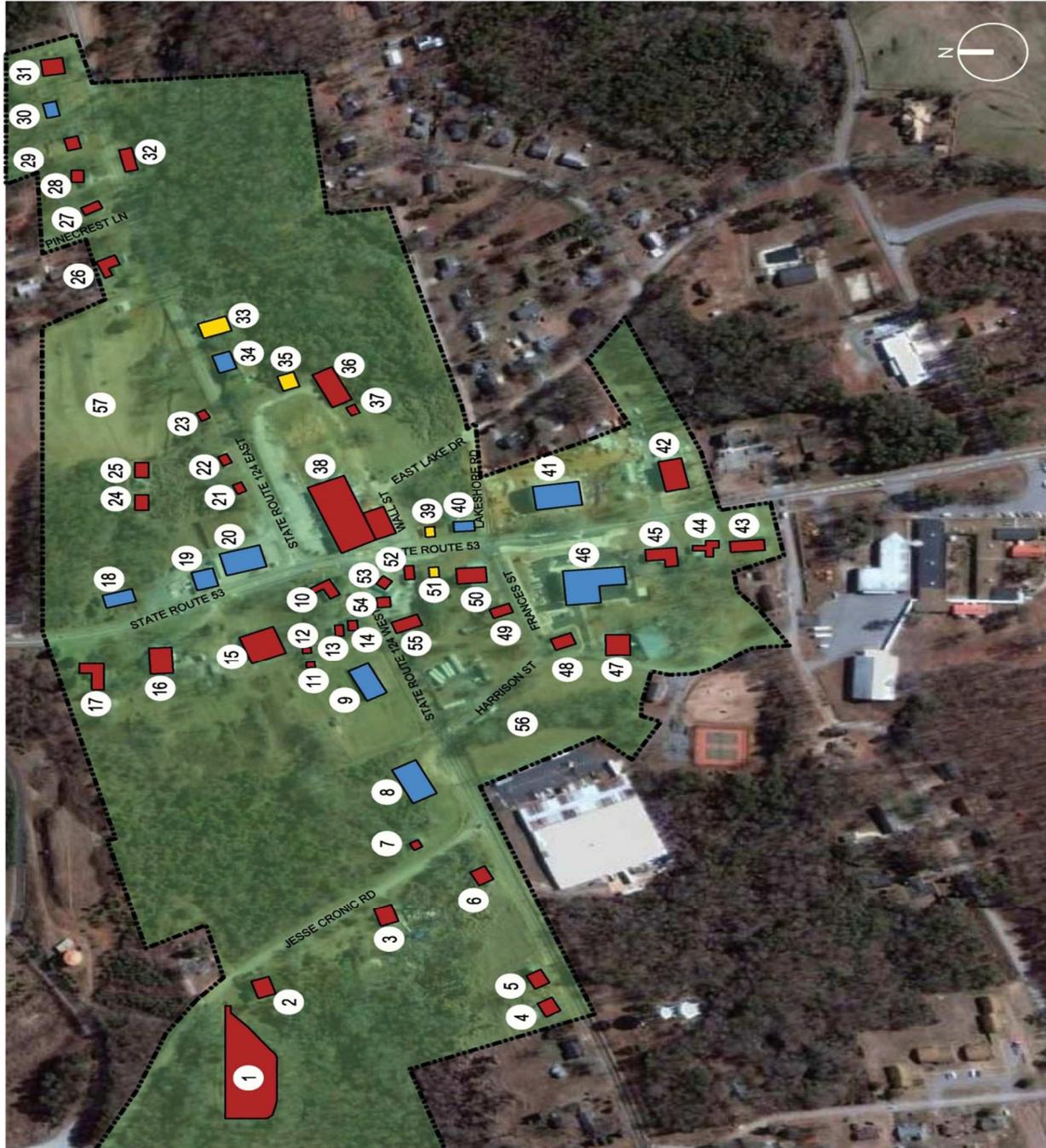


Figure 39: Braselton National Register Historic District Map

Commercial Resources

The district is significant in commerce not only for its excellent collection of attached and free-standing commercial resources representing the economic boom of cotton during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but also by the automobile-related resources representing the use of Georgia SR 53 as a popular north-south transportation corridor. In addition to serving as a central location for the sale of agricultural products, Braselton also served as a commercial center for retail goods and services for the region. The extant historic commercial resources, constructed between 1902 and 1940, are located near the core of the town. The primary group of commercial buildings is located at the southeast corner of SR 53 and SR 124 and is oriented facing north towards SR 124 and west towards SR 53.

Braselton Brother's Store (#38 on map)

The Braselton Brother's Store, constructed in 1904, with additions in 1910, 1940s, and 1950s, is a 29,870 square foot commercial structure on 2.38 acres of land. It is comprised of a row of one-story attached brick buildings running east to west with an L-shaped section of the building comprised of three stories. The floor structure is reinforced concrete and the wall structure is brick masonry on concrete block. The store has a flat roof of tar and gravel with stepped parapet walls at the roof with terra-cotta coping. Fenestration consists of bands of large single-pane wood display windows with single-pane wood transoms. The doorways are recessed entrances with large single wood doors consisting of a central single-pane of glass. The store retains historic signage, including the "Braselton Bros. Inc." sign above the window transoms.

The interior of the store is an irregular floor plan. Interior flooring is historic wood pine and non-historic vinyl tile. Walls are painted masonry, and ceilings are historic wood pine and non-historic Celotex fiberboard. The site is flat and consists of asphalt pavement and gravel. A concrete sidewalk and granite curb are located along the north and west elevations, between the roadways and parking. Wall Street is located behind the store to the south and east. There are no extant outbuildings associated with the building. The current condition of the store is good. The building appears to have been well maintained and is currently being used as retail stores.



Figure 40: Façade of Braselton Antique Mall (photographer facing south).



Figure 41: West Side of Braselton Antique Mall (photographer facing east).

The Braselton Brother's Store is architecturally significant as an excellent representative example of the multiple resource type of historic commercial buildings as defined in the Georgia Resources Survey guide. This type of historic resource typically includes two or more one-story attached units built together with identical façades and storefronts, and usually three-bays wide. This commercial building type was generally built in Georgia from the 1890s into the 1930s. The character-defining features of the Braselton Brothers Store include a row of one-story brick stores with flat roofs and parapets, terra-cotta coping, historic signs, bands of windows with transoms, large display windows, recessed main entrances, and three-bay front façades.



Figure 42: 1910 Three-Story Addition to Braselton Brothers Store (photographer facing northeast)



Figure 43: Historic Photo of Braselton Brother's Store with three-story Addition at Right (image from *W.H. Braselton*)

Other Commercial Resources

A second group of historic commercial resources is located at the southwest corner of SR 53 and SR 124. These buildings, constructed in the early 20th century, are generally associated with the increased use of the automobile during the historic period, and include the Gas Station, Scott Building, Auto Garage, Braselton Tire Company, and 1957 Telephone Exchange building.

Gas Station (#53 on map)

The Gas Station, constructed ca. 1925, is a one-story, square-shaped commercial building with a three-bay central block. Representative of an early 20th century commercial gas station, the building is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with wood shingles. Flat wood corner boards are located at the exterior corners of the building and the foundation is rectangular-shaped brick masonry piers. The low-pitched hipped roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing and the wide overhanging eave has exposed rafters.

There are two exterior doors located at the northeast elevation of the building that are single wood doors comprised of three horizontal molded wood panels below a single pane of glass in the upper section. Windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash and frames with casings of flat boards at the jambs and head.

The building has a large pull-through bay covered by a canopy that is part of the building's main roof and supported by three square columns that are clad with wood shingles. The site is flat and consists of concrete pavement and gravel in the front and on the sides. A wooded area is to the rear. A concrete sidewalk and granite curb are located at the front of the site adjacent to the roadway.

Currently in use for commercial retail purposes, the Gas Station is an excellent example of an early 20th century gas station with its low-pitched hipped roof and incorporated canopy, along with overhanging eaves, and three-bay central block.



Figure 44: Façade of Old Gas Station (photographer facing southwest)



Figure 45: East Side of Old Gas Station (photographer facing west)



Figure 46: Old Gas Station as the Braselton Service Station (image from W.H. Braselton)

Scott Building (#52 on map)

The Scott Building, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story rectangular-shaped commercial building sited east to west and oriented east toward SR 53. Representative of an early 20th century front-gable commercial building constructed with Craftsman-style elements, the building is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding. There are wood brackets, comprised of 2" x 4" boards at the corners of the east and west elevations. The building foundation consists of brick masonry piers. The front gable roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing and the wide overhanging eave has a simple wood board cornice and exposed rafters. There are two brick chimneys located at the interior slope of the roof.

The building has two front doors, each a single door with three horizontal molded wood panels below a nine-pane glazed upper section and wood screen door. Windows are single and paired double hung wood windows with a six-over-six pane sash. The doors and windows have simple casings at the jambs and head, consisting of 1" x 4" flat boards. There are no shutters on the windows.

The building has a projecting front gable porch that is supported by two tapered wood posts, supported by square piers of fieldstone with stone caps. The porch foundation is comprised of a fieldstone foundation wall at the south elevation of the porch. The porch floor is made of poured concrete painted grey.

The site slopes down from north to south and consists of gravel and grass at the east (front) and north (side) of the building. A fieldstone foundation wall is located at the south side of the site, marking the transition of the grade change from north to south. A concrete sidewalk and granite curb are located at the front of the site adjacent to the roadway.

