



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM**

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Development along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties from 1805 to 1946.

Themes: Exploration and Settlement
Community planning and development
Agriculture
Architecture
Social and Cultural History

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Mark R. Edwards
Signature of certifying official

10/07/96
Date

Mark R. Edwards
State Historic Preservation Officer
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

11-7-96
Date

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B.

Exploration and Settlement, ca. 1784-1805

The exploration and settlement of the what is now Franklin and Banks counties in Georgia began in the late 1700s. One of the earliest settlers to establish residency in the area was Moses Sanders, a native of Westshire, England. Sanders migrated to Georgia after residing in Virginia for a time and serving in the Revolutionary War. Many of the early settlers moved into the region as the result of receiving land through Revolutionary War land grants. Sanders worked as a missionary during his first years in Georgia, attempting to convert Native Americans to Christianity. He constructed a log building in the early 1780s from which he conducted his missionary work, and in 1787 he was one of the founders and first pastor of the Nails Creek Baptist Church.

Once Franklin County had been established in 1784, more settlers moved into the region and began building houses and trading posts along the existing Indian trade route. Even so, the area was relatively slow to develop until the Federal Road was opened early in the 19th century, after which the region gained importance due to the presence of the road and the fact that it served as such an important transportation corridor.

The name Federal Road is assigned to the federally initiated roadways built to facilitate communication and transportation between the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee across Cherokee Nation land early in the 19th century. Late in the 1700s, the United States Government became aware of the need to connect the explored and settled Tennessee Valley with the unsettled north Georgia region. Even though the Cherokee Nation still held a sizeable portion of northwest Georgia at that time, the government felt that establishing a federal road across the region would encourage pioneers to explore the area and begin settlements. The first efforts to come to an agreement with the Cherokee Nation failed in 1801, but three years later an informal arrangement was made permitting establishment of a road through eastern Tennessee to the Georgia border. The Treaty of Tellico, Tennessee, signed in 1805, subsequently allowed for the extension of the Federal Road north from near present-day Flowery Branch, Georgia to Spring Place (in present-day Murray County) then continue to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Although begun as a federal project, the Georgia portion of the road was actually completed by the state at a cost of \$5,000.

As Franklin County became more settled, discussions were held concerning the lack of an improved road between Hatton's Ford and the Carnesville vicinity. The existing route at that time was no more than an Indian trail, but apparently some improvements were made to this trail because the route shortly became a post road and the principal route of entry into north Georgia from South Carolina. The exact route of this road, which became known as the Carnesville Road, is uncertain, but it is known that it passed from Spartanburg through Greenville and into Georgia at Hatton's Ford, formerly on the Tugalo River (now under Lake Hartwell). Beyond Hatton's Ford the trail passed through the Hart County town of Bowersville and continued westward to Carnesville. In 1805, when the road between Flowery

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Section E - Statement of Historic Contexts (continued)

Branch and Chattanooga was being planned, the old route from Hatton's Ford to Carnesville was extended westward to link up with the new road at a point approximately ten miles north of Flowery Branch. Thus it soon became common for the entire route from Hatton's Ford west to Chattanooga be termed as the Old Federal Road.

Two of the early communities to develop along the Old Federal Road in this area were the Mount Pleasant and Nails Creek communities. The Nails Creek Church and community were named for Joe Nail, an early settler in the region. In the early 1790s, Nail took possession of Moses Sanders' log building and established a trading post along the existing Indian trail. At one time, two post offices were located within the Nails Creek community: the Nails Creek Post Office and the Jewelville Post Office. All indications are, however, that the names were used interchangeably by residents and that Nails Creek and Jewelville were in fact a single community. However, the community is most commonly referred to as Nails Creek.

The Mount Pleasant area was in its early stages of establishment just as Nails Creek was developing. Mount Pleasant Methodist Church began in 1800, occupying a small log building dating back to about 1780 (no longer existing). The Mount Pleasant community is situated in what is now Banks County, which was created from Franklin County in 1858. Just as was the case with the relationship of Nails Creek Church to the Nails Creek community, the Mount Pleasant Church functioned as the center of the Mount Pleasant community, and yet several families in the Mount Pleasant vicinity attended both churches. This is an early example of how the several communities along the road interacted with one another; they were certainly not isolated settlements.

