

TIRE COMPANY

Braselton

South side of State Route 53 between Frances Street/State Route
124

Braselton

Jackson County

Georgia

HABS GA-2405

HABS GA-2405

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

100 Alabama St. NW

Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

TIRE COMPANY

HABS No. GA-2405

Location: South side of State Route 53 between Frances Street & State Route 124, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia.

U.S.G.S. Auburn Quadrangle (7.5)
Georgia – Jackson County
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
17.245132.3777635

Present Owner: Braselton Ventures LLC

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Storage

Significance: The Tire Company is a contributing historic resource in the existing Braselton National Register of Historic Places District and represents the automobile-oriented commercial significance of the district. It is part of a second group of historic commercial resources located at the southwest corner of State Route 53 and State Route 124. Constructed in 1935, this building is associated with the increased use of the automobile during the historic period. Located at the center of commercial activity, the Tire Company served as a retail center for automobile-related goods and services for portions of three counties, including western Jackson, northwestern Barrow, and southeastern Hall counties. The Tire Company is also architecturally significant as an extant example of an early twentieth century commercial garage. Character-defining features of the one-and-a-half-story building include its front gable roof, wood frame construction, and a large single-bay garage opening.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The Tire Company was constructed in 1935.
2. Architect/Builder: Not Known
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Tire Company was constructed in 1935 and originally owned by the Braselton Brothers, including John O. Braselton, Green Braselton, and W.H. Braselton.
 - A. The building/property was later owned by the Braselton Improvement Company, who sold it to APT Braselton, Inc. and the Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership in 1990 (Warranty Deed dated January 24, 1990 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 11B, Page 635). This property was a 2.782 parcel designated as Parcel U of a multiple parcel property sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 33, Page 97.
 - B. APT Braselton, Inc. and Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership sold the building/property to Braselton Acquisition Partners, LP in 1995 (Quit Claim Deed dated August 7, 1995 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 14V, Page 344). The property was a 2.782 acre parcel designated as Parcel U of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 47, Page 39.
 - C. Braselton Acquisition Partners, LP sold the building/property to Limex, LLC in 1999 (Quit Claim Deed dated December 28, 1999 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 20T, Page 51). The property was a 2.782 acre parcel designated Parcel U of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 47, Page 39.
 - D. Limex, LLC sold the building/property to Madison Ventures LTD in 2005 (Quit Claim Deed dated May 6, 2005 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 39H, Page 97). The property was a 2.782 acre parcel designated Parcel U of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
 - E. Madison Ventures LTD sold the building/property to Braselton Ventures LLC in 2005 (Quit Claim Deed dated June 15, 2005 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 39H, Page 146). The property was a 2.782 acre parcel designated Parcel U of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 47, Page 43.

- F. The building was historically used as a commercial structure and served as W.F. Clark's Used Cars and the Skelton Auto Garage. The building is currently vacant and in fair condition.

4. Alternations and additions: The building has never received a major or permanent structural addition. There have been three alterations. The main room appears to have once been separated along its width by a wall. There appears to be the remnants of an interior wall located approximately 50' from the front of the building on both the north and south interior walls. Two interior rooms have been added to the building at the southeast corner. These rooms serve as an office and bathroom, and are not historic.

B. Historical Context:

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

Jackson County

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

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

Early Towns

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

Braselton

Braselton was founded in 1884 following the marriage of William Henry Braselton, Sr. to Susan Hosch on December 11, 1867. The Braselton's lived in Hoschton, Georgia on the Hosch family

plantation for a number of years following their marriage. It was there that their first two sons, Henry and Green, were born.

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

Braselton Stores

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

After the first store was destroyed in 1888 by a runaway horse and buggy, a second larger store measuring 14' x 16' was constructed. This second store was large enough to have a window.¹ That same year, John invited his older brother, Green Braselton, to join the store. And by 1891 the oldest brother, William Henry, Jr. joined the business. They became locally known as the Three B's. The house currently located in the overgrown lot on the northeast corner of State Route 53 and State Route 124 behind the Post Office was originally built as John Braselton's second one-room store. This building was later enlarged into a residence during the historic period.

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

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

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

¹ Leta G. Braselton. *Treasured Memories of the Braseltons "3B's"*; Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc., 1974; 60.