The Scott Building was the second post office in Braselton after the first post office was located in the Braselton Brothers Store. This building has also served as commercial retail space throughout its history. Currently used as offices, the Scott Building is architecturally significant as an excellent example of an early 20th century commercial building constructed with elements of the Craftsmen style of architecture.



Figure 47: Scott Building
(photographer facing northwest)



Figure 48: Façade of Scott Building
(photographer facing west)



Figure 49: Scott Building
as Braselton's Second Post Office
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

Auto Garage (#55 on map)

The ca. 1920 Braselton Auto Garage is a one-story rectangular-shaped commercial building sited north to south and oriented north toward SR 124.

Representative of an early 20th century commercial building used as an automobile garage, the building is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with galvanized sheet metal. The front gable roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing painted red and has a wide overhanging eave with exposed rafters.

The main doorway of the building is a single large wooden door and covered with the same sheet metal as the exterior wall siding. A simple 1" x 4" flat wood board serves as the casing at the jamb and head and the head casing is capped with 1" x 2" flat hood trim along its horizontal length. The door is attached to the casing by four metal strap hinges and has no other visible exterior hardware.

There are four windows in the building, with two located on each of the east and west elevations. These are six-over-six double hung wood sash and frames with casings of flat boards at the jambs and head. There are no shutters on the windows. The windows are in deteriorated condition, with many of the sash and panes broken and missing.

The site slopes down from north to south away from the roadway. The garage is located in a wooded area and is currently overgrown with vegetation.

The ca. 1920 Auto Garage is a good example of an early 20th century automobile garage with its one-story height, front gable roof, wood frame construction, and two large bay openings.



Figure 50: Façade of Auto Garage (photographer facing southeast)



Figure 51: East Side of Auto Garage (photographer facing west)

Braselton Tire Company (#51 on map)

The Braselton Tire Company, constructed in 1935, is located on the south side of SR 53 between Frances Street and SR 124 and oriented toward the southeast facing SR 53.

The Tire Company is representative of a simple commercial building type associated with automobile repair in the early to mid-twentieth century.

The building is constructed of wood frame on a one-story rectangular plan with a front gable roof and large single-bay garage door opening at the façade.



Figure 52: Façade of Braselton Tire Company (photographer facing west)

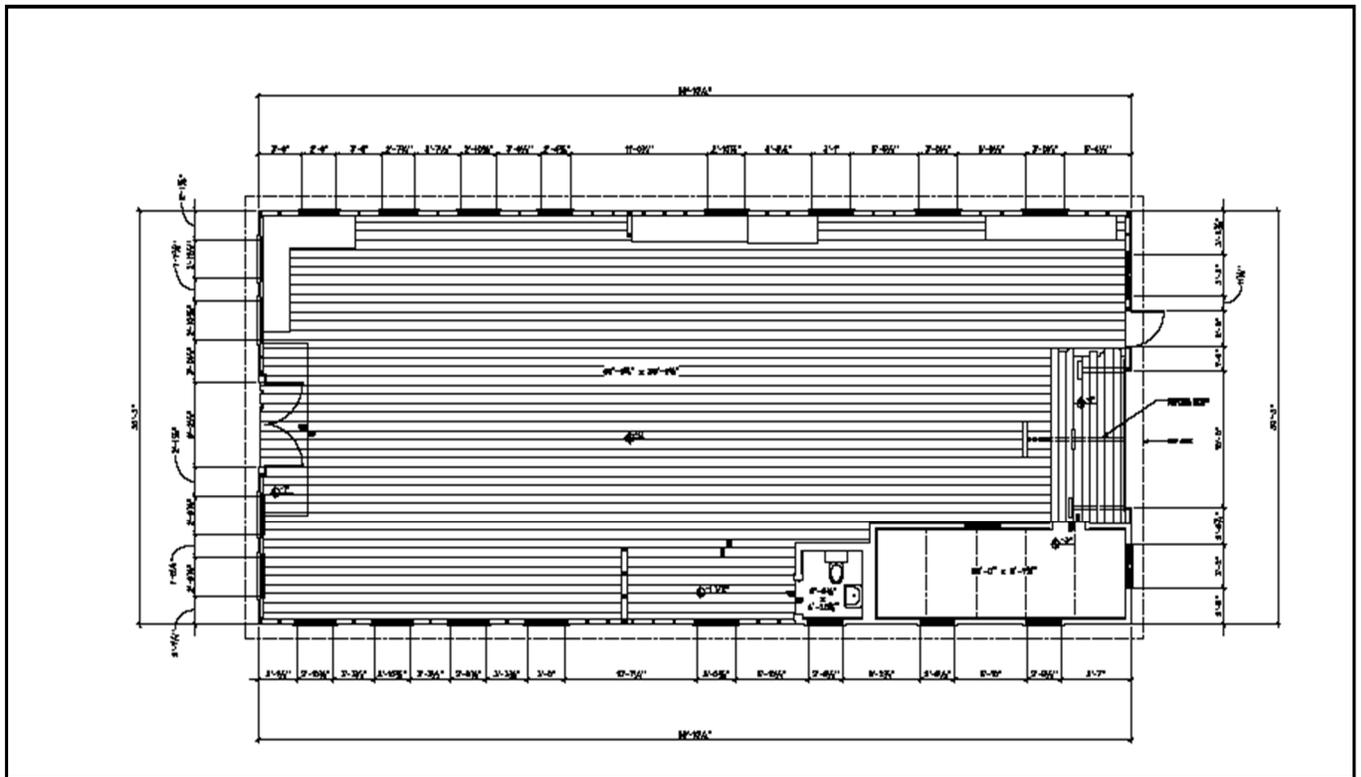


Figure 53: Floor Plan of Braselton Tire Company – Façade/Front Facing to the Right

The foundation is comprised of piers made from a variety of building materials. Several piers are constructed of brick and supported by natural stone bases. Other piers are made of poured concrete and supported by natural stone and brick bases. One pier is a half-round split log on natural stone base.

There are three exterior doorways in the building, including a single doorway and roll-type garage door on the east elevation (façade) and a double door on the west elevation (rear).

The building contains 22 windows, with two on the east elevation (façade), four on the west elevation (rear), and eight each on the north and south elevations. All windows except for the two on the east elevation are six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with true divided lights. These windows have 2" x 4" wood sills and 1" x 4" wood casing at the jambs and head.

The roof is a front gable with wood frame structure consisting of wood rafters in a variety of sizes, including 1" x 4", 1" x 6", 1" x 10", and 1" x 12". The framing is braced by 2" x 4" vertical and diagonal supports. The joists are 2" x 6" wood members and overlap approximately 2' at the center of the building's width. The roof is clad with corrugated metal roofing. The eave has a moderate overhang, and is formed by a simple wood fascia board. The roof rafters are exposed at the eaves.

Located at the center of commercial activity, the Tire Company served historically as a retail center for automobile-related goods and services, including W.F. Clark's Garage.

Although the Braselton Tire Company is a good example of an early 20th century auto garage, the building is slated to be demolished as part of the upcoming intersection improvement project for State Routes 53 and 124.



Figure 54:
Foundation Piers of Braselton Tire Company
(photographer facing east)



Figure 55: North Side of Braselton Tire Company
(photographer facing south)

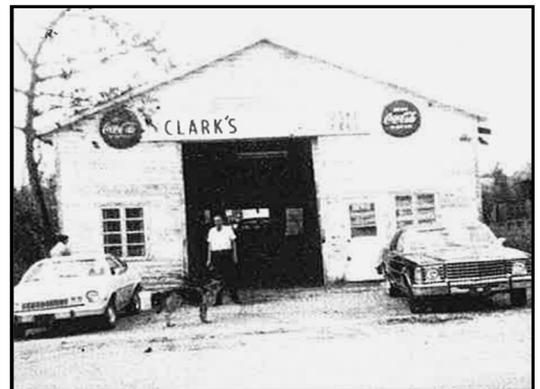


Figure 56: Braselton Tire Company as
W.F. Clark's Garage
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

1957 Telephone Exchange Building (#39 on map)

Constructed ca. 1920, the 1957 Telephone Exchange was most likely constructed as a single-family residence. By 1927, this building became the headquarters of Braselton's new telephone system. The one-story wood frame building has an L-shaped plan with gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters.

The foundation walls on the west and north elevations are one to two courses of field stone at grade with two to three courses of brick laid atop. The concrete porch foundation wall at the north elevation and the foundation wall at the west elevation are cracked and displaced along the mortar joints. There are several holes in the foundation wall concrete blocks at select locations. Several of the foundation vents have torn and missing screens.



Figure 57: 1957 Telephone Exchange (photographer facing east)

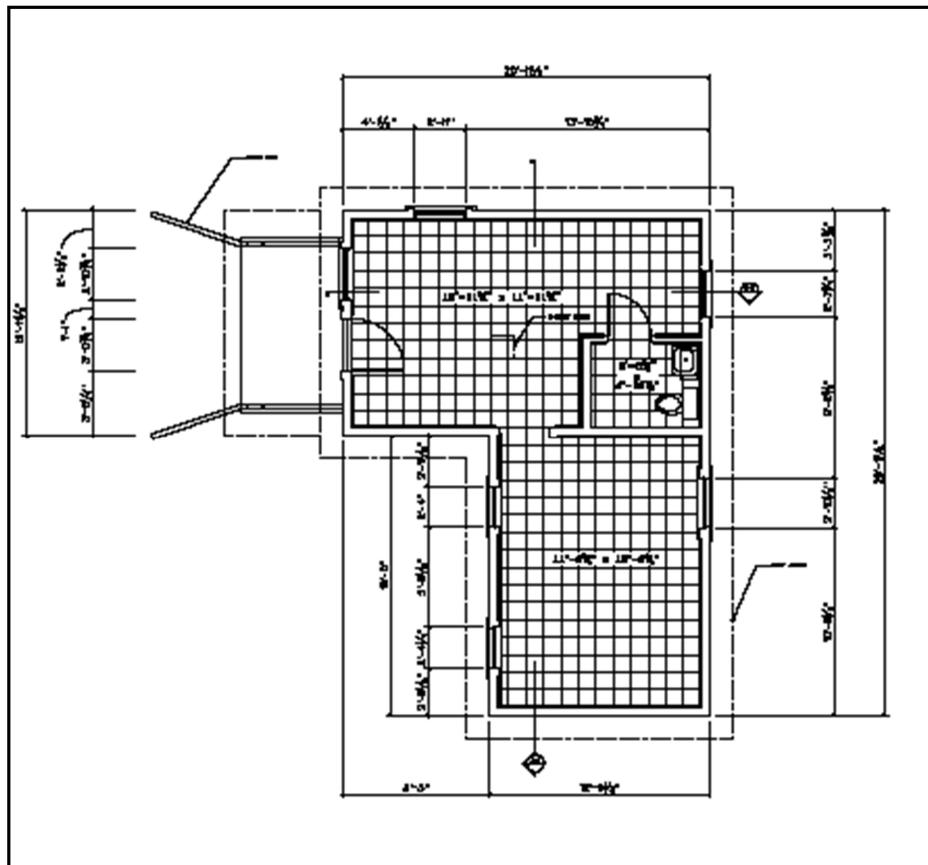


Figure 58: Floor Plan of the 1957 Telephone Exchange – Façade/Front Facing to the Left

The wall cladding is wood with corner board trim. There is only one exterior doorway into the main floor of the building, located at the façade and accessed by the front porch. This historic front door is a single wood door with three horizontal molded panels below a three-light horizontally-oriented glazed upper section and has wood casing at the jambs and head. Windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash with true divided lights. All windows have wood sills and casing at the jambs and head.

The gable ell roof has wood frame construction with two layers of existing roofing, including a top layer of galvanized metal painted red atop asphalt shingles, all atop plywood decking. The overhanging eave has exposed rafters. A brick masonry chimney is visible from the attic, but not on the exterior above the roofline or on the interior below the ceiling.

The house has a two-bay front porch at the primary entry with a shed roof clad with the galvanized metal roofing and supported by wood posts. The porch flooring is poured concrete atop concrete block side walls.

The building is sited facing west and the front is oriented toward SR 53. The site has a steep slope down from SR 53 on the west and Wall Street to the north before moderating into a slight slope under the house. Site vegetation consists of grass and some foundation plantings at the façade. A wooded area is located to the south/southeast of the building.

The 1957 Telephone Exchange Building represents the early-twentieth century modest residential dwellings in Braselton and the evolution of technological advancement as the home of the Braselton Telephone System beginning in the mid-1920s. This building is also significant architecturally as a good example of the gable ell building type constructed with Craftsman-style elements.

The building will be relocated as part of the upcoming intersection improvement project for the State Routes 53 and 124. Though the building is to be moved to another location within the historic district and used for continued commercial purposes, it's physical and visual character will be changed.



Figure 59: Front Oblique View of Telephone Exchange (photographer facing north)



Figure 60: Rear Oblique View of Telephone Exchange (photographer facing southwest)



Figure 61:
Historic View of Telephone Exchange Building (image from *Treasured Memories*)

Agricultural and Industrial Resources

The historic district is significant in agriculture and industry for its excellent collection of agricultural / industrial buildings, including the Braselton Rolling Mill, Cotton Gin, and Cotton Seed Storage Building.

These resources, constructed between ca. 1900 and 1930, are located throughout the district and are primarily associated with the production of cotton during the early 20th century.

Cotton was the primary cash crop in the Braselton area and the increase in production during the late 19th and early 20th centuries stimulated the growth of Braselton.

Although not a county seat or the largest community in the county, Braselton served as a commercial and industrial center for portions of three counties, including western Jackson, northwestern Barrow, and southeastern Hall.

Its regional prominence was due in part to its location along the railroad and to the aggressive marketing and salesmanship of the Braselton brothers.

From the 1890s through the mid-20th century, Braselton served as a processing, market and shipping point for agricultural products, particularly cotton and flour.

During the historic period, the Gainesville Midland Railroad (a section of the Central of Georgia Railroad) was located along SR 53 with a spur rail located along Wall Street leading from SR 53 to the cotton-related buildings. The railroad spur line, cotton press and warehouse buildings are no longer extant.



Figure 62:
Green Braselton with Cotton Loaded for the Market
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

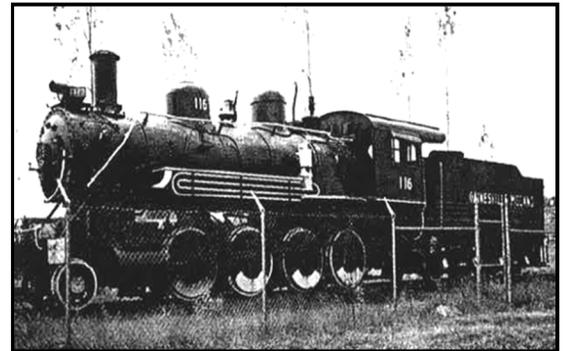


Figure 63:
Locomotive for the Gainesville Midland Railroad
(image from *W.H. Braselton*)

Historically, the town also had residential homes with associated agricultural fields and outbuildings both within and outside its city limits. Intact historic examples of terraced agricultural fields and agricultural outbuildings remain within the district along State Route 124 East (#57 on map) and behind the John Braselton House.



Figure 64: Former Terraced Agricultural Fields Located on the North Side of State Route 124 East
(photographer facing north and northeast)

Rolling Mill (#50 on map)

To complement the cultivation of cotton in Braselton, the Braselton family constructed the Braselton Rolling Mill in ca. 1900. The Rolling Mill is a two and one-half story rectangular-shaped commercial building with one- and two-bay two-story additions at its sides. A one-story three-quarter shed-roof addition is located at the rear (north) of the building. The mill is sited east to west and oriented south toward Francis Street.

The building is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with unpainted wood weatherboard with corner boards of flat wood. The foundation consists of square timber and triangular cement piers. The central front gable roof is clad with standing seam metal roofing, as are the shed roof side sections. The roof has a wide overhanging eave with a simple fascia board forming the eaves. The gable ends have a raking cornice comprised of a flat wood board.

The mill has three exterior doors on the south elevation that are comprised of vertically-oriented wood. The doors have simple casings of flat wood at the jambs and head. Windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash and frame with wood sills and simple wood casings at the jambs and head. Several windows have been in-filled with weatherboard and many have broken and missing sash and panes. The side addition rooflines bisect the second story windows of the original building.

The site is moderately sloped from the front (south) to rear (north) away from Francis Street and consists of a grass yard around the mill with a wooded area to the rear (north). There is a one-story, rectangular-shaped outbuilding located to the west of the mill. This building is wood frame with vertically-oriented sheet metal siding and a front gable roof with metal roofing.

The mill is significant as an example of an early 20th century rolling mill with its two and one-half story height, side-gable metal roof, weatherboard exterior siding, and one-bay side additions.



Figure 65: Historic Photo of Rolling Mill
(image from *Treasured Memories*)



Figure 66: Façade of Rolling Mill
(photographer facing north)



Figure 67: Front Oblique View of Rolling Mill
(photographer facing northeast)

Cotton Gin (#36 on map)

The Cotton Gin was constructed by the Braselton family ca. 1900 in order to process the cotton being grown in the area by separating the cotton fibers from the seeds. The Gin is a two-story rectangular-shaped industrial building sited east to west and oriented north toward Wall Street.

The building is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with vertically-oriented corrugated sheet metal. The side gable roof is clad with sheet metal painted red and has a modest eave overhang along the wall length. There are three circular metal smokestacks located along the ridge of the roof.

The gin has sliding wood doors at the north elevation (façade). These doors are covered with sheet metal and slide on a track located above the doors. Windows are fixed, awning -type metal windows with four- six and eight-pane horizontal light configurations. There are no shutters on the windows.

The gin has a full-length side porch on its north elevation that serves as a covered work space. This porch has a shed roof clad with red corrugated sheet metal that is supported by steel posts. There are two projecting gable enclosures at the second story along the north elevation that are inset into the first-story porch structure. There is also a covered wagon entry or pull-through at the east elevation of the gin that consists of a projecting sloped corrugated metal roof.

The site slopes down from north to south away from Wall Street. The site consists of grass with a more densely wooded area behind the gin to the south and east. The railroad spur that once existed along Wall Street parallel to the gin has since been removed. There are no extant outbuildings associated with the jail.

The Cotton Gin is significant as an example of an early 20th century cotton gin with its two-story height, side-gable metal roof, metal exterior siding, covered wagon entry, and wrap-around porch.



