

HR-15 D.S. Hillman & Sons Store

Within Visual APE?: Yes	NRHP Status: Potentially Eligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Located at 1327 Hillman Road, west of the project area is the D. S. Hillman & Sons Elect., Appliance, Furniture, Gro. Hdw. Fertilizer & Seed store. Constructed in 1941 (WCTA), this one story commercial building is associated with HR-14 (see Figure 1, Sheet 3, see Figure 89). The gable roof on the structure is standing seam metal. There appears to be three major stages of construction on this structure. The original front gable portion of the store is located on the north (Figure 98). It consists of a one-story, wood frame structure covered in weatherboard. Entry is gained through a single leaf door within a recessed market area, which was used for produce display and has been partially enclosed with a concrete block half-wall onto which the posts for the roof are set. The windows of the original block are currently boarded over. A secondary entrance is through a single leaf door on the north elevation. A small shed addition also is attached to the north elevation. On the rear of the main block is a ca. 1950 one-and-a-half-story large concrete block addition with a gable roof and an on-peak brick chimney with a cap. Windows on this part of the structure are paired and single six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with three small two-over-two double hung wood sash windows in the east gable end. The gable end also features weatherboard and an enclosed window. A ca. 1960 concrete block addition has been added to the south elevation. This gable addition, which is smaller than the north gable, features four-over-four double hung windows in sets of four with brick sills, attic vents in the gable ends, and a sliding door constructed of horizontal boards in the east gable end. Connecting the two gables is an enclosed breezeway with a roof extending off the north gable (Figures 99 and 100).

Background research by TRC indicates that the store was owned and run by "Doc" Hillman, and in 2000, was still being managed by Hillman. It opened in 1937 during the Great Depression, as a shed attached to the side of his house (HR-14). One of only two or three country stores in the area being run by the original owner into the late twentieth century, Hillman assured that his products met the needs of the rural population, and included everything a person might need, from food, medicine, and clothing, to coffins (Augusta Chronicle 2000, Seabrook 1995:35).

NRHP Assessment: TRC recommends HR-15 eligible for the NRHP. The resource has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Modifications to the building were done historically and show the evolution of a country store designed to meet the needs of a changing customer base. HR-15 is eligible under NRHP Criterion C, as it retains most of its original features and represents a good example of its type. Furthermore, HR-15 is potentially eligible under Criterion A for its importance in provisioning the local community through much of the twentieth century, and representing a nexus in the lives of the rural population it served. Background research undertaken by TRC has indicated that the property does not qualify for the NRHP under Criteria B. The research identified no known associations with significant persons. Despite "Doc" Hillman's extraordinary tenure as proprietor of the store, his contributions to local community life do not rise to the level of NRHP significance. The NRHP-eligible boundary for HR-15 coincides with the legal tax parcel boundary for the property and contains the building and resources associated with HR-14 (see Figure 89).



Figure 98. HR-15, view southwest.

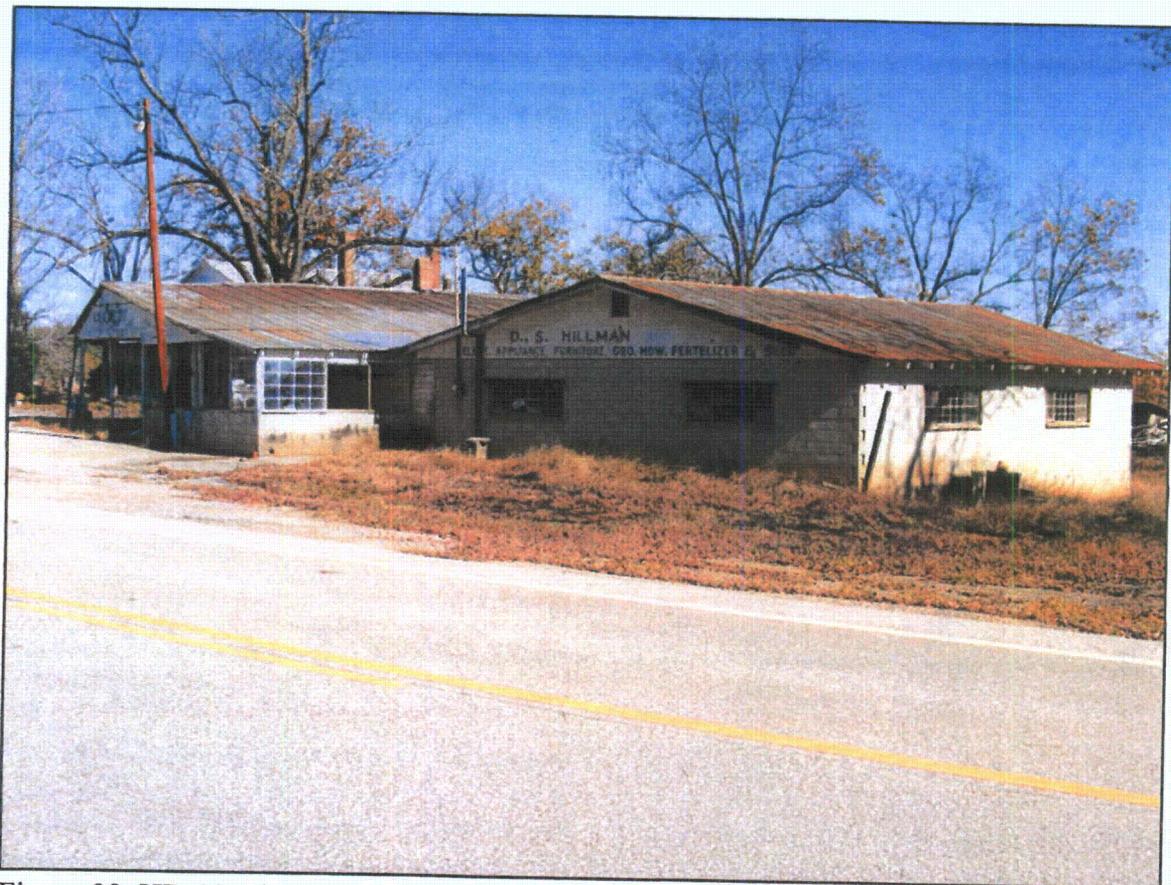


Figure 99. HR-15, view south-southeast.



Figure 100. HR-15, view northwest.



Figure 101. HR-15, view to project area, east.

Assessment of Effects: Because the viewshed has been compromised by an open mine adjacent to the property, in TRC's opinion there will be no adverse effect to HR-15 created by the proposed project (Figure 101).

HR-16

Within Visual APE?: Yes	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Located between 1383 and 1447 Hillman Road, west of the proposed transmission line, is this ca. 1930, one-story, wood frame, hall-parlor (see Figure 1, Sheet 3). Resting on brick piers with concrete block infill, the structure is clad in wavy edge asbestos, and is covered with a standing seam metal side gable roof. There are two external brick chimneys on the north elevation, each with caps. Fenestration consists of paired and single six-over-six double hung wood sash windows with wooden surrounds, and attic vents in the gable ends. Entry is gained through a single leaf replacement door under a shed roof supported by posts on a concrete patio; the original porch has been removed. A secondary entrance is through a single leaf replacement door accessed via a full-width porch with a shed roof which is supported by posts on a wood deck. The south end of the porch has been enclosed to provide additional living space (Figures 102 and 103).