Many of the earliest settlers along the Old Federal Road acquired their property through Revolutionary War land grants, and one of these settlers was Richard Bellamy, who settled in the region in 1785. A log house (c. 1800) located within the Bellamy Historic District is generally thought to have been built and resided in by Bellamy, although conclusive proof of this supposition has not been established. It is known, however, that Bellamy's son and grandson both resided in the log house, believed to be the oldest building on the 15-mile stretch of the road. Located west of the Bellamy Historic District is the Strange-Duncan-Pruitt House, built around 1820 by Seth Strange. Strange had come to Franklin County with his parents in the first years of the 19th century, also after acquiring a Revolutionary War land grant. His house still stands and is located approximately three miles from where his parents' house stood on Nails Creek.

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Section E - Statement of Historic Contexts (continued)

First Wave of Settlement, ca. 1805-1840

The earliest settlement areas along the route gradually expanded as the Federal Road was established and became more heavily traveled. New settlers were drawn to the region because of the suitability of the land for agricultural uses, and of course because of the presence of established communities. Carnesville, located at the east end of the 15-mile stretch of road, was selected as the seat of Franklin County in 1805. Although the town had existed prior to this date, it was a very minimal settlement. Selection of Carnesville as the Franklin County seat caused a significant spurt in its growth, and helped increase the pace of settlement along the Federal Road.

The earliest settlers survived primarily through subsistence farming, raising a variety of crops and livestock for their own use. Some early farmers did raise cash crops (tobacco, cotton, grains), but this occurred to a very minor degree. Farms were relatively small, most under 150 acres; much of the land on these farms was in an unimproved state until the latter half of the 19th century, meaning that the acreage available for utilization was even lower. Most residential buildings were very simple and rather small, although the Strange-Duncan-Pruitt House (c. 1820) is an example of a fairly substantial residence from this early settlement period.

Second Wave of Settlement, ca. 1840-1880

The middle decades of the 19th century saw a considerable influx of farming families to the Old Federal Road vicinity. Four very prominent families arrived during these years: the Ariails, the Hamilton, the McConnells, and the Paynes. Today, the importance of these people may be seen in many of the residences and outbuildings standing in the Bellamy Historic District, the Hamilton Historic District, the McConnell Historic District, and the Walnut Hill Historic District. Also, many of the descendants remain within the region.

Thomas McConnell arrived with his family in 1852 and gradually developed one of the largest farming operations along the Old Federal Road. In 1860, when most farms along the road were still less than 200 acres in size, McConnell had a farm of 400 improved acres and 1,210 unimproved acres with a cash value of \$6,000. In that year McConnell produced such crops as indian corn (2,700 bushels), cotton (40 bales), oats (1,000 bushels), wheat (115 bushels) and wool (125 pounds). He also had 5 horses, 15 milk cows, 30 cattle, 60 sheep and 125 swine. Although this output is unusual for the Old Federal Road in terms of quantity, it is representative for its variety; most farmers at mid-century were quite diversified in their crop and livestock production.

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On December 11, 1858 Banks County was created from sections of Franklin and Habersham Counties, and the community of Homer was selected to be the county seat. Homer was a very small settlement prior to that time -- certainly not a town -- and not closely associated with the communities along the Federal Road between it and Carnesville. And, despite the fact that both Carnesville and Homer grew into important county seat towns, the settlements between them along the Federal Road continued to function in a self-sufficient manner. In addition to churches, these settlements also established stores and schools which were vital to their existence as self-supporting communities.

None of the settlements between Homer and Carnesville ever became incorporated and therefore these communities were never listed in census records, but population figures for those settlements with post offices can be found in several gazetteers of the later years of the 19th century. In 1879, for example, Nails Creek had 56 residents, several mills (saw, planing, grist and flour) and two churches. Jewelville is described in the 1879 gazetteer as "only a farmer's post office on Nails Creek," and had three general stores, and no population figure is given. The Walnut Hill community had a population of 25 in 1879 and included one church, one school, and a general store. The Mount Pleasant community never had a post office and is therefore not listed in the gazetteers. The 1881 gazetteer gives population figures of 50 for Nails Creek, 100 for Jewelville, and 40 for Walnut Hill. Five years later (1886), Nails Creek is shown as having a population of 150 and Jewelville had only 25. The drastic change in population between the two towns illustrates that Nails Creek and Jewelville were the same community. Since each settlement had its own post office and population figures, the inconsistency of these figures from year to year is a result of the uncertainty as to which residents should be assigned to which post office.