Figure 68: Historic Photo of Cotton Gin (image from *W.H. Braselton*)



Figure 69: Oblique View of Cotton Gin (photographer facing southwest)



Figure 70: Cotton Gin (photographer facing south)

Cotton Seed Storage Building (#35 on map)

In addition to the Rolling Mill and Cotton Gin, the Braselton family constructed a series of storage buildings in the early 1900s to store agricultural products and supplies. One of these buildings was the Cotton Seed Storage Building. This structure is located at the end of Wall Street in an area located between SR 124, Wall Street, East Lake Drive, and Lakeshore Drive.

The structure is constructed of wood frame on a raised one-story rectangular plan with a side gable roof and four pair of double wood batten doors.



Figure 71: Cotton Seed Storage Building
(photographer facing north)

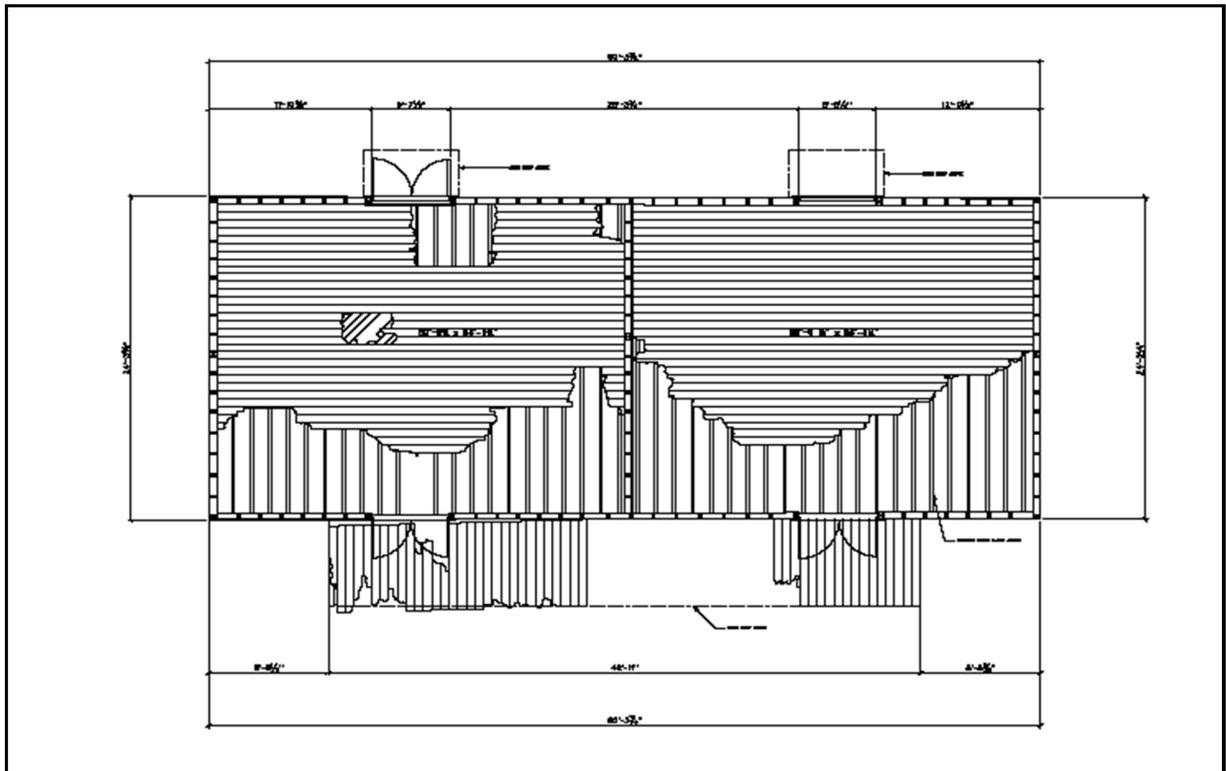


Figure 72: Floor Plan of Cotton Seed Storage Building

The raised foundation is comprised of timber and brick masonry piers that support 2" x 8" wood beams that run east to west along the length of the building. The timber piers are 8" x 12" timbers with 2" x 6" diagonal wood bracing. Many of the timber piers rest on flat stacked natural stones, while others extend below grade.

The historic floor framing consists of 2" x 6" floor joists set on 17" centers that run north to south the width of the building. The joists are reinforced with 1" x 4" diagonal bracing and rest on the 2" x 8" wood beams.

The historic exterior walls are 6 3/4" thick and the wood framing consists of 2" x 6" studs set on 18 1/2" centers with 1" x 6" diagonal sheathing. The historic wall cladding is vertically-oriented sheet metal. The exterior walls are further braced by steel tie rods that extend from south and north wall studs to central studs on the east and west walls.

The side gable roof is of wood frame construction with 2" x 4" rafters and 2" x 6" wood joists on 18" centers. The roof decking is 1" x 6" boards spaced approximately 6" to 8" apart and roof sheathing is plywood. The roofing is asbestos shingles. The eave overhangs approximately 2' at the gable ends of the building.

A wood frame loading dock and awning are located along the south elevation of the building. The dock and awning measure 42'-11" in length. The flooring of the loading dock is 7 1/2" boards.

Though the Cotton Seed Storage Building is significant as an example of an early 20th century agricultural warehouse with its two-story height, side-gable roof, and timber/wood frame construction, it is slated to be demolished as part of the upcoming intersection improvements for State Routes 53 and 124.



Figure 73: Timber Pier on Stone Footings
(photographer facing north)



Figure 74: Vertical Sheet Metal Wall Cladding
(photographer facing southeast)



Figure 75:
Wood Loading Dock and Awning
(photographer facing northeast)

Community Landmark Resources

The historic district is significant in community planning and development for the direct relationship between the Braselton family and the development of the town. The Braselton area was settled by William Harrison Braselton and his wife Susan Frances Hosch in 1876. Thereafter, the Braselton family was responsible for the construction of several of the residences that housed members of the Braselton family and their employees. The family was also responsible for the construction of the commercial row: Braselton Rolling Mill, Cotton Gin, and Cotton Seed Storage Building. The Braseltons also created the family cemetery and financed the construction for the Braselton High School and Gymnasium.

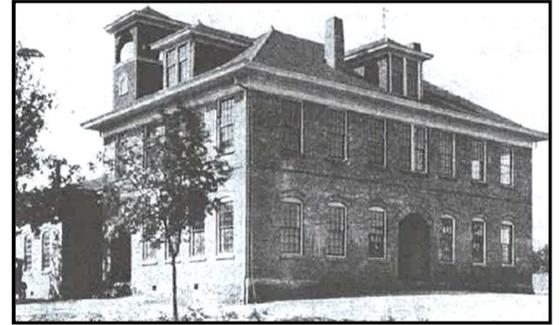


Figure 76: Historic Photo of Braselton High School
(image from *Passing*)

The site of the former high school building is currently used as the Braselton Heritage and Visitors Center. The Old Jail and the Braselton Cemetery are the last remaining community landmark resources in the district.

High School Site and Home Economics Building (# 56 and #48 on map)

Constructed in the early 1920s, the high school was later demolished, leaving only the historic concrete steps from the street to the school and a low curb, marking the former location of the school.

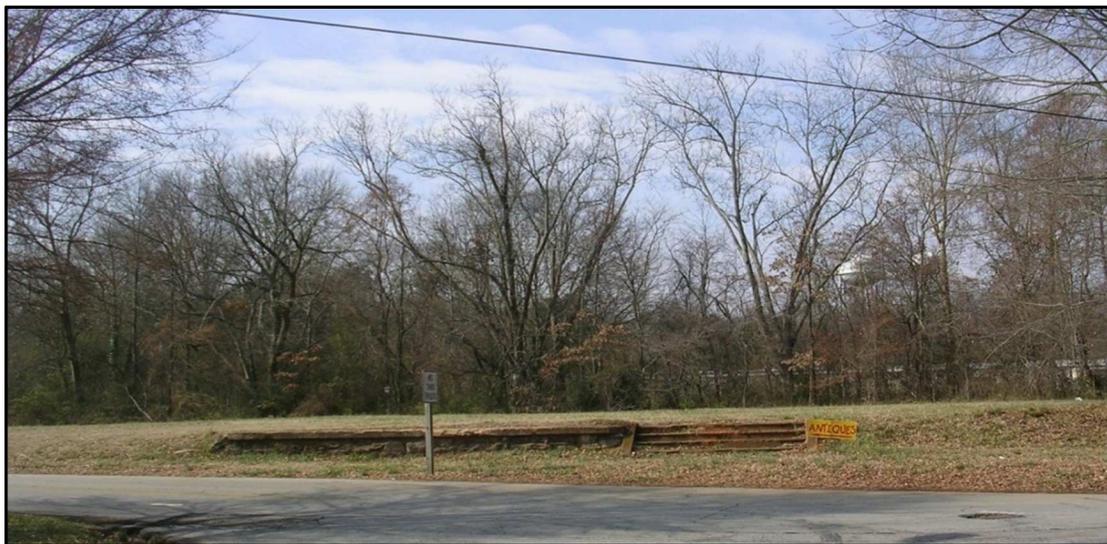


Figure 77: Site of Former Braselton High School (photographer facing southwest)

Built in the late 1920s, the Visitors Center was used historically as the Home Economics Department for the high school, and it later served as the Braselton Library. Despite this change in use, the gymnasium?? serves as a good representative example of the type of school building used in early 20th century Braselton, and displays such character-defining features as a front-gable roof, wood-frame construction, overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, six-over-six double-hung windows, projecting gable-roof front porch, and wood shingle siding.



Figure 78: Braselton Visitors Center
Former Home Economics Department
(photographer facing northeast)

The site of the school has not been developed and the spatial relationship between the site of the school and the former Home Economics Building is still clearly discernible. The significant landscape features of the school site help to retain the spatial relationship between the site of the school and the Home Economics Building.