NRHP Assessment: HR-16 has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, with few modifications, including enclosure of a portion of the rear porch and the replacement front porch. Despite this, HR-16 is a common example of its type and is no longer in good repair due to abandonment, and is therefore recommended ineligible for consideration for NRHP Criterion C. Background research undertaken by TRC has indicated that the property does not qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The research identified no known associations with significant historical events or persons. The proposed transmission line will be visible from this resource across an existing open pit mine (Figure 104). Based on the NRHP assessment, no further consideration of this resource is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

HR-17 Mount Horeb Church and Cemetery

Within Visual APE?: No	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Located at 1184 Mount Horeb Church Road, south of the project area, is the Mt. Horeb Church and Cemetery (see Figure 1, Sheet 3). Established in 1850, the church was built in 1900, but had a major remodeling episode in 1989 (JCTA). This central nave church is covered in vinyl siding with a standing seam metal roof featuring a steeple with a pyramidal roof (Figure 105). The original portion of the church rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. The original block also contains stained glass windows. Entry is gained through double doors into a vestibule within a stepped-down gable off the façade gable end. The entryway is covered by a gable roof supported by columns. A ca. 1950 side gable addition has been attached to the rear (east elevation). The addition rests on a concrete foundation and features two-over-two double hung aluminum sash windows (Figures 106 and 107). Entry is gained through a single leaf door on the south elevation, which is reached by concrete steps. A ca. 1989 shed addition has been attached to east elevation of the side gable addition. This two-story addition features two-over-two



Figure 102. HR-16, view northeast.



Figure 103. HR-16, view southwest.

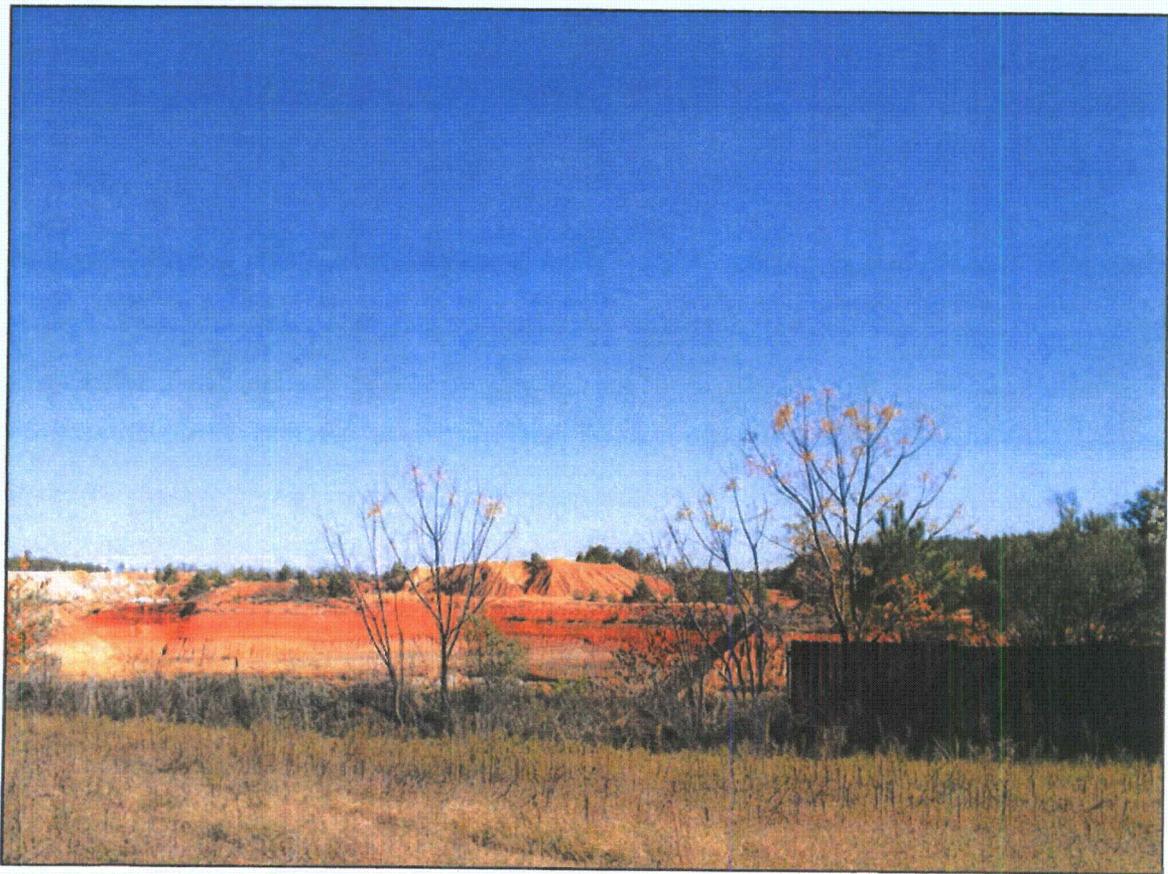


Figure 104. HR-16, view to project area, east.

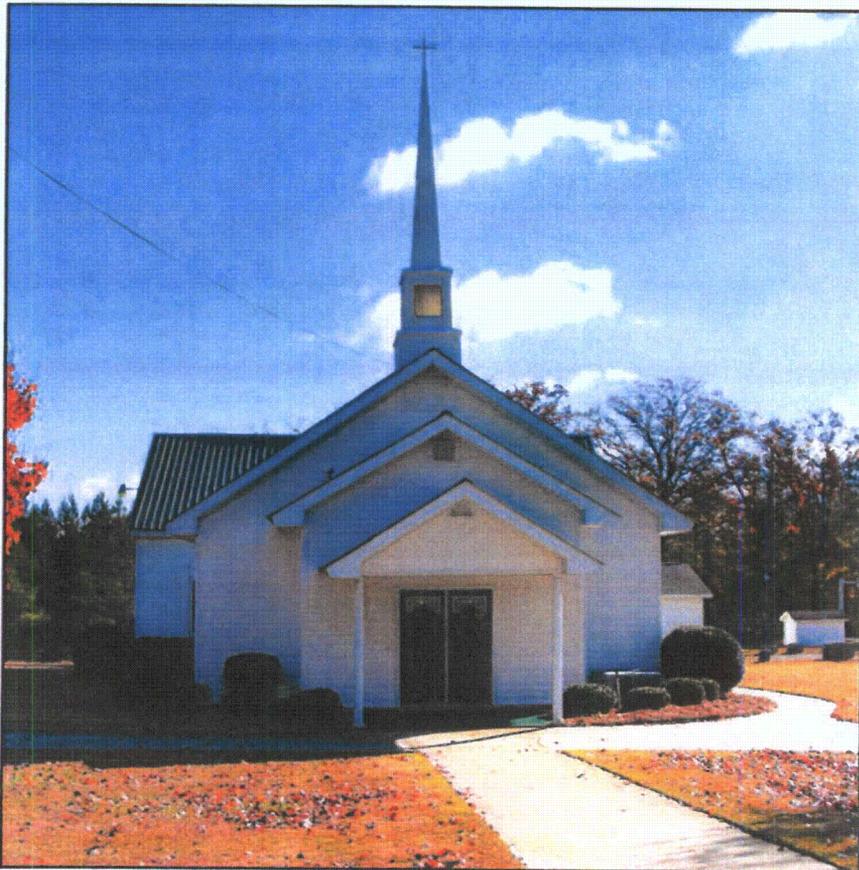


Figure 105. HR-17, view east-southeast.