Education gradually became an important concern of residents along the Old Federal Road, and both Walnut Hill and Nails Creek/Jewelville communities established schools. The Plain View School was established in 1887 and served children from the Walnut Hill community, which included the McConnell and Walnut Hill Historic Districts. The original log schoolhouse was an old tenant house given by David M. McConnell and located in a field across from the McConnell House. The present building was constructed in 1905, and while this school is not on the same site as the original building it was built on McConnell property. Another schoolhouse along the Federal Road is the Baty-Cross Plains School, located in the eastern section of the multiple property area north of the intersection of State Route 59 at State Route 198. It was built on property owned by John Wilson and Mary Elizabeth Baty, who had eight children and were very concerned

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about seeing that they received a proper education. Baty built and furnished the school himself and it served children in its vicinity.

General stores were as important as the rural schools in providing stability to communities along the Old Federal Road. Since agriculture was the economic foundation of these communities, farmers required various goods and supplies related to agriculture. As a result, several stores were opened along the Old Federal Road. The earliest store still standing is the Nails Creek Store, dating from the 1870s. Each community had several commercial establishments, some of which were simply located in one or two rooms of the store owner's house.

Agricultural and Economic boom, ca. 1880-1920

The last two decades of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century saw an influx of settlers enter the Old Federal Road region. These decades marked the highpoint of farming along the road, and most of the houses and agricultural outbuildings remaining today date from this period. Many of the farms begun between 1880 and the 1910s were situated between the established settlements, and this served to strengthen ties between the various communities along the road. The great agricultural diversity practiced by farmers along the road declined somewhat during this period, as cotton became a principal crop. When automobiles began appearing in the region, service stations were combined with the existing stores. The only historic service station still standing is in the Nails Creek Historic District. The Pruitt store, in the Mount Pleasant Historic District, remained in operation until the early 1980s making it the last of these stores to go out of business.

Agricultural Decline and Change, 1920-1946

The prosperity of the past several decades came to an abrupt end in the 1920s when a series of economic crises hit the farmers along the Old Federal Road. The first of these was a staggering drop in cotton prices, which coincided with a significant drop in the price of corn. Even more debilitating was the arrival of the boll weevil, which had entered south Georgia in 1913 and spread into northern counties toward the end of the decade. These events signaled the beginning of the end to what had been the Old Federal Road community between Homer and Carnesville.

Beginning in the 1920s, therefore, the rate of new settlement along the Old Federal Road basically came to a halt and established residents began departing. The poultry and timber industries increased in production and created a less labor-intensive form of agriculture needing fewer agricultural employees. Consequently, very

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few new residential buildings were built between 1930 and the mid-1950s.

In contrast to this decline, however, the road itself increased in importance after being paved in the 1950s and subsequently designated as Georgia State Routes 51 and 59. Although some sections of the road (primarily curves) were re-routed, these state routes closely approximate the original route of the Federal Road. Pavement resulted in an increase in construction activity along the road, and this has been compounded by the construction of U.S. Interstate Highway 85 through Banks and Franklin Counties.

Even though the Old Federal Road has suffered some modern-day intrusions and has lost a fair number of properties over the years, it still retains much of its integrity and enables one to develop a sense of what life was like along the road at various points in its history. Examples of all the property types that have existed along the road may still be seen today providing an impression of the importance of agriculture, commerce, education, and religion of the people of the area. The Old Federal Road today remains an important transportation route for Banks and Franklin Counties while still providing a glimpse of an earlier time.

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type: **Residential buildings along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c. 1805-1946**

II. Description: The historic residential buildings along the Old Federal Road display similar vernacular features and construction techniques, notwithstanding the fact that their dates of construction range from the first decade of the 19th century through the mid-1930s. Most of these buildings are frame dwellings, the majority of which were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The most common floor plan is the central hallway, and nearly all houses were originally sided with wood clapboards and had standing seam metal roofs; most of these roofs are now covered with asphalt shingles. Architectural detailing on most of these houses is minimal, limited primarily to full-facade front porches. There are, however, several houses that exhibit considerable detail, but this detail tends more to the vernacular than to the academic.