Figure 79:
Site of Former Braselton High School at Left and Braselton Visitors Center/Former Home Economics Department in Right Background
(photographer facing north)

Old Jail/Pokey (#37 on map)

The ca. 1920 Old Jail/Pokey is a one-story, one-bay, rectangular-shaped building located adjacent to the Cotton Gin and oriented north toward Wall Street.

The building is of wood frame construction and supported by stacked stone piers. All but the rear (south) wall are clad with horizontal sheets of corrugated metal designed to resemble brick siding. The rear wall is clad with vertically-oriented sheet metal.

The front gable roof is wood frame with rafters running east to west along the width of the building. The roofing is sheet metal painted red. The roof has a wide overhanging eave with exposed rafters.

The jail has one door, which is a single wood door covered with sheet metal. The door is attached to the frame with two metal strap hinges and is secured with a large metal hasp and padlock. There are no windows or shutters associated with the jail.

The site slopes down from north to south away from Wall Street. The site consists of grass with a more densely wooded area behind the jail to the south and east.

The Old Jail/Pokey is significant as a community landmark building that served a public safety function during the historic period of the district. It is representative of an early 20th century rural jail in northeast Georgia.



Figure 80: Front Oblique View of Old Jail (photographer facing east)



Figure 81: Rear Oblique View of Old Jail (photographer facing northeast)

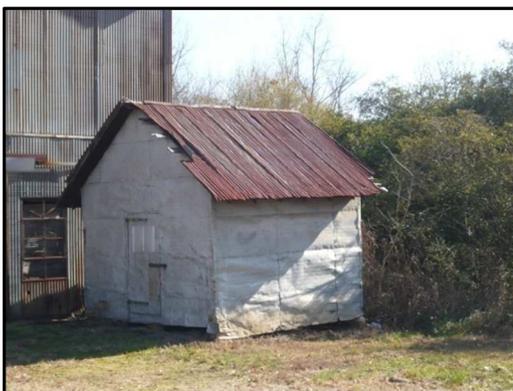


Figure 82: Façade of Old Jail (photographer facing northeast)



Figure 83: Close up of Old Jail (photographer facing south)

Braselton Cemetery (#1 on map)

The Braselton family cemetery is located in the far northwest corner of the historic district off Jesse Cronin Road.

The cemetery was founded by the Braselton family in 1929 and at the entrance are two decorative stone markers featuring square bases supporting large rubble-faced cylindrical spheres.

A similar marker, smooth in finish, is located near the center of the cemetery with the inscription “BRASELTON 1929.”

The cemetery features large mature hardwood trees, foundation shrubs, curvilinear roads, and decorative stone headstones in various sizes.



Figure 84: Entrance to Braselton Cemetery (photographer facing west)



Figure 85: Gravel Road in Braselton Cemetery (photographer facing west)



Figure 87: William H. and Susan F. Braselton Grave Marker in Braselton Cemetery (image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)



Figure 86: Braselton Cemetery (photographer facing southwest)

Residential Resources

The historic residential resources are located along the roads radiating from the center of town. The residences date from 1887 to the late 1950s and vary from wood-framed vernacular buildings to high-style buildings with formally landscaped yards. The significant building types represented within the district include central hallway, gable ell cottage, saddlebag, Georgian cottage, Queen Anne cottage, and Georgian House. The architectural styles represented within the district include Neoclassical Revival, Colonial Revival, English Vernacular Revival, Craftsman, and Folk Victorian. These residential resources share common site features, including equal setbacks and informally landscaped yards with mature trees, foundation plantings, and grass lawns.

The three significant historic houses associated with the Braselton family, include the John O. Braselton House, Green Braselton House, and W.H. Braselton House, and are the largest and grandest houses remaining in the district.

John Braselton House and Agricultural Outbuildings (#s 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 on map)

The John Braselton House is located at 5157 SR 53, on the northwest corner of the SR 53 and SR 124 intersection. Constructed in 1900, the 4,754 square foot residential dwelling is sited east to west on a 3.08 acre parcel of land. The two-story house was constructed in a Georgian House plan in the Colonial Revival style. The house is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. A two-story ell was added at the rear of the house during the historic period.

The truncated hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A single-gable roof dormer is located on the on the south elevation and a wood balustrade is located around the perimeter of the roof. The enclosed eaves have a slight overhang and the wood cornice features a dentil course.

There are three brick chimneys associated with the house. Two are located on the interior roof slope of the house and the third is located at the roof's ridge. The top seven courses of each chimney are corbelled at the lip.

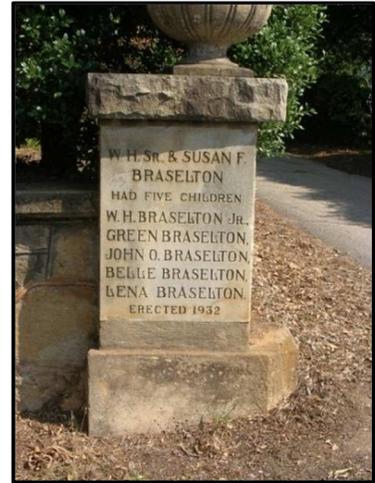


Figure 88: Stone Marker at John Braselton House



Figure 89: John Braselton House (image from *Treasured Memories*)



Figure 90: John Braselton House (photographer facing southwest)

The house has one- and two-story wrap-around porches with a machine-turned wood balustrade. The porches are supported by slender wood columns with Ionic capitals. The porch flooring is tongue and groove wood. Windows are one-over-one double hung wood sash and frames. The windows have flat wood casing at the jambs and heads with a projecting window hood at the head. The windows do not have shutters.

The front and side doorways are single doors comprised of a single horizontal molded wood panel below a large single glazed pane. Both doors are flanked by six-light fanlights with dentil course and seven-pane diamond-shaped sidelights over a single vertical molded wood panel.

The John Braselton House is architecturally significant as an excellent representative example of the Georgian House building type and Colonial Revival style, a style that was popular in Georgia for a long period from the 1890s through the 1940s and beyond.

The character-defining features of the John Braselton House include its truncated hipped roof with dormer, interior chimneys, full-width one- and two-story wrap-around porches supported by columns with Ionic capitals, one-over-one double hung windows and entrances featuring slender columns, fanlights and sidelights.

A historic residential and agricultural landscape is associated with the Braselton House. The house and grounds are representative of the “landscape of work” historic residential landscape. This type of landscape typically includes a farmhouse, outbuildings, outdoor activity areas, well, small “kitchen garden” in a side or rear yards, agricultural fields and woodlots, and sometimes a small grove of fruit or nut trees, all typically linked by networks of paths, fences, and functional sight lines. The landscape of work occurs primarily on farms of all sizes dating from the 18th century to the present.

Character-defining features of this landscape type present at the John Braselton House include concrete and stone retaining walls defining the yards, stone piers marking the main drive, large hardwood trees, and a grass lawn with foundation plantings located near the house.



Figure 91: John Braselton House
(photographer facing southwest)



Figure 92: Door and Entry Surround at
John Braselton House
(photographer facing southwest)



Figure 93: John Braselton House and Outbuildings
(photographer facing southeast)

Associated with the Braselton House are numerous agricultural outbuildings, located to the west of the main house. These buildings include one large transverse barn, one deteriorated large transverse barn, a smokehouse, tenant house, sheds, and a historic bell supported by concrete columns located near the outbuildings.

Agricultural fields are located to the west of the buildings and there is a system of roads and walks connecting the main house to the outbuildings and fields.

A barn located southwest of the John Braselton House on State Route 124 West has collapsed since the National Register District nomination was completed in 2001.



Figure 94: Barn behind John Braselton House (photographer facing northwest)



Figure 95: Outbuildings behind John Braselton House (photographer facing northwest)



Figure 96: Outbuildings behind John Braselton House (photographer facing south)



Figure 97: Collapsed Barn Southwest of John Braselton House (photographer facing northwest)



Figure 98: Outbuildings behind John Braselton House (photographer facing south)

Green Braselton House (#16 on map)

The Green Braselton House was constructed ca. 1918 and is located to the north of the John Braselton House on SR 53. The two-story Georgian House building type was built in the Colonial Revival style of architecture.

The house features a hipped roof, interior chimneys with decorative patterned brickwork, slightly front-projecting second story bay, single and paired nine-over-nine double hung windows, one-story wrap-around porch with a wide entablature supported by single and paired classical columns, and a trabeated main entrance.

The landscaping includes large mature hardwood trees, grass lawn with foundation plantings, and a circular driveway. This house has received a large addition at the rear of the house and is used today as a bed & breakfast and special events facility.

The Green Braselton House was the home of Green, May Duncan, Brassie, and Leta Braselton. Today, the house is known as the Braselton Stover House and is used as a special events facility. The house is an excellent example of the two-story Georgian House type built in the Colonial Revival style, with character-defining features such as hipped roof, interior chimneys with decorative patterned brickwork, projecting second-story front bay, double hung wood windows, one-story wrap-around porch with paired classical columns, and trabeated main entrance.