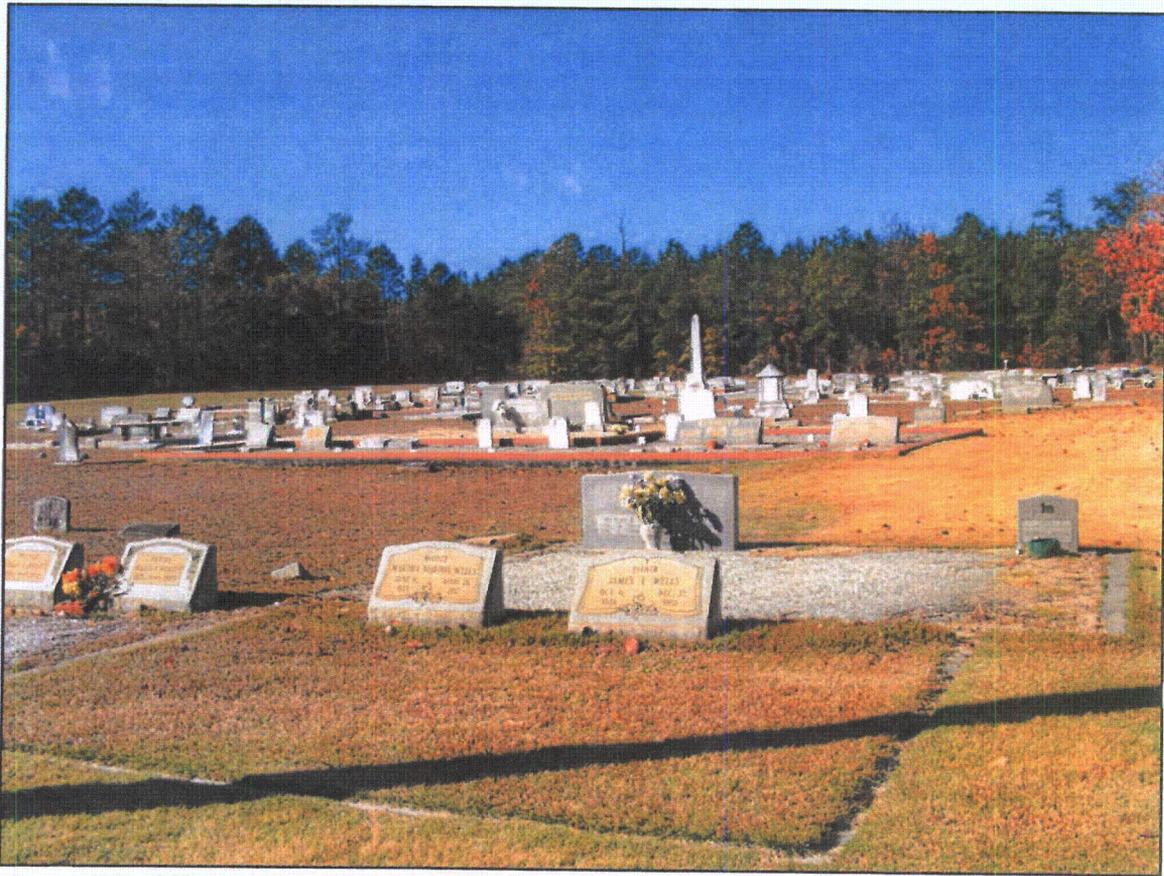


Figure 108. HR-17, Mount Horeb Church Cemetery, view south-southwest.



Figure 109. HR-17, Mount Horeb Church Cemetery, view southeast.

aluminum sash windows, a concrete foundation, and a single leaf door on the second floor with a shed roof covering a fire escape. A covered walkway leads from this portion of the building to a ca. 1989 modern side gable building. Also on the property is a well-house and two prefabricated sheds.

Cemetery: Containing approximately 400 individuals, the Mount Horeb Church Cemetery contains interments ranging in date from ca. 1870–present. The older portion of the cemetery is closer to the church. Markers are composed of marble and granite and family plots are often surrounded by granite or brick edgers, usually with decorative gravel on top. The newer portion of the cemetery has planned circulation achieved by concrete walkways. There is no other landscaping (Figures 108 and 109).

NRHP Assessment: The Mount Horeb Church and Cemetery are recommended ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The church is a common example of its type, which has had several updates including new wall covering and roof, and major additions. The cemetery is a common example of its type and does not exhibit unique landscaping or other architectural features. Thus the resource does not satisfy Criteria Consideration A. In accordance with 36 CFR 60.4, HR-17 is considered ineligible for the NRHP. The resource is not associated with an event or series of events, or with a person(s) significant on the national, state, or local level; thus, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of an architect or master builder and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. For these reasons, no further work is recommended for this resource.

HR-18

Within Visual APE?: No	NRHP Status: Potentially Eligible	Adverse Effect: No
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This one-story hipped ranch is located at 21695 Highway 1, south of the proposed transmission line (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Constructed in 1960 (JCTA), it is composed of running bond brick veneer with a compositional asphalt roof. Fenestration on the dwelling consists of one-over-one double hung aluminum sash windows with brick rowlock sills and a large picture window on the façade flanked by smaller windows. Entry is gained through a single leaf door off a partial width hipped porch supported by scrolled metal posts. An integrated carport is present on the northeast elevation. It features a hipped roof supported by filigree brackets on a brick parapet wall. A secondary entrance is through a single leaf door under the carport. Entry can also be gained through a single leaf door off the rear (northwest elevation), accessed via brick steps (Figures 110 and 111). In addition to the main dwelling, there is a non-historic concrete block utility building and well house on the property.

NRHP Assessment: According to guidelines used by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division, when evaluating a ranch house,

A Ranch House property is eligible in the area of architecture if it retains its location, essential character-defining features, most of its historic materials, evidence of mid-twentieth-century workmanship, and its setting, feeling, association. While design, workmanship, and retention of building materials are the hallmark values for properties evaluated under architecture, the Ranch