III. Significance: The historic residential buildings along the Old Federal Road are significant as fine examples of vernacular architecture, some of which is expressive of stylistic influence and some of which is entirely devoid of elaboration. These buildings exhibit both local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, a residential building along the Old Federal Road should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, location, materials, setting, and workmanship, as defined below.

Association and Location

The building must have been built on the Old Federal Road at some time during the period 1805-1946 and have a demonstrated association with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The building must retain the most essential components and details identifying it as a residential building and must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials must not have been obscured or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials, and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing, a residential building along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks or Franklin Counties must be situated in such a manner as to provide for the feeling of a residential building associated with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for this multiple property nomination. The setting must retain the most essential qualities of the historic period of the building. However, certain

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properties of outstanding architectural or even historical significance may remain eligible despite substantial losses in the area of integrity of setting. This is due to the fact that, in certain cases, the most significant physical qualities of a property may not depend upon a high degree of integrity of location or setting.

I. Name of Property Type: Agricultural Outbuildings along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c. 1805-1946

II. Description: Agricultural outbuildings along the Old Federal Road are predominantly simple frame buildings totally lacking in decorative ornamentation. Most exhibit the utilization of local building materials, craftsmanship, and construction techniques. These outbuildings are along the entire length of the Old Federal Road that is the subject of this Multiple Property Documentation Form. The condition of these buildings varies greatly; some are in excellent condition and still in use while others are severely deteriorated and apparently have not been in use for many years.

III. Significance: Agricultural outbuildings along the Old Federal Road are significant as fine examples of the types of outbuildings built and utilized in rural Piedmont Georgia from the mid-1800s into the early 20th century. Along the Old Federal Road these outbuildings are indicative of the importance of agriculture throughout the historic period of the road. They also provide important information about the utilization of local building materials, local craftsmanship and construction techniques.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, an agricultural outbuilding along the Old Federal Road should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, location, materials, setting, and workmanship, as defined below.

Association and Location

The building must have been built along the Old Federal Road during the period 1805-1946 and have a demonstrated association with the thematic areas agriculture and/or architecture identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The building must retain the most essential components identifying it as an agricultural outbuilding along the Old Federal Road and must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of local craftsmanship and the

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utilization of local materials must not have been obscured to a significant degree or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials, and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing an agricultural outbuilding along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks or Franklin Counties must be situated in such a manner as to provide for the feeling of an agricultural outbuilding associated with one of the five thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

I. Name of Property Type: **Community Landmark Buildings along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c. 1805-1941**

II. Description: A variety of historic community landmark buildings exist along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties. These buildings house (or once housed) community institutions such as educational programs and religious groups. These buildings range in appearance from very simple weatherboard buildings, such as the Baty School, to fairly elaborate buildings such as the Nails Creek Church. Most of these community landmark buildings, however, are rather ordinary buildings.

III. Significance: Nearly all communities that developed along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties contained one or more community institutions such as churches, schools and meeting halls. These institutions provided needed services in their respective communities and allowed settlement and growth to occur along the Old Federal Road without the immediate presence of an incorporated city. In some cases community landmark buildings are the most prominent buildings of their respective communities and thus were visual as well as functional focal points. Several of these buildings are no longer in use, but their presence today demonstrates their former importance.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, a community landmark building along the Old Federal Road should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, location, materials, setting, and workmanship, as defined below.

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Association and Location

The property must have been constructed along the Old Federal Road during the period 1805-1946 and have a demonstrated association with the thematic areas exploration and settlement, community planning and development, architecture and/or social and cultural history, identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The building must retain the most essential components and details identifying it as a community landmark building and must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials must not have been obscured to a significant degree or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials, and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing a community landmark building along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin Counties must be situated in such a manner as to provide for the feeling of a building housing an important activity or services associated with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties. The setting must retain the most essential qualities of the historic period of the building. But, certain properties of outstanding architectural or even historical significance may remain eligible despite substantial losses in the area of integrity of setting. This is due to the fact that, in certain cases, the most significant physical qualities of a property may not depend upon a high degree of integrity of location or setting.