Figure 99: Green Braselton House
(image from *Treasured Memories*)



Figure 100: Green Braselton Family
(image from *Portraits of a Southern Place*)



Figure 101:
Façade of Green Braselton House
(photographer facing west)



Figure 102:
Outbuildings Adjacent to Green Braselton House
(photographer facing north)

W.H. Braselton House (#42 on map)

The third Braselton residence, the W.H. Braselton House, was constructed in 1913 to the south of the first two houses along SR 53. The two-story Georgian House building type was built in the Neoclassical Revival style. The house features a flat roof, modillions, dominant full-height full portico with fluted classical columns, second-story center-bay balcony, one-story side porches supported by fluted classical columns, one-over-one double hung windows, and trabeated main entrance. Much of the historic landscaping associated with the house has been lost to a parking lot. The remaining historic elements include a grass lawn and mature hardwood trees. This house is currently used as the Braselton City Hall.

The W.H. Braselton House was the home of Henry, Sadie Belle, Royce, Grace Pallie, Lewis, and Bill Braselton. The house serves today as Braselton's City Hall. The house is an excellent example of the two-story Georgian House built in the Neoclassical Revival style. This style, popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s, was part of the revival of interest in classically inspired architecture as well as a reaction to earlier Victoria styles. Character-defining features of the W. H. Braselton House include its low-pitched roof with balustrade, classical cornice with modillions, dominant full-height front portico with classical columns and second-story center bay balcony, one-story side porches supported by classical columns, one-over-one double hung windows, and trabeated main entrance.



Figure 103: W.H. Braselton House
(image from *Treasured Memories*)



Figure 104: W.H. Braselton Family
(image from *Portraits of a Southern Place*)



Figure 105:
W.H. Braselton House/Braselton Town Hall
(photographer facing southwest)



Figure 106:
W.H. Braselton House/Braselton Town Hall
(photographer facing northeast)

Vernacular Dwellings

The historic district is also comprised of several good examples of vernacular building types, with varying degrees of stylistic ornament.

The majority of residential dwellings in the district are one-story wood frame and brick masonry dwellings. These buildings are similar in their period of construction, construction techniques, house type, and stylistic ornamentation. They were constructed during the early-to-mid period of the century using wood frame construction techniques, and they were built as Bungalow house types with elements of the Craftsman style.

They also exemplify a common landscape type known as the ornamental yard, which was found in Braselton during the historic period. Generally self-contained and situated along a high point of the ground, the character-defining features of the ornamental yard typically included an elevated site, grass yard, and foundation plantings.

House in Woods (#24 on map)

One of the oldest buildings remaining in the historic district was built ca. 1887. It is located in an overgrown lot on the northeast corner of SR 53 and SR 124 behind the existing Post Office. Originally built as a one-room store by John Braselton, the building was later enlarged to function as a central hall residential dwelling.

A common house type in Georgia, the Central Hall, was constructed throughout the state, during the hundred years from 1830 to 1930. Many Central Hall residences were constructed during the periods of 1840 to 1860 and 1870 to 1890. The Central Hall is typified by the central hall interior floor plan with gable roof and exterior end chimneys. The character-defining features of this house include the interior central hallway, side-gable, metal roof, weatherboard exterior cladding, and gable-end, brick chimney.



Figure 107: Second Store Converted to Central Hall Residence (image from *Treasured Memories*)



Figure 108: House/Second Store in Woods behind Post Office (photographer facing southwest)

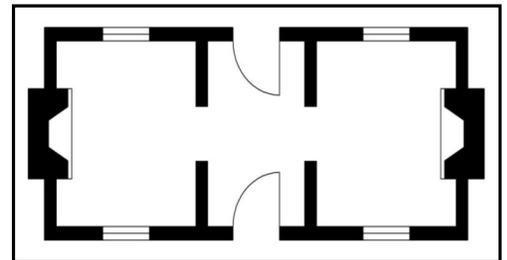


Figure 109: Example of a Central Hall Floor Plan (image from *House Types in Georgia*)

Saddlebag at 73 Jesse Cronic Road (#3 on map)

Another good example of a vernacular residential dwelling is located at 73 Jesse Cronic Road (formerly known as Liberty Church Road) to the north of its intersection with SR 124.

This ca. 1900 house is an example of the Saddlebag House type. The Saddlebag is one of the most distinctive and easily recognizable house types in Georgia, and has a one-story, one-room-deep floor plan, with a central chimney flanked by two rooms and gabled roof. Saddlebags were generally constructed during three time periods in Georgia: the earliest Saddlebag houses were constructed in rural areas during the 1830s and 1840s; next were Saddlebags constructed in the late 19th century on the outlying fringes of Georgia towns; and finally during the period of Mill Village Construction, from 1910 to 1930.

The character-defining features of this Saddlebag include its side-gable metal roof, weatherboard exterior cladding, full-width shed porch, centrally located chimney, and two-bay front façade with each bay featuring a main door and window.

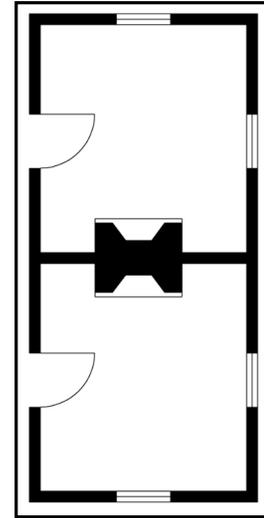


Figure 110:
Example of a Saddlebag Floor Plan
(image from *House Types in Georgia*)



Figure 111: Façade of Saddlebag
(photographer facing southwest)



Figure 112:
Oblique View of Saddlebag at 73 Jesse Cronic Road
(photographer facing northwest)

9608 SR 124 (#31 on map)

The house located at 9608 SR 124 (north side of SR 124) is an excellent example of a Georgian Cottage house type located in its historic landscaped setting.

The Georgian Cottage is the most long-lived house type in Georgia, and consists of a central hallway with two rooms on either side, and typically has a hipped or gabled roof with interior chimneys. While houses of this type have been built throughout Georgia's history well into the 20th century, the greatest concentration is from the years 1850 to 1890.

Constructed ca. 1870, this house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Braselton. Its character-defining features include the side-gable roof, square-shaped floor plan, and interior central hallway. The setting of the house includes ornamental yard elements, such as the low concrete and stone wall with steps leading to the elevated front yard, and grass yard with foundation plantings.

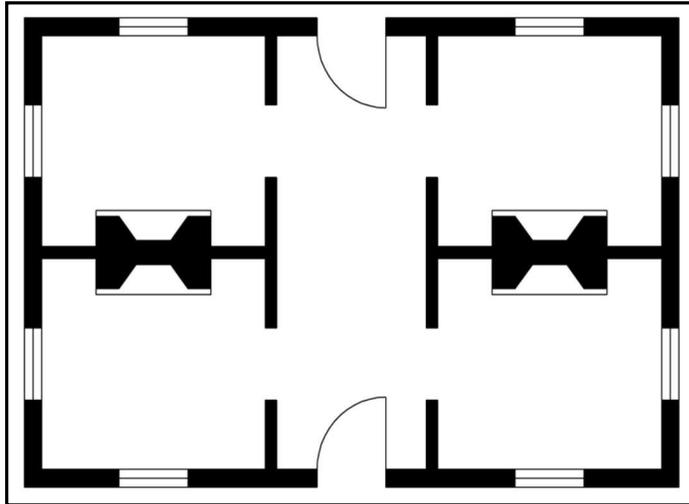


Figure 115:
Example of a Georgia Cottage Floor Plan
(image from *House Types in Georgia*)

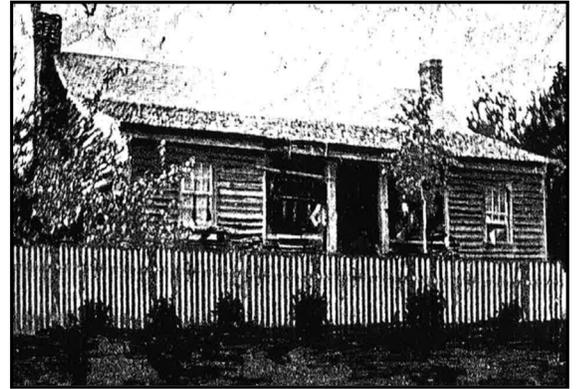


Figure 113: Historic View of 9608 State Route 124



Figure 114: Façade of 9608 State Route 124
(photographer facing north)



Figure 116:
Oblique View of 9608 State Route 124
(photographer facing northeast)

Barnett House / 9684 SR 124 (#32 on map)

The ca. 1900 Barnett House is a 1,183 square foot residential dwelling sited facing north toward SR 124. The one-story house was constructed in an L-shaped plan. It is representative of the gabled ell or gabled wing house type in Georgia. One of the most popular late 19th century house types in the state, the gabled ell house type is T- or L-shaped in plan and consists of a gable-front at one end of a recessed wing that is parallel to the façade.

The house is of wood frame construction with exterior walls clad in wood clapboard. The cross gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the boxed eave overhangs the exterior walls. A simple flat board comprises the raking cornice in the gable ends. The house has two brick chimneys: one is located at the center along the ridge line of the front facing the gable section of the house and the second is located at the exterior wall of the side gable section of the house.

Windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash with true divided lights. The single and paired windows have wood frames, sills, and wood casings of flat boards at the jambs and heads. There are no shutters on the windows. The doorways are comprised of single wood doors with two small vertically-oriented lights in the top section of the door. Other doors have three horizontal molded wood panels below three vertical glazed panes. All doorways have wood and screen doors.

The house has two porches, with a full-width porch extending the length of the north and west elevations. This porch has a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles with exposed rafters supported by wood columns. The second porch is enclosed at the east elevation. It has a shallow-pitched gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and is supported on concrete block foundation walls.