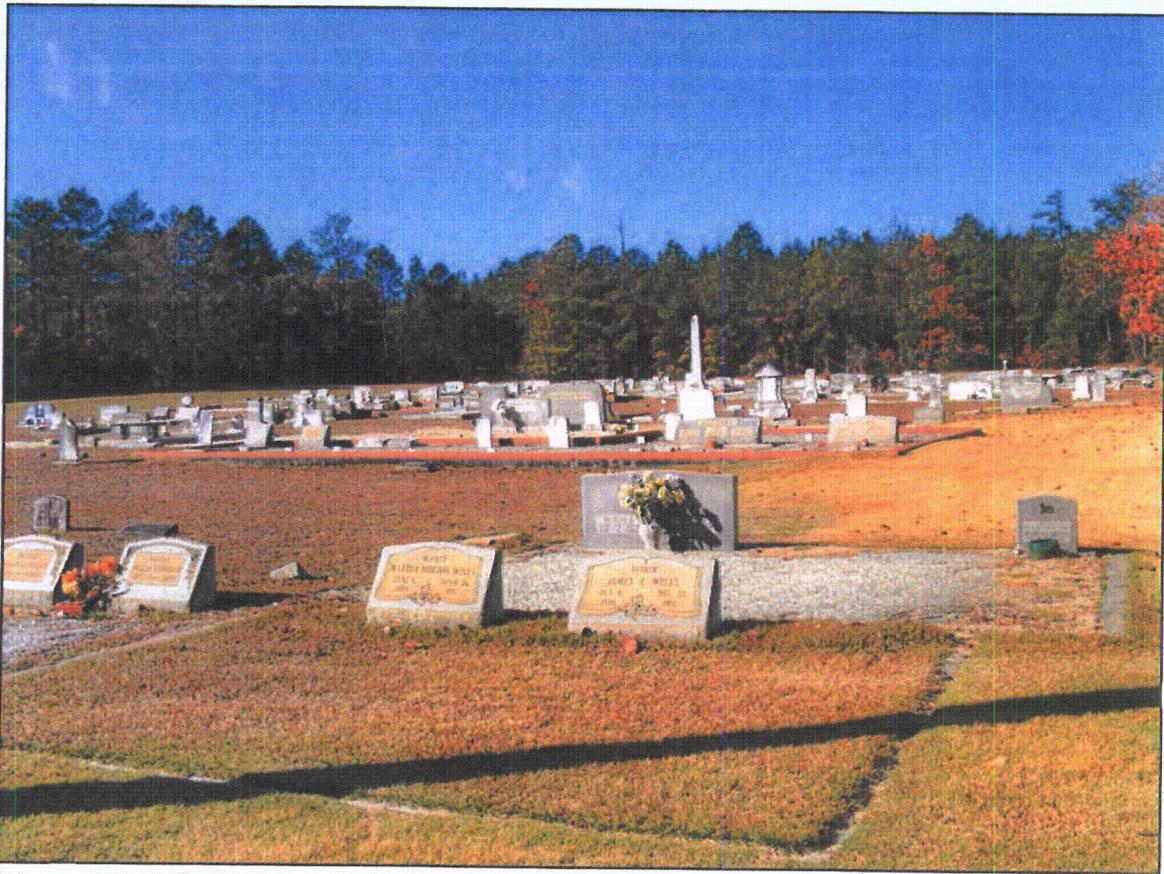


Figure 108. HR-17, Mount Horeb Church Cemetery, view south-southwest.



Figure 109. HR-17, Mount Horeb Church Cemetery, view southeast.



Figure 110. HR-18, view west.



Figure 111. HR-18, view east.



Figure 112. HR-19, view west.



Figure 113. HR-19, view east.

block infill. There are two external chimneys on the structure, one each on the east and west gable ends. They are composed of stone bases with brick beginning at the roofline. There is also an internal ridgeline brick chimney on the rear ell that appears to have been added sometime in the early twentieth century. Fenestration on the structure includes replacement twelve-over-twelve double hung aluminum sash windows on the façade, and original nine-over-nine double hung wood sash windows on the remainder of the original block. These feature decorative shutters dating from the time when the siding was replaced. The main entry is through a single leaf door with transom, sidelights, and dentils, which is off a full-width porch with a shed roof supported by decorative posts resting on brick piers. The deck of the porch is wood and is accessed via brick steps. A ca. 1950 addition with a shed roof has been attached to the west elevation of the rear gable. The addition rests on brick piers with concrete block infill. A secondary entrance on this addition through a single leaf door is accessed from a modern deck. The fenestration on the addition is sliding vinyl sash windows (Figures 114–116). In addition to the main dwelling, there are several outbuildings associated with the structure, both modern and historic (Figure 117).

Barn 1: Constructed in ca. 1940, this one-and-a-half story wood frame front gable barn is clad in weatherboard and has a standing seam metal roof. Entry is gained through an open bay door in the east gable end, where there is also a hayloft opening. The barn has partially collapsed (Figure 118).

Tenant House: Constructed in ca. 1920, this one-story wood frame side gable structure is clad in weatherboard. Resting on brick piers, the roof is covered in metal. There is an off-peak brick chimney on the northeast slope. An addition with a shed roof is present on the rear (northeast elevation). Many of the windows have been boarded-up, although a few four-over-four double hung wood sash windows are present. Entry is through a single leaf door on the southwest elevation, which is accessed off a reconstructed porch (Figure 119).

NRHP Assessment: TRC recommends HR-20 eligible for the NRHP. The resource has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A few major modifications have been made to the dwelling over time, but the modifications have not distracted from the overall appearance of the structure (e.g., the rear additions, replacement siding and roof, and the porch modifications). Although many of the outbuildings on the property are modern, HR-20 also qualifies for inclusion under Criterion A as a good example of an intact farmstead because it retains the main dwelling, barn, tenant house, and agricultural fields. Background research undertaken by TRC has indicated that the property does not qualify for the NRHP under Criteria B. The research identified no known associations with historical persons. The NRHP-eligible boundary for HR-20 coincides with the legal tax parcel boundary for the property and contains the dwelling, yard, outbuildings, and agricultural fields.

Assessment of Effects: There will be no view to the proposed transmission line from this property due to intervening vegetation and topography. Therefore, in TRC's opinion there will be no adverse effect to HR-20 created by the proposed project (Figure 120).



Figure 114. HR-20, view south.



Figure 115. HR-20, view northeast.



Figure 116. HR-20, view northwest.