I. Name of Property Type: **Commercial buildings along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c. 1805-1946**

II. Description: The commercial buildings along the Old Federal Road are simple one-story frame buildings.

III. Significance: The commercial buildings along the Old Federal Road are primarily significant for providing evidence of the commercial activity that occurred along the road. Their presence further supports the fact that this section of the road functioned

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much as a self-sufficient community. These buildings are simple, utilitarian buildings of vernacular design.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, a commercial building along the Old Federal Road should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, materials, location, setting and workmanship, as defined below.

Association and Location

The property must have been constructed along the Old Federal Road during the period 1805-1946 and have a demonstrated association with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The property must retain the most essential components which identify it as a commercial building along the Old Federal Road and must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials must not have been obscured to a significant degree or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing a commercial building along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin County must be situated in such a manner as to provide for the feeling of a rural commercial associated with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties. The setting must retain the most essential qualities of the historic period of the building. But, certain properties of outstanding architectural or even historical significance may remain eligible despite substantial losses on the area of integrity of setting. This is due to the fact that, in certain cases, the most significant physical qualities of a property may not depend upon a high degree of integrity of location or setting.

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I. Name of Property Type: **Crossroads Communities along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties, Georgia, c. 1805-1946.**

II. Description: Crossroads community along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties are distinguished by being situated at the intersection of two or more roads and consisting of residential development as well as community institutions, such as general stores, churches and schools. Crossroads communities are almost "town-like" in appearance and fairly concentrated in terms of development pattern.

III. Significance: Crossroads communities along the Old Federal Road are significant for the fact that their existence helped substantiate development along the road. These communities functioned as centers of activity for residents of farms along the road and provided needed services.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, a crossroads community along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin County should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, location, materials, setting, and workmanship as defined below.

Association and Location

The community must have been established along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin County at some time during the period 1805-1946 and have a demonstrated association with the thematic areas exploration and settlement, community planning and development, agriculture, architecture and/or social and cultural history, identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The community must retain the most essential physical components identifying it as a crossroads community. Although it is to be expected that certain institutions within the community will be lost and that the community will not function as it did during its historic period, the community must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials must not have been obscured to a significant degree or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing a crossroads community along the Old Federal

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Road must retain an appearance that provides for the feeling of a crossroads community associated with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties. The setting must retain the most essential qualities of the historic period of the community.

I. Name of Property Type: **Linear Communities along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties, c.1805-1946**

II. Description: Linear communities along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties extend along the road and consist of residential development as well as one or more community institutions such as general stores, churches and schools. The typical linear community does not exhibit as dense a developmental pattern as do crossroads communities and yet is readily identifiable as a community.

III. Significance: The linear communities along the Old Federal Road in Banks and Franklin Counties functioned much as the crossroads communities, providing needed services to their own inhabitants as well as to nearby residents. They were not, however, as well defined as the crossroads communities, nor any less importance in terms of an area of influence.

IV. Registration Requirements: To qualify for National Register listing, a linear community along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin County should retain integrity of association, design, feeling, location, materials, setting, and workmanship as defined below.

Association and Location

The community must have been established along the Old Federal Road in Banks or Franklin County at some time during the period 1805-1941 and have a demonstrated association with the thematic areas exploration and settlement, community planning and development, agriculture, architecture and/or social and cultural history, identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

The community must retain the most essential physical components identifying it as a linear community. Although it is to be expected that certain institutions within the community will be lost and that the community will not function as it did during its historic period, the community must not have been subjected to significant design changes which have rendered its form unrecognizable. Examples of

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local craftsmanship and the utilization of local materials must not have been obscured to a significant degree or destroyed.

Feeling and Setting

These registration requirements are rather subjective but will generally be met if the more fundamental areas of integrity (design, materials and workmanship) are intact. In order to qualify for National Register listing a linear community along the Old Federal Road must retain an appearance that provides for the feeling of a crossroads community associated with at least one of the thematic areas identified within the single historic context developed for the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties. The setting must retain the most essential qualities of the historic period of the community.