The house is sited facing north and west on a site that has a slight downward slope north to south from SR 124. The site consists of a grass yard with foundation plantings and mature trees. A densely wooded area is located on both sides and at the rear of the house.



Figure 117: Façade of Barnett House
(photographer facing south)

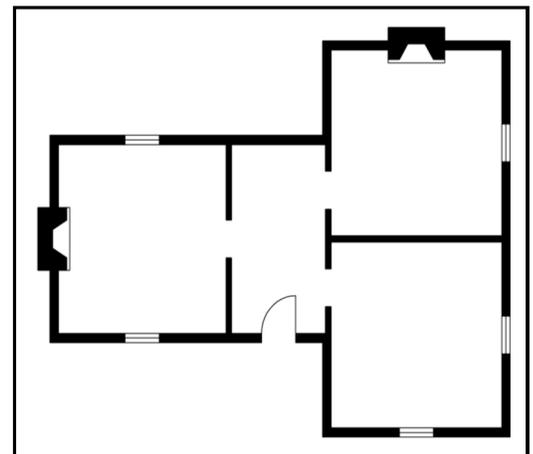


Figure 118: Example of a Gabled Ell Floor Plan
(Image from *House Types in Georgia*)



Figure 119: Oblique View of Barnett House
(photographer facing southeast)

Residence at State Route 124 & Jesse Cronic Road (#6 on map)

This ca. 1920 house is a 1,040 square foot residential dwelling sited east facing Jesse Cronic Road on an 18.8 acre parcel of land. The one-story house was constructed in a rectangular-shaped plan and is representative of a side-gable cottage or bungalow house type constructed with elements of the Craftsmen style.

The Craftsman style, the most popular early 20th century style in Georgia, was a break with the popular revivals of historical styles. Craftsman style houses were constructed throughout Georgia in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s, and generally included a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters, decorative brackets or braces, porches with short square columns set on piers, and windows with multi-pane sashes over a single-pane sash.

The house is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has a wide overhanging eave with exposed rafters and wood brackets. A brick masonry chimney is located at the interior slope of the roof. The roofing is collapsed on the southern portion of the gable roof.

Windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash and frames with casings of flat boards at the jambs and head. There are no shutters on the windows. A front projecting gable porch extends over the main entry at the façade. The house has an irregular interior floor plan and interior walls and flooring are of pine wood.

The house is sited facing east on a site that slopes down from west to east toward Jesse Cronic Road. The site consists of grass and foundation plantings with a densely wooded area north of the house. The site is overgrown with vegetation and only portions of the house are visible.

The residence is a good example of a side-gable bungalow with Craftsman-style elements; however, the house is in deteriorated condition and the roof has collapsed in several areas allowing water to enter the building.

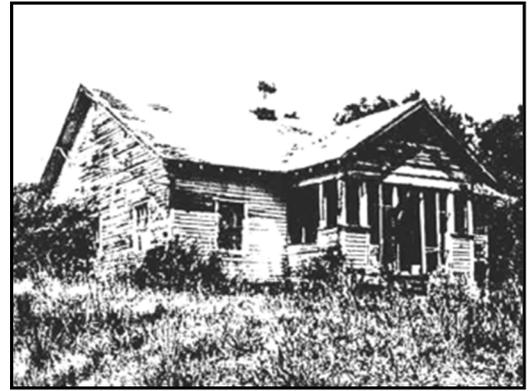


Figure 120: Photo of Residence from 2001 National Register Historic District nomination



Figure 121: Residence with Overgrown Vegetation (photographer facing north)



Figure 122: Residence with Deteriorating Roof (photographer facing northeast)

Evans House / 9132 SR 124 (#26 on map)

The ca. 1926 Evans House is a 2,064 square foot residential dwelling sited facing south towards SR 124 on a 9.04 acre parcel of land. The one-story house is an L-shaped plan and is a good representative example of a front gable bungalow with Craftsman-style elements situated within an intact historic landscape design. The house is of wood frame construction. While the exterior walls were most likely (and possibly still are) clad with wood clapboard, they are currently covered with vinyl siding. The foundation is square brick piers that have been in-filled with concrete block.

The steeply-pitched hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The boxed eave overhangs the exterior walls and has decorative wood braces at the eaves. There are two brick chimneys located at the interior slope of the roof. A front integral porch has been enclosed around the main doorway. Single and paired windows are two-over-two double hung wood sash and frames on the main portion of the house.

Two outbuildings are associated with the house. A 1,152 square foot front gable wood frame building is located to the northwest of the house. A 600 square foot front gable barn of wood construction is located to the west of the house.

The Evans House is a good example of a front-gable bungalow with Craftsman-style elements. The character-defining architectural features of this house include its low-pitched front-gable roof, overhanging eaves, enclosed integral front porch, wood eave brackets, and wood porch supports on brick piers.

Located at the high point of its site, the historic setting of the Evans House is a good representative example of the ornamental yard, exemplified by the stone walls of the walkway from SR 124 to the elevated front yard, low concrete wall outlining the yard, and foundation plantings and grass yard.

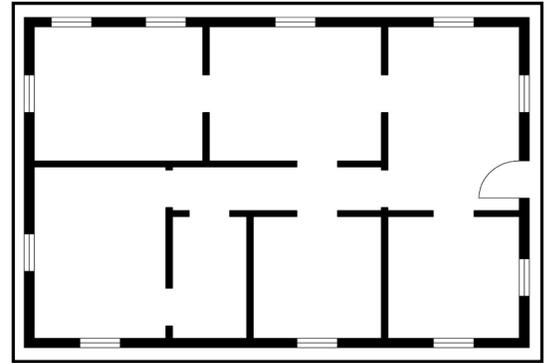


Figure 123:
Example of a Front Gable Bungalow Floor Plan
(image from *House Types in Georgia*)



Figure 124: Façade of Evans House
(photographer facing northeast)



Figure 125:
Raised Site and Stone Stairs Leading to Evans House
(photographer facing northwest)

Richardson House / 9698 SR 124 (#27 on map)

The ca. 1930 Richardson House is an 843 square foot residential dwelling sited facing south toward SR 124. The one-story house was constructed in a rectangular-shaped plan and is representative of the front gable bungalow house type constructed with Craftsman elements.

The house is of wood frame construction with exterior walls clad with wood drop siding and flat wood corner boards. The foundation walls are concrete block painted green with foundation vents at the east and west elevations. The front gable roof is clad with green asphalt shingles and the gable ends have a raking wood cornice with cornice returns.

Windows are single and paired six-over-six double hung wood sash and frames on the east and west elevations. The three windows on the south elevation are single and paired two-over-two horizontal pane double hung wood sash and frames. All windows have casings of flat boards at the jambs and heads. There are two exterior doorways associated with the house. The front door is a single wood door with modern screen doors. The rear door is a single metal door with two horizontal glazed panes.

There are two porches on the house. A front projecting gable porch is at the south elevation. This porch is supported by three decorative metal posts. The porch foundation is concrete block and the floor is poured concrete with decorative brick trim at the edges. A three-quarter width rear porch is located at the north elevation. This porch has a shed roof with green asphalt shingles and is currently in a state of disrepair. The porch is being temporarily supported by two 2" x 4" boards and the flooring has been removed leaving only the brick foundation.

The house is sited facing south on a site that is relatively flat. A 336 square foot historic outbuilding is located to the rear of the house. This is a one-story rectangular-shaped building of wood frame construction with drop siding exterior walls and front gable roof clad with the same green asphalt shingles as the house.



Figure 126: Façade of Richardson House
(photographer facing northwest)



Figure 127: Oblique View of Richardson House
(photographer facing west)

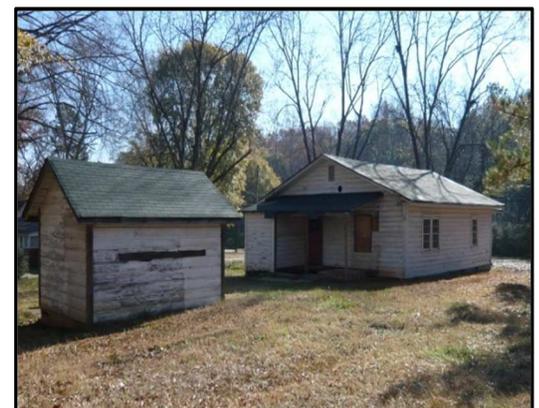


Figure 128:
Outbuilding and Rear of Richardson House
(photographer facing southeast)

Residence at 9819 State Route 124 (#34 on map)

This ca. 1930 house is a residential dwelling sited north to south and oriented north toward SR 124. The one-story house was constructed in a rectangular-shaped plan. It is representative of the Bungalow house type constructed with Craftsman elements during the early 20th century.

The house is of wood frame construction and the exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. Flat wood corner boards are located vertically at each exterior corner of the house. The foundation is comprised of brick masonry piers and the spacing between the piers has been in-filled with concrete block.

The steeply-pitched hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The roof has a wide overhanging eave with exposed rafters. A brick masonry chimney is located along the roof slope at the west elevation. The top three courses of brick are corbelled at the lip of the chimney.

The primary doorway has a non-historic single wood with two vertical molded wood panels between two other vertical molded panels below and two square glazed panes above.

Windows are four-over-four double hung wood sash and sills. The door and windows have simple casings of flat boards at the jambs and head with a flat wood cap along the heads. There are no shutters on the windows.