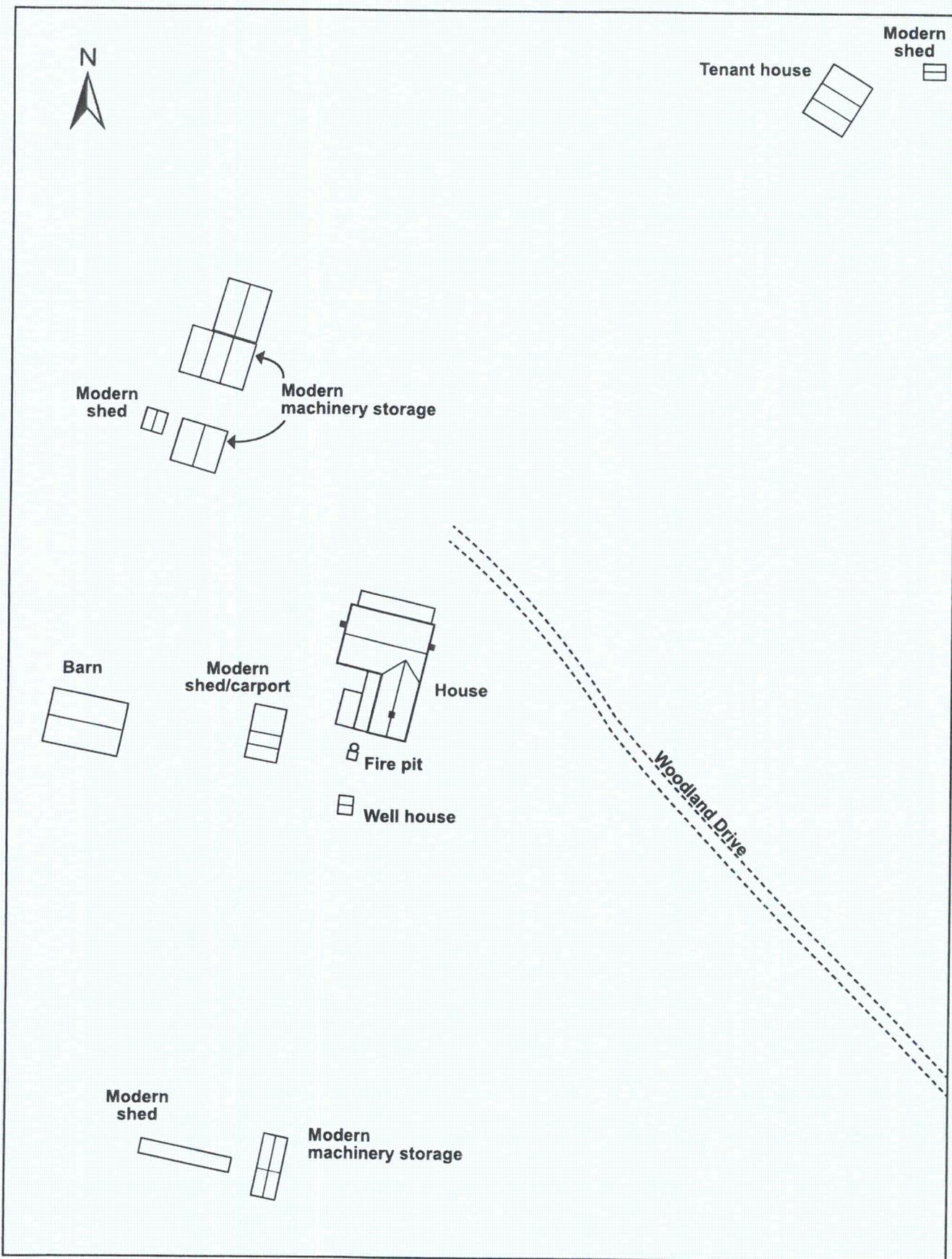


Figure 117. HR-20 site plan.



Figure 118. HR-20, barn, view southwest.



Figure 119. HR-20, tenant house, view southeast.



Figure 120. HR-20, view to project area, southeast.



Figure 121. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church, view southeast.

House's setting, feeling, and association are also critical elements to be evaluated (Sullivan et al. 2010:92).

HR-18 has indeed retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and conveys the aesthetic of mid-century Ranch Houses. For these reasons, it is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Furthermore, HR-18 is recommended potentially eligible for inclusion under Criterion A as an example of suburbanization and community development. Background research undertaken by TRC has indicated that the property does not qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The research identified no known associations with significant historical events or persons. Despite the potential historic and architectural significance of the resource, the proposed transmission line will not be visible from this property due to intervening construction and vegetation. No further consideration of HR-18 is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

HR-19

Within Visual APE?: No	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Constructed in ca. 1945, this one-story side-gable Minimal Traditional is located south of the proposed transmission line at 21719 Highway 1 (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). According to the home owner, the structure was originally constructed as military base housing. It was moved to the present location in ca. 1950. Resting on concrete block piers, the wood frame structure is covered in vinyl siding and has a compositional asphalt roof. Fenestration consists of six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows with aluminum awnings. The primary entry is through a single leaf replacement door off a partial width screened in porch that has a shed roof and a wood deck. Additional entries are through one of two single leaf doors off the rear (northwest elevation), each of which are covered by awnings (Figures 112 and 113). In addition to the main dwelling, there are several non-historic outbuildings, including a concrete block well house, a concrete block utility building, and two wood frame sheds.

NRHP Assessment: HR-19 has failed to retain its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, due to changes such as siding, replacement doors, and porch reconfiguration. Furthermore, although the dwelling has been in this location for a historic time period, it has failed to retain its original associations because it was moved. In addition to this, HR-19 is a common example of its type and is therefore recommended ineligible for consideration under NRHP Criterion C. Background research undertaken by TRC has indicated that the property does not qualify for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The research identified no known associations with significant historical events or persons. The proposed transmission line will not be visible from this property due to intervening construction and vegetation

HR-20

Within Visual APE?: No	NRHP Status: Potentially Eligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Located at 1100 Woodland Drive, north of the proposed transmission line, is this one-story side gable double pen (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Constructed in ca. 1890, displaying elements of Colonial Revival and Craftsman influence based on later changes, the wood frame structure is clad in vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal roof. It rests on brick piers with concrete

HR-21 Woodland Baptist Church and Cemetery

Within Visual APE?: Yes	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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The Woodland Baptist Church was established in 1901, but the current building was constructed in ca. 1940, and had major modifications in 1979 (JCTA). It is located at 22259 Highway 1 south of the proposed transmission line (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Resting on a brick foundation, the central nave church is clad in vinyl siding with a multiple gable compositional asphalt roof. Fenestration consists of two-over-two double hung wood sash windows, some of which have had texture applied to the panes. There are two stained glass windows on the south elevation, which have been covered by plexi-glass to protect them from the elements. Two-over-two double hung aluminum sash windows with brick rowlock sills are within the foundation of the rear gable. The front gable foundation features vents. Entry to the vestibule is gained through a modern double leaf door with a transom. The entry is covered by a gable roof supported by Doric columns on a concrete porch which is accessed by brick steps or by a wheel chair ramp. A secondary entrance is through a single leaf door off the west elevation of the rear gable. The stoop is covered by a gable roof supported by Doric columns (Figures 121–123).

Woodland Baptist Church Cemetery: Located west of the church, and dating from ca. 1887–present, the cemetery contains approximately 170 individuals. Headstones are predominantly marble and granite. Landscaping is minimal, and consists of family plot divisions composed of brick and concrete edgers. Several obelisk markers are present within the older portion of the cemetery (Figure 124 and 125).

NRHP Assessment: The Woodland Baptist Church and Cemetery are recommended ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The church is a common example of its type, and has had several updates including new wall covering, roof, windows, and doors. The cemetery is a common example of its type and does not exhibit unique landscaping or other architectural features, thus the resource does not satisfy Criteria Consideration A. In accordance with 36 CFR 60.4, HR-21 is considered ineligible for the NRHP. The resource is not associated with an event or series of events, or with a person(s) significant on the national, state, or local level; thus, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of an architect or master builder and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. For these reasons, no further work is recommended for this resource. Although the transmission line will be visible from this resource (Figure 126), based on the NRHP assessment, no further consideration of this resource is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

HR-22

Within Visual APE?: Yes	NRHP Status: Potentially Eligible	Adverse Effect: Yes
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Located at 1805 Roy Gay Road, north of the proposed transmission line, HR-22 is a ca. 1900 one-story, wood frame bungalow (see Figure 1, Sheet 4). Resting on brick piers with concrete block infill, the main block has a hipped roof. A ca. 1930 gable addition has been applied to the north elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is compositional asphalt shingles. An internal brick chimney is present on the north slope of the main block roof. Fenestration consists of paired six-over-six double hung wood sash windows. The ca. 1940 addition has six-



Figure 122. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church, view south-southwest.



Figure 123. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church, view northeast.

over-six double hung aluminum sash windows covered by aluminum hoods. This addition features a stove-pipe chimney on the east slope, and concrete block foundation. The primary entry is through a single leaf door off a hipped screened in porch. A ca. 1950 rear (east elevation) addition, within the ell, has a shed-style roof, concrete block foundation, and one-over-one double hung aluminum sash windows. A single leaf entry accessed via brick steps is present on the north elevation of this addition. A third entry, through a single leaf door, is off the east elevation of the wing addition. This entry and a patio are covered by a shed-style roof supported by posts (Figures 127 and 128). In addition to the main dwelling, there are four structures and grain bins associated with the structure (Figure 129).