Business continued to increase so the brothers erected a fourth store. Construction began on the new brick building on March 1, 1904 and was completed on September 1st of that same year. An article in the February 18, 1907 *Atlanta Saturday Evening News* entitled “The Wonderful Progress of 3 Young Men” described the new store as having “every modern convenience and is the most substantial up-to-date and prettiest storehouse in northeast Georgia.” This article also described the building as follows:

“This handsome new brick store is 60 x 95 feet, with 14 feet walls and a basement 30 x 60 feet. The main floor is divided into three departments—one for dry goods, notions and shoes; one for millinery and clothing; one for groceries and the basement for heavy groceries. It has a solid plate glass front of 60 feet with iron columns made at the Winder Foundry and Machine Works, which firm had to compete with a large plant in Evansville, Ind. to secure this contract for furnishing the columns. The entire building, including basement, is lighted by acetylene gas, requiring 730 candles. This is the brightest light known and makes this large store, with its different departments, a thing of beauty when lighted up at night. The building also has two handsome and well arranged offices, one of them being the private office. The dry goods department is one of the prettiest store rooms in Georgia, being 36 x 60 feet. The Millinery and Clothing department, 20 by 60 feet, is a model of beauty and artistic design. The grocery department 30 x 36 feet, is equal in appearance to most stores and is fitted with heavy groceries. Mr. S.B. Baker, who superintended the building of this magnificent store, can afford to feel proud of the construction and workmanship, as it cannot be surpassed.”²

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

By 1921, the Braselton Brothers Store housed the store as well as the local post office, the offices and freight depot of the Gainesville Midland Railroad, the local express office, Braselton Bank Company, Braselton Chamber of Commerce, a wholesale general merchandise company known as the Braselton Commission Company, and space for over 500 bales of cotton in the warehouse section of the building. By 1922, the Braselton Mercantile Company was doing \$250,000 per year in business and the company motto was “Dealers in Everything.”³ With the rise in the automobile, the Braselton Brothers slogan changed to “It will pay you to drive miles to our big store and save money.” By 1944, additional businesses included undertaker, barber shop, filling station, garage, planing mill, and blacksmith. Also during the 1940s and 1950s, the brothers added two additional one-story masonry sections to the side of the original building.

² Leta G. Braselton. *Treasured Memories of the Braseltons “3B’s”*; Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc., 1974; 61.

³ *Ibid*, 76

The first section (now the middle section) housed the Super Market department and the second section (now the far left section) housed the Furniture and Appliance departments.

Agriculture

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

Braselton was one of the richest and most fertile farming sections of Georgia during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Crops grown in the region included corn, pea-hay, sugar cane, and cotton. William Henry Braselton, father to the 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 anywhere from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bales of cotton, and thousands of bushels of corn per year.⁴ They produced and distributed hundreds of tons of their own private label brand of fertilizer known as the BBB brand.

Industry

The presence of the railroad spurred industrial development to take advantage of the agricultural production of the area. In 1900, the Braselton Brothers had constructed the large rolling mill to the south of the store on the west side of State Route 53. The rolling mill, known as the Enterprise Flour and Grist Mill, was one of the earliest fully-operating rolling mills in northeast Georgia and survives today as a rare representative example of an early-twentieth century steam-powered rolling mill in Georgia. According to the 1907 article in the Atlanta Saturday Evening News, the rolling mill had the capacity to produce 50 to 75 barrels of flour and 300 bushels of meal per day. The brothers sold their products under the labels of the "Three B's" and "Fast Flyer."⁵

Following the construction in 1902 of the railroad spur along Wall Street described above, the Braselton Brothers constructed a Cotton Gin along the siding during the early 1900s. The gin contained a complete Murray suction ginning system and had the capacity to gin some 2,000 bales of cotton per season.⁶ The ability to ship cotton directly from Braselton made it possible to keep more money in the community rather than pay dealers in Gainesville, Jefferson or Athens to process the cotton. This led to an expansion of the family businesses and an overall increase in wealth for the Braselton family and residents.

⁴ Robbie L. Bettis. *Passing: Stories through the history of Hoschton and Braselton, Georgia*. Auburn, Georgia: NHB Publishing, LLC, 2006; 82.

⁵ *Ibid*, 82

⁶ Braselton, 61

The Braselton Brothers played the central role in bringing the new technology of the telephone to Braselton in the early-twentieth century. In 1912, the brothers partnered with Judge R. B. Russell of Winder to purchase an existing telephone system from Hoschton that had begun there in 1907. The Hoschton Telephone Company headquarters with its “plug or drop” system switchboard were later transferred to a small two-room house in Braselton in 1927. The telephone service grew from just five subscribers in the early 1900s to some 230 by 1957.⁷

Braselton Incorporated

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

“The inhabitants of the territory, embraced within the limits of one half of one mile in every direction (except the southern limits herein after described) from the center of the crossroads of what is known as the Hog Mountain and Hurricane Shoals public road, and the Gainesville and Monroe public road, said crossroads being near the store of Braselton Brothers, in the county of Jackson, and the southern limits on the southeast shall run south.”⁸

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

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

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

⁷ Ibid, 75

⁸ Angela Gary and Jana Adams. *Our Time and Place: A History of Jackson County, Georgia*. Jefferson, Georgia: Main Street Newspapers, Inc., 2000; 2-4.