The house has a front porch that is inset within the main roof at the northwest corner of the house. The porch roof is supported by two square wood posts on square brick piers. The porch flooring is flush wood boards and the ceiling is tongue and groove wood. The porch is accessed from the west side of the house via three-step wood frame stairs.

The house is sited facing north on a site that has a slight downward slope from north to south. The site consists of grass and foundation plantings with a densely wooded area south of the house. The house has suffered a fire since the initial survey for this project. The fire has destroyed the roof and a majority of the interior of the house.



Figure 129:
Front Oblique View of 9819 State Route 124
(photographer facing southeast)



Figure 130:
Rear Oblique View of 9819 State Route 124
(photographer facing northeast)



Figure 131: 9819 State Route 124 after the fire
(photographer facing southeast)

5293 SR 53 (#17 on map)

The historic residence at 5293 SR 53 (north of the Green Braselton House) is the only historic brick residence within the district.

This one and one-half story house, constructed ca. 1940, was constructed in the English Vernacular Revival style. This style was common in the early-twentieth century in Georgia's suburban neighborhoods. Inspired by domestic architecture of medieval England, this style was based on English country and vernacular houses. English Vernacular Revival houses were constructed across Georgia in large city and small town settings, often with entire planned neighborhoods developed in the style.

Characteristics of this style include an asymmetrical floor plan and steeply pitched gabled roof with dominant front-facing gable. While almost all examples of the style have masonry walls, most are masonry-veneer, a technique of applying a thin layer of masonry to a separate wall structure. Some examples have patterned brickwork, while others are stuccoed. A variety of materials are often employed, including brick walls, stone trim, wood half-timbering, and stuccoed gables. Windows are generally tall and narrow and set in groups. Door openings, particularly the main entry, are emphasized by a round arch.

The character-defining features of this house include brick masonry walls, a steeply-pitched gabled roof with dominant front-facing gables, patterned brickwork, and stone in the front-facing gable marking the main entrance.



Figure 132: Façade of 5293 State Route 53
(photographer facing west)



Figure 133: Oblique View of 5293 State Route 53
(photographer facing northwest)

Residence at 9791 State Route 124 (#33 on map)

This residence is located at 9791 State Route 124/Davis Street, on the south side of SR 124. Constructed ca. 1930, this residence is a one-story building with a rectangular-shaped plan.

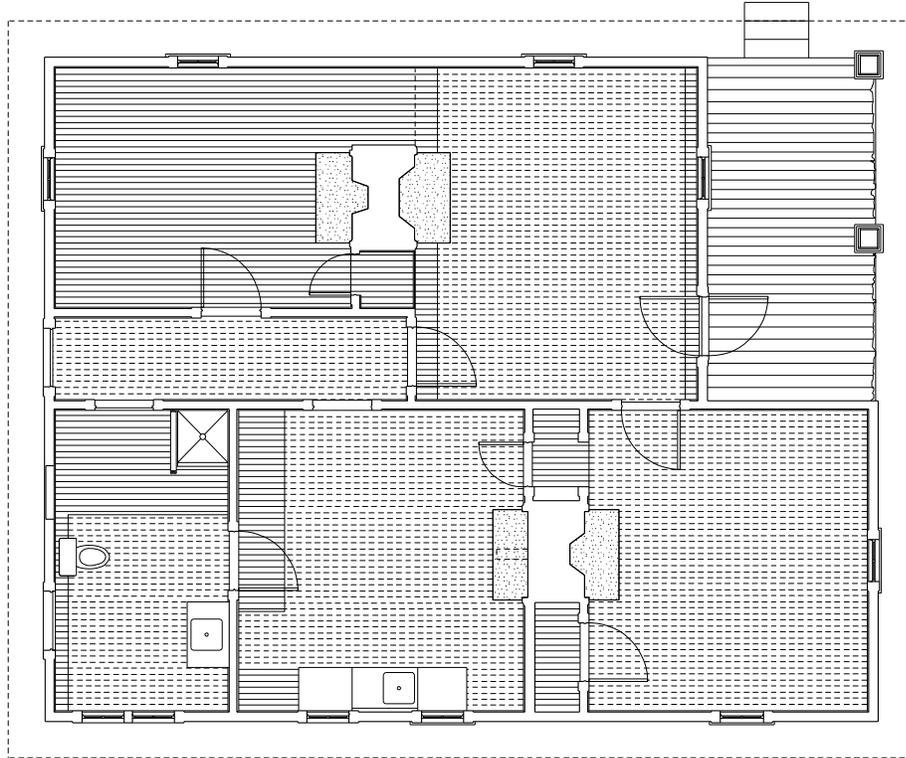


Figure 134: Floor plan of 9791 State Route 124 – Façade/Front Facing to the Left

The residence is constructed of wood frame with a hipped roof and inset front porch. The foundation is comprised of 8" x 12" brick masonry piers. 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. 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 of the house with 1" x 2 1/2" wood trim.

The residence has three exterior doorways and 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 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.

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. The overhanging eave is comprised of 1" x 2 1/2" tongue and groove wood boards with rafter ends visible at eave.

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.

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. 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.

Although the residence is a contributing historic resource in the existing Braselton NRHP District and represents the early 20th century bungalow house type with Craftsmen elements being constructed in Braselton at that time, the house is slated to be demolished as part of the upcoming intersection improvements for State Routes 53 and 124.



Figure 135:
Front Oblique View of 9791 State Route 124
(photographer facing southeast)



Figure 136: Side of 9791 State Route 124
(photographer facing west)



Figure 137:
Rear Oblique View of 9791 State Route 124
(photographer facing southwest)

Other Contributing Historic Buildings in Historic District

In addition to the historic residential resources, there are another sixteen buildings that are considered to be contributing to the historic significance of the Braselton Historic District. These buildings include:

- House at 159 Jesse Cronic Road (#2 on map)
- House on State Route 124 (#4 on map)
- House at 254 State Route 124 (#5 on map)
- House at 34 Jesse Cronic Road (#7 on map)
- Barn on State Route 124 (#21 on map)
- House at 9866 State Route 124 (#22 on map)
- House at 9836 State Route 124 (#23 on map)
- House in Woods (#25 on map)
- House at 9678 State Route 124 (#28 on map)
- House at 9656 State Route 124 (#29 on map)
- 4955 State Route 53 (#43 on map)
- 4977 State Route 53 (#44 on map)
- 4997 State Route 53 (#45 on map)
- Countryside Antiques/115 Harrison Street (#47 on map)
- Griz Graphics Signs/36 Frances Street (#49 on map)
- Old Barber Shop (#54 on map)



Figure 138: 159 Jesse Cronic Road



Figure 139: House on State Route 124



Figure 140: 34 Jesse Cronic Road



Figure 141: 9866 State Route 124



Figure 142: 9836 State Route 124



Figure 143: House in Woods



Figure 144: 115 Harrison Street



Figure 145: 36 Frances Street

Non-Contributing Buildings in Historic District

There are ten non-historic/non-contributing buildings within the boundaries of the revised Braselton Historic District. These buildings were not present during the period of significance and are therefore considered to be non-contributing. They are not large in scale and are primarily located along Georgia State Route 53. These buildings include:

- Braselton Library at 132 State Route 124 (#8 on map)
- Collapsed barn behind John Braselton House (#9 on map)
- House at 5272 State Route 53 (#18 on map)
- Post Office at 5216 State Route 53 (#19 on map)
- Gwinnett Clinic at 5196 State Route 53 (#20 on map)
- House at 9630 State Route 124 (#30 on map)
- Residence at 9819 State Route 124 (#34 on map)
- Alltel Building (#40 on map)
- Braselton Police Department (#41 on map)
- Northeast Georgia Bank at 5045 State Route 53 (#46 on map)



Figure 146: Braselton Library



Figure 147: 5272 State Route 53



Figure 148: Braselton Post Office



Figure 149: Gwinnett Clinic



Figure 150: 9630 State Route 124



Figure 151: Alltel Building



Figure 152: Braselton Police Dept.



Figure 153: Northeast Georgia Bank

Conclusion

From its founding in 1876 through its incorporation in 1916, Braselton grew into the agricultural and commercial center for Jackson and surrounding counties during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Braselton Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, with boundaries encompassing the historic center of Braselton and including the remaining intact historic resources associated with the town's development. The Braselton Historic District is currently comprised of 48 contributing and 10 non-contributing resources, which include the historic commercial, agricultural, industrial, community landmark, and residential resources constructed from the late 19th to mid 20th centuries.

A detailed review of the Braselton Historic District has been conducted based on anticipated impacts from the upcoming realignment of the intersection of State Routes 53 and 124. As a result of the route selection and road design associated with the upcoming realignment of the intersection of State Route 53 and 124, three buildings will be demolished and one building relocated in order to accommodate the new alignments for these roadways. The Braselton Tire Company, Cotton Seed Storage Building, and the residence at 9791 State Route 124 will be demolished and the 1957 Telephone Exchange Building will be relocated to a new site in the historic district.

In addition, several previously-contributing historic buildings and sites in the historic district no longer exist. The revised historic district will consist of 40 contributing historic buildings and 3 historic sites, for a total of 43 contributing resources in the district. The updated Braselton Historic District, as it will exist following the intersection realignment project, will retain a majority of historic resources and thus continue to convey the historic significance of the district in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture, agriculture, industry, commerce, and community planning and development at the local and state levels of significance. The Braselton Historic District will continue to serve as an excellent example of a small town founded on the agricultural growth, industrial production and commercial sale of cotton in northeast Georgia during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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