G. Geographical Data

The section of the Old Federal Road addressed by this Multiple Property Documentation Form stretches from the western city limits of Carnesville, Franklin County, Georgia to the eastern city limits of Homer, Banks County, Georgia along Georgia State Routes 59 and 51, a distance of approximately 15 miles. All of the historic properties situated within the Multiple Property area are either directly adjacent to or a short distance from the Old Federal Road. These properties are physically oriented to the Old Federal Road and historically related to it; the Old Federal Road served as the transportation, communication, and developmental spine of this area. Taken together, these properties create the overall sense of a linear historic corridor along the road through this portion of Banks and Franklin counties.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The Multiple Property Nomination "Historic Resources along the Old Federal Road in Georgia's Banks and Franklin Counties" includes all of the properties along this 15-mile stretch of state routes 59 and 51 between the county seats of Carnesville and Homer that have an association with the historic period (1805-1946) of the road. These properties include residential buildings, agricultural outbuildings, churches, schools, and commercial buildings, individually or grouped in several small rural districts. The nomination is based on a survey of all properties along this section of the Old Federal Road undertaken by the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center.

The development of the single historic context for this multiple property nomination was based on the following points:

1) The 15-mile stretch of the Old Federal Road addressed in this multiple property nomination has, through its history, been composed of several identifiable settlements, and yet none of these settlements ever became incorporated. Research has revealed that these settlements, while distinct, did not exist in isolation of one another. The communities developed individually but underwent similar periods of growth and change. Residents of one section of the road would attend church, utilize stores, or attend meetings at other locations along the road.

2) Development of this section of the Old Federal Road occurred simultaneously for the entire area as a whole, not section-by-section.

3) Activities along the road (such as agriculture, commerce, and religion) were carried out simultaneously over the chronological period identified as the historic period of the area (1805-1946). This fact makes treatment of the area's history in a broad developmental fashion, under a single historic context, the best solution.

4) There are strong family ties that link historic properties along this stretch of the Old Federal Road. Much of the development in this area was due to the actions of approximately half-a-dozen historic families.

Chronology of Events leading up to this Nomination

In 1983 the Georgia Mountains Regional Development Center (GMRDC) preservation planner, working with area residents, came up with the idea of a multiple property nomination for the historic properties along the Old Federal Road between Carnesville in Franklin County and Homer in Banks County. In 1984 staff from the state historic preservation office (SHPO) accompanied the GMRDC planner on several site visits and had initial consultations with staff at the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 1985 and 1986, the GMRDC and local residents conducted preliminary research of the history of the Old Federal Road and carried out initial surveys of historic development along the road. The GMRDC planner and SHPO staff made initial identification of potentially eligible historic districts and individual properties.

In May of 1988, staff at the NRHP formally approved the concept of a linear multiple property nomination along the Old Federal Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section H - Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (cont'd)

In 1989 the GMRDC applied for and received a small Survey and Planning grant through the SHPO to partially underwrite the costs of researching and writing the multiple property nomination and to prepare a driving-tour brochure of the Old Federal Road. In 1990, the GMRDC planner and SHPO staff made a final selection of eligible properties and districts, using the National Register criteria along with the registration requirements and contextual information contained in the draft multiple property documentation form. Problems were encountered in defining final boundaries for properties in Franklin County because the local tax maps were being redrawn by a consulting firm and were unavailable for use (this problem continued for several years, delaying the entire project). Also, after reviewing the draft multiple property documentation form and National Register nomination forms, the SHPO identified areas where additional research and evaluation were needed to fully support the proposed nominations.

Between 1991 and 1993 the GMRDC planner and interns compiled the additional documentation needed to complete the multiple property documentation form and to fully support the proposed nominations.

In April of 1994, the proposed nominations were presented by SHPO staff for consideration by the Georgia National Register Review Board. The Board approved the proposed nominations, making one recommendation for incorporating a house initially proposed for individual nomination into an adjacent district. Presentation photographs for the proposed nominations were made by the SHPO photographer.

In 1996 SHPO staff completed the preparation of the final multiple property documentation form and the accompanying National Register nomination forms. In doing so, SHPO staff conducted a final site visit of the area to confirm the eligibility of properties and districts proposed for nomination, to draw final boundaries on the recently available tax maps, and to confirm that the presentation photographs still accurately represent the properties and districts being nominated.

I. Major Bibliographic References

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1984.

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Southerland, Henry deleon, Jr. Crossing the Creeks: The Old
Federal Road, 1806-1836. A thesis submitted in partial
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Samford University, 1983.

Southerland, Henry deleon, Jr., and Brown, Jerry Elijah. The
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Primary location of additional documentation:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify repository: N/A**