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

In 1939, Braselton was a thriving town in northeast Georgia. In addition to the store, the Braseltons were operating the warehouse for cotton, cotton seed, and fertilizer; the rolling mill and gin; shops; filling station; marble yard; depot; post office; private bank; and the high school.⁹

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

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

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

Despite the changes to the Braselton commercial core, the town has grown both physically and economically in more recent years. Having expanded its boundaries, major attractions and companies located in Braselton, turning the once rural farming community and commercial center into a thriving residential and manufacturing area in northeast Georgia. These major attractions and companies include Chateau Elan, 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 Haverly's Distribution Center.

⁹ Braselton, 92

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

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

2. Condition of fabric: The current condition of the Braselton Tire Company is fair to poor. Abandoned for some unknown period of time, the building has not been properly maintained and is in a deteriorating state.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This is a one-story rectangular building measuring 2,046 square feet with an exterior wall perimeter of 197'-4 5/16". Overall the building dimensions are 30'-5" x 69'-10 1/4".

2. Foundations: 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. Several 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. It is unknown whether the piers are supported by footings as the foundation was not accessible below grade at the time of inspection.

3. Structural systems: The building is of wood frame construction. The floor framing consists of 2"x 8" wood joists on 16", 17", 18" and 19" centers. Joists rest on 12" x 12" square hewn log sills and are further supported by the foundation piers under the building.

4. Walls: The wood frame walls are 4 3/4" thick and the framing is comprised of 2" x 3" wood stud. Walls are clad with faux brick sheet metal siding which has been attached to 1" x 8" diagonal wood sheathing. The exterior walls are in poor condition, with holes in the siding at select locations

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: 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).

There is no main door associated with the single doorway. The doorway is boarded-up from the interior with plywood. There is a wood screen door at this doorway that is in deteriorated condition.

The 74 1/2" double door is wood frame comprised of 1" x 5" vertical boards braced on the interior face of the doors with 1" x 5" horizontal boards. This door is clad with the same faux brick sheet metal siding that is on the exterior walls. Wood casing at the jambs and head is 1" x 6" flat boards.

The garage door is wood frame consisting of 1" x 5" horizontal members, 1" x 6" vertical and diagonal members, and 1" x 8" vertical members around the perimeter of the door. This door is in poor condition. It appears to have recently collapsed inward and is currently braced from the interior of the building with supplemental wood frame supports.

b. Windows and shutters: The building contains twenty two 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. These windows are historic.

The two non-historic windows on the east elevation (façade) are four-pane metal casement windows with wood frames. The existing windows are in deteriorated condition, with broken and missing sashes, panes, and frames.

6. Roof: Roof is a front gable with a 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 rafter ends are exposed at the eaves. The exterior of the building does not have a cornice. The roofing is in poor condition, with several sections collapsed.

7. Chimney: The remnants of a brick chimney are evident from the interior of the building. A four foot section of this chimney extends down from the roof at the northwest side of the building. There is a circular opening at the bottom of the chimney indicating that it was once connected to a stove pipe. There is no evidence of a stack on the exterior above the roofline.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: No original plans are known to exist. The building has a one-story rectangular floor plan and consists of three room areas. Two interior rooms have been added to the building at the southeast corner. These rooms served as an office and bathroom, and are not historic.

The main room of the building is 1,869 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 197'-4 5/16". The office room is 132 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 53'-2 1/2". The bathroom is 24.63 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 19'-10 1/4". An existing floor plan is attached for documentary purposes.

2. Flooring: The flooring in the main portion of the building is 1" x 8" tongue & groove wood flooring. The flooring in the non-historic office and bathroom is plywood sheet flooring in a faux wood pattern.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls of the building are 6" thick. The interior walls of the main room are unfinished and consist of the interior face of the 1" x 8" diagonal sheathing of the exterior walls. There is no interior ceiling in the building, with the roof framing visible from the interior of the building. The walls and ceiling of the two interior room additions are beadboard siding over plywood sheathing with plywood flooring. There is no cornice molding, chair rail, or baseboard in the rooms.

4. Architectural Furniture: The building has built-in shelving and cabinets along the north interior wall and a built-in counter at the northwest corner. The shelving and cabinets are constructed of 2" x 4" posts 1" x 4" siding.

5. Mechanical equipment: Historic knob and tube electrical wiring is evident in the roof framing of the building. Modern electrical wiring and outlets are located in the southeast room additions.

D. Site:

The building is sited facing the east and the front is oriented toward State Route 53. The building was constructed over a creek, though the creek bed is currently dry. The creek bed runs east to west along the southern edge of the building. The site is overgrown with trees and vegetation. There are no outbuildings associated with the building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

“Braselton”, *New Georgia Encyclopedia*: (January 2009),
<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-3517&hl=y>

The Braselton Historic District; National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1998: on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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

Braselton, Leta G. *Yesterday and Today: The Braselton Family Album*. Atlanta, Georgia: The Conger Printing Co., Inc, 1982.

“Cotton Ginning and Rural Life in Georgia.” A booklet from the Georgia Agrirama (the State Museum of Agriculture) and Westville Historic Handicrafts, Inc.

Dak, Mary Braselton, ed. *Ancestors and Descendants of William Henry Braselton*. Gainesville Litho Company: Gainesville, Georgia, 1974.

Elrod, Frary. *Historical Notes on Jackson County, Georgia*: Jefferson, Georgia, 1967.

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

Georgia’s Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings, 1991; on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Harris, Tina, ed. *Portraits of a Southern Place: A Pictorial History of Early Jackson County, Georgia*. Jackson County Historical Society: Commerce, Georgia, 2006.

“Jackson County”, *New Georgia Encyclopedia*: (January 2009),
<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2351&hl=y>

Jackson County Tax Records; Jackson County Administrative Center

Steward, William C. *Gone to Georgia: Jackson and Gwinnett Counties and their Neighbors in the Western Migration*. Washington, D.C. 1965.

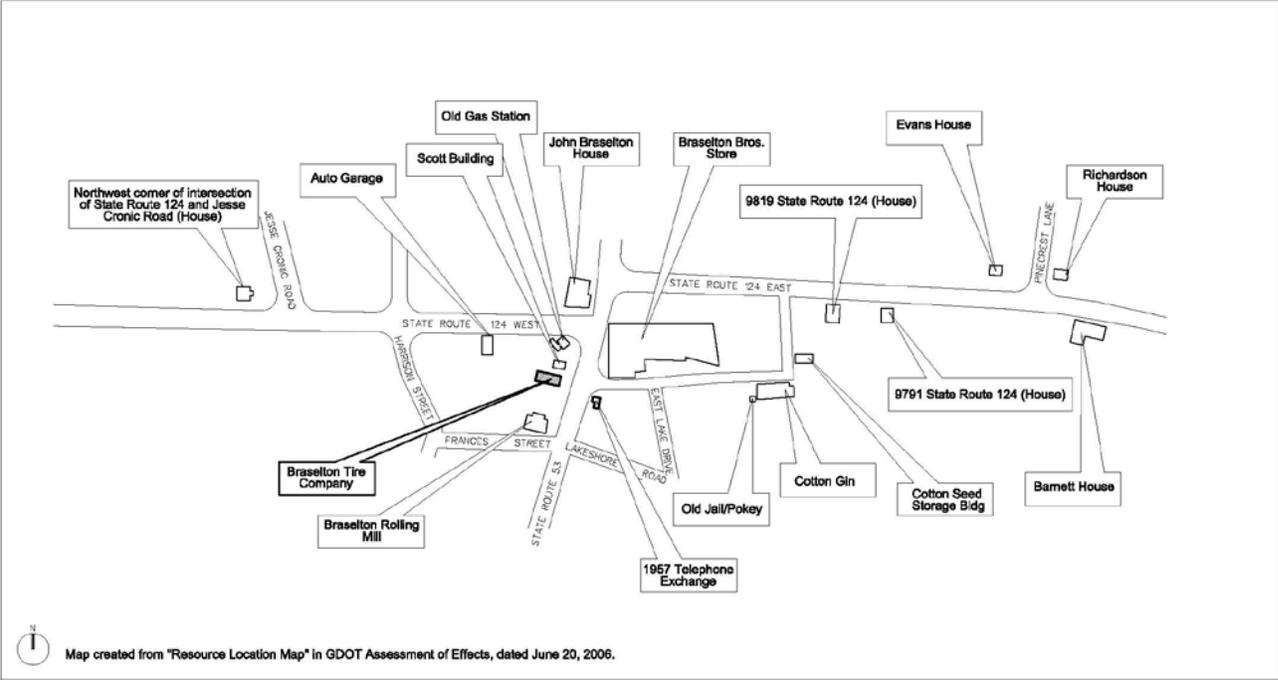
Tilling the Earth: Georgia’s Historic Agricultural Heritage, 2001; on file at the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

White, W.E., ed. *The Early History of Jackson County, Georgia*. Atlanta 1914.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

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

Location Map:



ADDENDUM TO:
TIRE COMPANY
Braselton Historic District
South side of State Route 53 between Frances Street/State Route
124
Braselton
Jackson County
Georgia

HABS GA-2405
HABS GA-2405

PHOTOGRAPHS

FIELD RECORDS

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