

1957 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING
Braselton
Southeast corner of Wall Street & State Route 53
Braselton
Jackson County
Georgia

HABS GA-2407
HABS GA-2407

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

1957 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING

HABS NO. GA-2407

Location: Southeast corner of the intersection of Wall Street & State Route 53, Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia.

U.S.G.S. Auburn Quadrangle (7.5)
Georgia – Jackson County
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
17.245178.3777640

Present Owner: Braselton Ventures LLC

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: None

Significance: The 1957 Telephone Exchange Building is a contributing resource in the existing Braselton National Register of Historic Places District and represents the early twentieth century modest residential dwellings being constructed in Braselton at that time. In addition, this building is significant 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 Craftsman style, the most popular early twentieth 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 character-defining features of this building include its gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The 1957 Telephone Exchange was constructed ca. 1920.
2. Architect: Not Known
3. Original and subsequent owners: The 1957 Telephone Exchange Building was constructed ca. 1920 and owned by the Braselton Brothers, including John O. Braselton, Green Braselton, and W.H. Braselton.
 - A: The building/property was later owned by the Braselton Improvement Company, who sold it to APT Braselton, Inc. and the Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership in 1990 (Warranty Deed dated January 24, 1990 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 11B, Page 635). This property was parcel L-4 of a multiple parcel property sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 29, Page 233.
 - B: APT Braselton, Inc. and Braselton/Basinger Limited Partnership sold the building/property to the Madison Ventures in 1995 (Quit Claim Deed dated August 7, 1995 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 14V, Page 344). The property was a .818 acre parcel designated Parcel L-4 of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
 - C: Madison Ventures sold the building/property to 2255 Delk Road Partnership in 1997 (Quit Claim Deed dated January 10, 1997 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 16F, Page 58). The property was a .818 acre parcel designated Parcel B-2 of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
 - D: 2255 Delk Road Partnership sold the building/property to Long Term Investors, LP in 1998 (Quit Claim Deed dated March 9, 1998 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 17O, Page 499). The property was a .818 acre parcel designated Parcel B-2 of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.
 - E: Long Term Investors, LP sold the building/property to Braselton Ventures LLC in 2002 (Quit Claim Deed dated April 19, 2002 recorded in Jackson County Deed Book 26P, Page 283). The property was a .818 acre parcel designated Parcel B-2 of a multi-parcel sale and the plat map can be viewed in Plat Book 46, Page 49.

F: By 1927, the building became the headquarters of Braselton's new telephone system. The building later housed the Braselton Insurance Agency during the mid-1970s and the West Jackson Insurance Company in later years.

4. Alternations and additions: The interior has been renovated with new vinyl tile flooring and a bathroom added in the west room. Portions of the stone and brick foundation walls and the porch foundation walls have been replaced with concrete block. Several historic window sashes have been replaced with modern vinyl materials.

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. (3Bs, 60) 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.

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.”¹

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.”² With the rise in the automobile, the Braselton Brothers slogan changed to “It will pay you to drive miles to our big store and save money.” By 1944, additional businesses included undertaker, barber shop, filling station, garage, planing mill, and blacksmith. Also during the 1940s and 1950s, the brothers added two additional one-story masonry sections to the side of the original building. The first section (now the middle section) housed the Super Market department and the second section (now the far left section) housed the Furniture and Appliance departments.

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

² *Ibid*, 76

Agriculture

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

Braselton was one of the richest and most fertile farming sections of Georgia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Crops grown in the region included corn, pea-hay, sugar cane, and cotton. William Henry Braselton, father to the "Three Bs," had been a successful farmer during his lifetime, and the brothers continued that success. They continued to produce crops on their farm of 1,800 acres and produced on average anywhere from 700 to 800 bushels of wheat, 150 to 200 bales of cotton, and thousands of bushels of corn per year.³ 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."⁴

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.⁵ 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.

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

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

⁴ *Ibid*, 82

⁵ Braselton, 61

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 1957.⁶

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.”⁷

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.

⁶ Ibid, 75

⁷ 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.⁸

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

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

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

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

⁸ Braselton, 92

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The 1957 Telephone Exchange is constructed of wood frame on a one-story (with partial basement) L-shaped plan with gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. It is representative of the early-twentieth century modest residential dwellings being constructed in Braselton at that time as well as the historic adaptive use of a residential building for municipal and later commercial uses.

2. Condition of fabric: The current condition of the building is fair to good. Though currently vacant, the building appears to have been properly maintained.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: This is a one-story L-shaped building measuring 424 square feet with an overall wall perimeter of 95'-11 1/16". Overall dimensions are 20'-11 1/8" x 28'-11 1/8" x 12'-6 1/8" x 16' x 8'-5" x 12'-11 1/8".

2. Foundation: The foundation of the building is unknown as it was not accessible below grade. However, 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 stone. The foundation walls at all other elevations are non-historic concrete block at grade. There are foundation vents at all elevations, each the size and shape of one concrete block, approximately 8" x 16". 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 screening.

There are two non-historic concrete block foundation piers within the unfinished basement. One pier measures 5 1/2" x 15 1/2" and the other measures 15 1/2" square.

3. Structural systems, framing: The Telephone Building is a wood frame constructed building. The floor structure consists of 2" x 8" floor joists that are 18 1/2" on center, with 4" x 4" diagonal bracing between the joists. The joists are secured to a 1" x 6" wood plate at the perimeter walls. As observed from the basement of the building, the interior floor appears to be 1" x 3" tongue and groove flooring laid atop 1" x 5 1/2" diagonal tongue and groove floor decking. This floor structure is historic.