Vehicle Storage: Constructed in ca. 1974 (JCTA), this four-bay side gable wood frame building rests on a concrete foundation and is covered in metal siding. The roof is composed of compositional asphalt siding. The east bay is enclosed and covered with vinyl siding, with a garage bay door (Figure 130).

Equipment Storage 1: Constructed in ca. 1969 (JCTA), this one story, side gable pole barn has a metal roof. There are three open bays, and the walls are composed of metal (Figure 131).

Equipment Storage 2: Constructed in ca. 1960, this one story, side gable four bay pole barn has a metal roof and walls. It rests on a concrete floor (Figure 132).

Shed: Constructed in ca. 1964 (JCTA), this one story wood frame front gable shed has two bays. The roof and walls are metal. There is a shed bay addition attached to the east elevation and a smaller shed addition with weatherboard siding on the south elevation (Figure 133).

Grain Bins: The one-story metal grain bin has a metal conical roof and rests on a concrete pad (Figure 134). The paired, two-story "Butler" grain bins are metal with conical roofs, which can be accessed by an attached metal ladder. They rest on a concrete pad (Figure 135)

NRHP Assessment: TRC recommends HR-22 eligible for the NRHP. The resource has retained its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A few major modifications have been made to the dwelling over time, but the modifications were carried out historically (e.g., the wing and rear ell, and the application of vinyl siding). Other more recent changes are minor, such as the roofing, enclosing the porch, window hoods, and the rear patio. The dwelling and farm buildings retain integrity of workmanship, setting, feeling, and location, and represent a relatively intact historic farm complex. In accordance with 36 CFR 60.4, HR-22 is potentially eligible for inclusion under Criterion A. Although several of the outbuildings are relatively modern, they likely replaced similar structures that were once part of the farm complex, and they help to show the agricultural evolution of the property and help it maintain its original feeling (Messick et al. 2001). The resource is not associated with a person(s) significant on the national, state, or local level; thus, it is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria B. The NRHP-eligible boundary for HR-22 coincides with the legal tax parcel boundary for the property and contains the dwelling, yard, outbuildings, agricultural field, and wooded area.



Figure 124. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church Cemetery, view east-southeast.



Figure 125. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church Cemetery, view northwest.



Figure 126. HR-21, Woodland Baptist Church view to project area, northeast.



Figure 127. HR-22, view northeast.



Figure 128. HR-22, view northwest.

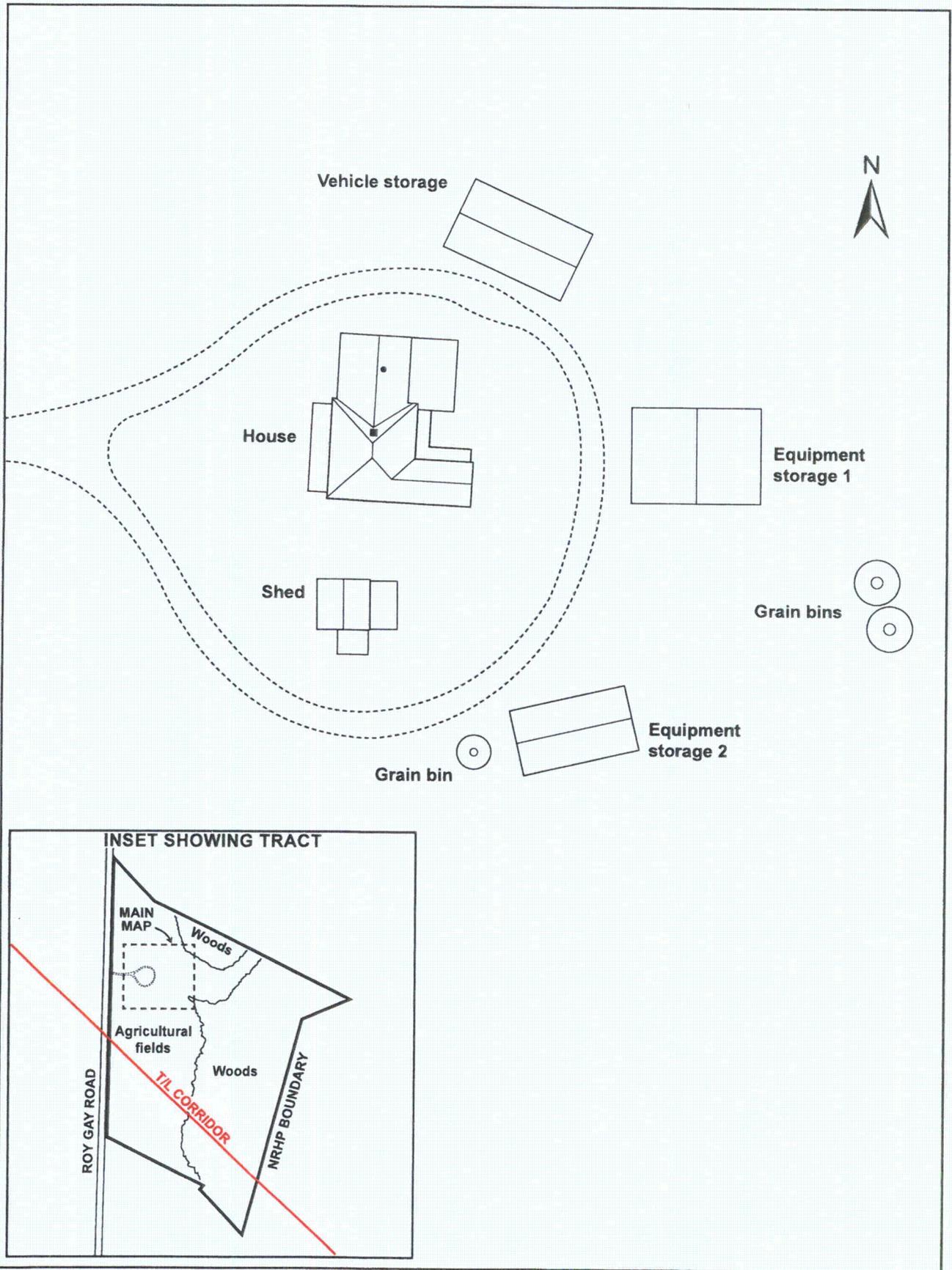


Figure 129. HR-22 site plan.



Figure 130. HR-22, vehicle storage, view north-northwest.



Figure 131. HR-22, equipment storage 1, view northeast.



Figure 132. HR-22, equipment storage 2, view southwest.



Figure 133. HR-22, shed, view southeast.



Figure 134. HR-22, small grain bin, view south.

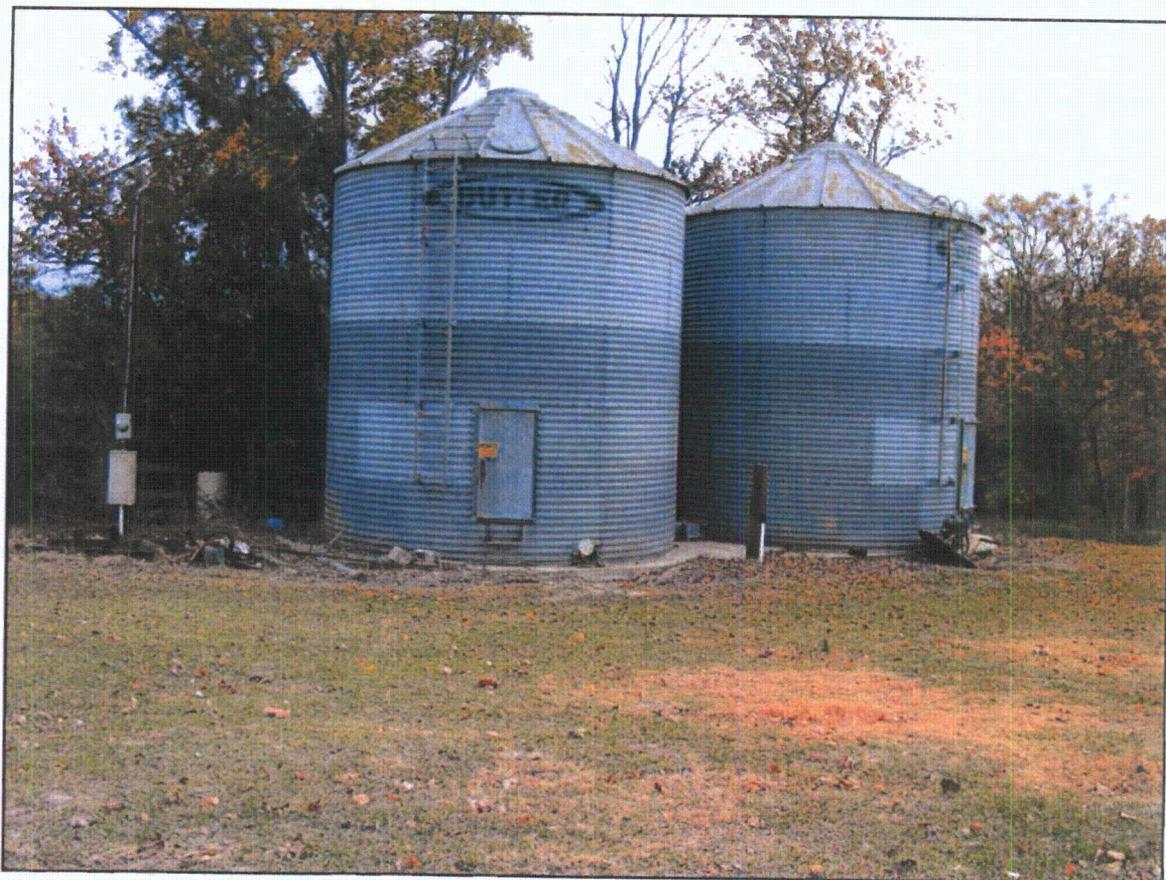


Figure 135. HR-22, grain bins, view southeast.



Figure 136. HR-22, view south to project area.



Figure 137. HR-23, Georgia and Florida Railroad with deer stand ladder in foreground, view north.

Assessment of Effects: HR-22 will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. The proposed transmission line corridor will pass through an agricultural field approximately 600 feet from the dwelling (Figure 136). The proposed transmission structures will be obtrusive from various vantage points on the property, which will undermine the property's historic setting. If the project cannot be redesigned to avoid effects to this resource, Georgia Power Company will need to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on measures to mitigate the project's adverse effects to this resource. A possible measure that could be proposed is conducting research to document the property's history, architecture, and current setting; this would involve conducting documentary research, and recording the resource with measured drawings and medium- or large-format photography.

HR-23 Georgia and Florida Railroad

Within Visual APE?: Yes	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Crossing the project corridor, HR-23 is the Georgia and Florida Railroad (see Figure 1, Sheet 5, Figure 137). The section of the Georgia & Florida Railroad between Keysville and Midville was constructed by the Augusta & Florida Railway in 1905 to connect the Augusta Southern Railroad between Augusta and Sandersville with the Central of Georgia line at Midville. The following year, the 30-mile line was acquired as one of six lines that formed the Georgia & Florida Railway (reorganized as the Georgia and Florida Railroad in 1926). The addition of three other lines before 1910 created a north-south line through eastern Georgia, from Augusta to Madison, Florida. The Augusta Southern became a part of the Georgia and Florida Railway in 1919 (Storey n.d.).

Beginning in the 1930s, various sections of the Georgia and Florida system were abandoned. The railroad became part of the Southern Railway in 1963, but the section crossed by the proposed corridor, between Hephzibah and Midville, was abandoned in 1966. Southern merged the remaining sections of the Georgia & Florida into its subsidiary, the Central of Georgia, in 1971 (Storey n.d.).

NRHP Assessment: The Georgia and Florida Railroad line was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register using all of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4. In the context of Criterion B, there are no known associations with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented with this property. With regard to Criterion D, there are no indications that the property is likely to yield information on important research questions in history or prehistory. The type and method of construction of the property are not unique or unusual, and the property represents a well-documented type. In accordance with a February 17, 1995, SHPO policy paper on historic railroads in Georgia, all rail corridors in the state 50 years of age or older that retain their integrity are considered eligible for the National Register. The policy paper states:

Where historic railroads including their rail beds and any extant associated buildings and structures retain their integrity of location, design, materials, and setting, they meet National Register Criterion C as significant works of 19th or early 20th century civil engineering in Georgia. In National Register terms, they "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." Indeed, at the local and state level, railroads represent the

single greatest engineering and construction achievement of this period. Again in National Register terms, these railroads and their associated buildings and structures, whether precedent-setting or of standardized design, collectively form "a significant and distinguishable entity." Georgia's historic railroads also meet National Register Criterion A for the significant role they played in the state's transportation and economic history. From trunk lines to short lines, these railroads clearly made a "significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" at the state, regional, and local levels. Georgia's historic railroads may also be significant as archaeological resources. Archaeological investigation of historic railroads may provide information about aspects of Georgia's railroad history that are not fully understood today, including the methods and materials used to construct earthen rail beds, the location and identity of former auxiliary buildings and structures along rail lines, and the location and function of former support facilities such as maintenance and repair yards. In some instances, archaeological investigation may be required to confirm the existence of long-abandoned railroads. Where archaeological research can be expected to yield important historical information about Georgia's historic railroads, the railroad may meet National Register Criterion D.

Because the rail bed, which includes the alignment, is the only remaining extant feature to this railroad, it does not appear to meet the requirements for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A and C due to loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It no longer retains its right-of-way limits. Because it is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, it is TRC's opinion that no further consideration of this resource is warranted in advance of the proposed undertaking.

HR-24

Within Visual APE?:No	NRHP Status: Ineligible	Adverse Effect: No
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Located off Boggs Academy Keysville Road, north of proposed transmission line, is this ca. 1900 one-story wood frame gable front and wing with a shed addition on the south elevation (see Figure 1, Sheet 5). The structure rests on brick and stone piers and has a standing seam metal roof. The walls are clad in weatherboard. The structure is vacant and has fallen into disrepair due to neglect. The top half of one window remains on the structure. It has a wood sash and six panes. Entry is gained through a single leaf opening on the north elevation, or through a similar entry within the ell on the south elevation, both of which are boarded up. There is brick debris scattered around the property indicating that there may have once been an external brick chimney on the structure (Figures 138 and 139).

NRHP Assessment: The neglect and subsequent deterioration of this structure have impacted HR-24's integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, and design. The resource retains the integrity of location, though the upkeep of the dwelling and surrounding property has affected association, and setting. In addition, the building exhibits unremarkable design and use of materials. In accordance with 36 CFR 60.4, HR-24 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. This resource is not associated with an event or series of events, or a person(s) significant on the national, state, or local level and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A or B. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of an architect or master builder and is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The resource is not within the area of potential visual effects for the project.

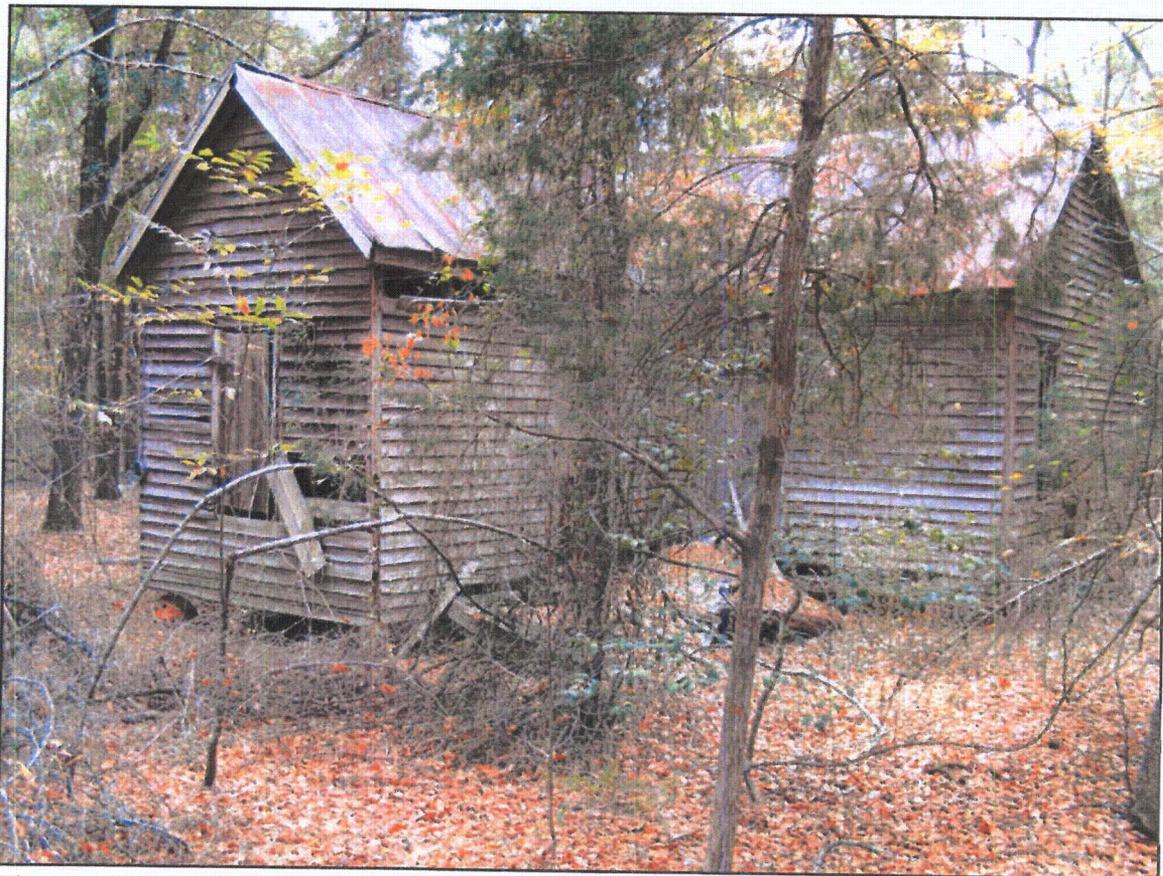


Figure 138. HR-24, view northwest.

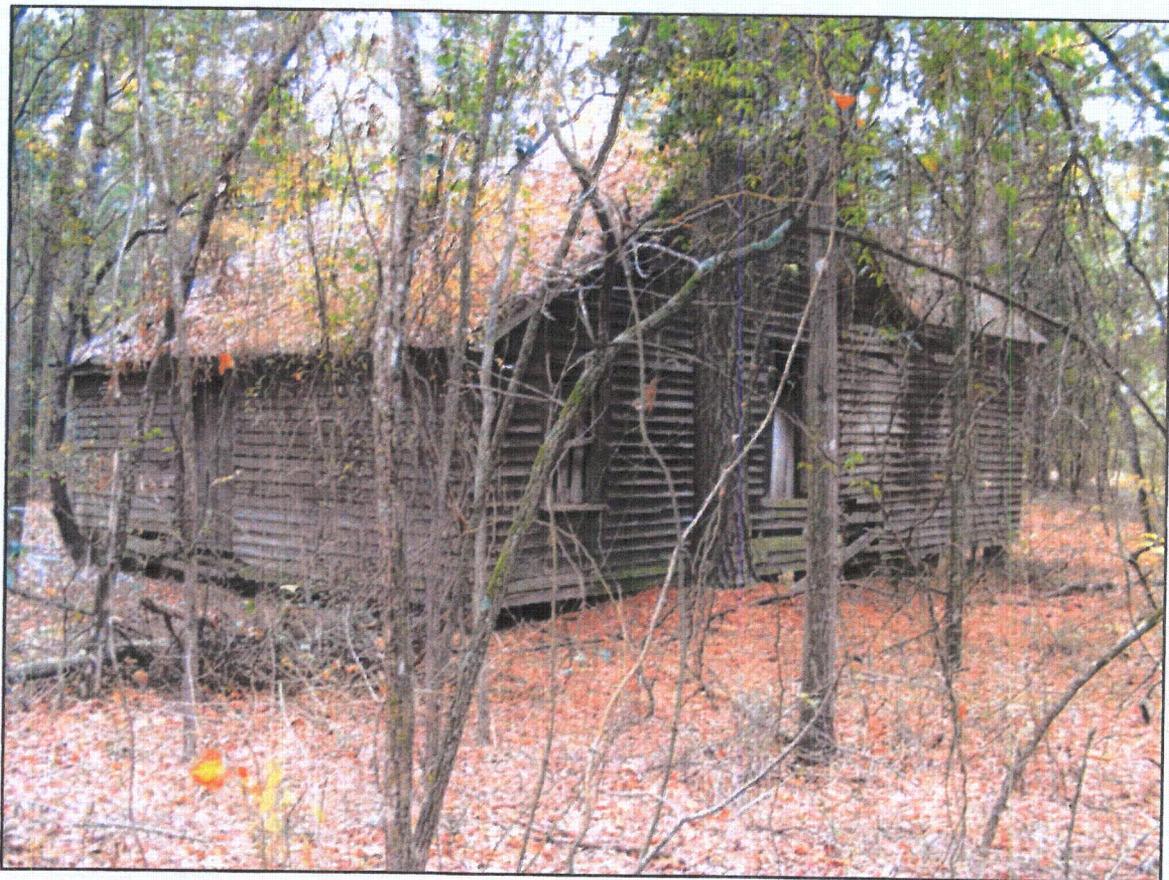


Figure 139. HR-24, view southeast.