4. Walls: The 5 3/4" historic exterior walls are wood frame. The historic wall cladding is 1" x 7" drop siding, which is composed of boards narrowed along their upper edges to fit into rabbets or grooves in the lower edges. The siding is overlapped 1/2" leaving a 6 1/2" reveal. Vertical 1" x 4" corner board trim is located at each external corner of the building. There are small holes in the exterior wood siding and small cracks at nail holes at select locations. The exterior wall paint is cracking, flaking, and peeling at all elevations.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: 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. The 3'- 3/4" wide doorway has historic butt hinges and non-historic metal door knob and dead bolt lock. There is a non-historic 2" metal threshold and historic 1" x 4" wood casing at the jambs and with a simple 1" x 2" flat trim cap at the head casing. There are two entries into the basement/ crawlspace accessed from the east elevation. These crawlspace doors consist of a single plywood sheet with 2" x 4" wood frame. These doors are secured with modern metal hasp and padlock.

b. Windows and shutters: The Telephone Building has six windows, with three on the west elevation (façade), one on the north elevation, and two on the east elevation (rear). Four of the windows are historic six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with true divided lights. The fifth window, located on the south end of the east elevation (rear), is a historic six-over-one double hung wood sash window with true divided lights in the upper sash. The earlier six-light lower sash was likely replaced with another historic single-pane sash. The sixth window, located at the north end of the east elevation (rear) is a modern replacement double hung vinyl sash window that does not have true divided lights. All windows have historic 2" x 4" wood sills and 1" x 4" wood casing at the jambs and head.

6. Roof: The gable ell roof is of wood frame construction with 2" x 4" rafters and 2" x 6" wood joists on 16" centers. The rafters are mitered at the peak of the roof, and there is no ridge pole.

The roof sheathing, as observed from the attic and at gable ends, is 1" x 6" wood sheathing below plywood decking. Two layers of existing roofing are evident. The non-historic top layer is galvanized metal roofing painted red. The lower layer is asphalt shingles atop the plywood decking. The main roof slope is 7:12.

The overhanging eave at the gable ends is comprised of the ends of the roof sheathing with a 2" x 6" fascia board. The open eave along all other roof elevations

is comprised of the overhanging roof decking with rafter ends exposed. There are no gutters or downspouts on the building, except for a short length of metal gutter at the front porch roof.

The roof framing and roofing materials are generally in good condition. The exposed roof framing and cladding exposed at the eaves exhibit some signs of deterioration. This is likely due to past moisture damage prior to the installation of the existing metal roofing.

7. Chimney: A brick masonry chimney is visible from the attic, but not visible on the exterior above the roofline or on the interior below the ceiling.

8. Porch: The house has a two-bay front porch at the primary entry. The 59 square foot porch measures 12'-11 1/8" across and is 6' deep. The porch roof is a shed roof clad with the same galvanized metal roofing and extends from the front gable of the house. The shed roof has a 3:12 slope and is supported by 2" x 4" and 4" x 4" wood posts and has three-level wood railing consisting of 4" x 4" rounded wood members. The porch ceiling is open to the roof structure and consists of 2" x 2" rafters with 1" x 6" decking. The porch flooring is poured concrete atop concrete block side walls.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: No original plans are known to exist. The building has an L-shaped floor plan and consists of three room areas and the front porch. The north entry room is 204 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 63'-11 1/16". The bathroom is 31 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 22' -4 9/16". The south room is 179 square feet with an overall room perimeter of 54'-2 3/4". The bathroom is non-historic.

2. Flooring: The flooring is vinyl tile laid atop the earlier 1" x 3" tongue and groove floor and 1" x 5 1/2" decking. The vinyl tile is non-historic

3. Wall and ceiling finish: The thicknesses of the interior walls of the building are typically 4 3/4" and 5 3/4". The wall and ceiling finish is non-historic modern gypsum board. Trim includes a 1" x 3" flat wood baseboard with a 1" quarter-round base shoe. A 3" molded crown molding is present in all interior rooms.

4. Openings: There is one interior door in the building. The bathroom door is comprised of five horizontal molded panels. The door has a 3" molded wood casing along the jambs and head. The metal door knob and hinges are non-historic. The interior of the windows have 1" x 4" sills and wood casings of 1" x 3" molded trim at the head, jambs and below the sill.

5. Mechanical equipment: The house has modern electrical service. The service is connected to the house at the east elevation. Historic and modern fuse boxes are located on the west wall of the bathroom. Historic knob & tube electrical wiring are present in the attic and crawlspace space.

The house has a historic glass and metal exterior light fixture that flanks the front door. Interior fixtures include two-bulb overhead fluorescent lights and ceiling fans. Interior fixtures and outlets are non-historic.

Modern telephone service is connected to the house at the north elevation and wiring is located in the attic.

Metal and modern PVC piping for the plumbing system is located under the house connecting to the sink and toilet fixtures in the bathroom.

Copper piping, likely for gas, and PVC plumbing piping are present in the basement.

D. Site:

The building is sited facing west and the front is oriented toward State Route 53 on its .81 acre site. The site has a steep slope down from State Route 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. There are no outbuildings associated with the building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

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

1957 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING
HABS No. GA-2407 (Page 14)

Location Map:

