

79000727
Additional Documentation
Approved 12/4/2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Brunswick Old Town Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Name of Property Glynn, Georgia
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

The Brunswick Old Town Historic District, which consists of commercial and residential areas, is located in Brunswick, Glynn County in southeast Georgia. It is characterized by industrial, residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings constructed from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. The Brunswick Old Town Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 26, 1979. The period of significance for the original listing was 1700 to 1926. This additional documentation updates portion of the original National Register form, in order to expand the period of significance of the historic district to 1967 to include buildings constructed between 1927 and 1967. An updated Section 2 has been provided to record the district's location according to current street names. An updated Section 5 has been provided, as resources within the original district boundary were reevaluated according to National register criteria and reclassified when necessary. Updated Sections 7 and 8 have been provided, accompanied by current photography of the district. These provide a general description of the types of resources included as contributing in the expanded period of significance, as well as an expanded statement of significance and developmental history for the district. The areas and levels of significance remain the same. No additional acreage is being added to the historic district, and as such, no geographic information has been updated.

2. Location

street & number	Bounded generally by First Avenue to the south, Bay and New Bay streets to the west, H Street to the north, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. (formerly Cochran Street) to the east	<input type="checkbox"/> not for publication <input type="checkbox"/> vicinity							
city or town	Brunswick								
state	Georgia	code	GA	county	Glynn	code	127	zip code	31520

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

		Contributing	Noncontributing	
		763	382	buildings
		30	0	sites
		1	7	structures
		1	1	objects
		795	390	Total

Note: "Ownership of property" and "Category of Property" have not changed, but have been included here to add further clarity to the nomination.

Counting of Resources

It is not possible to confirm the actual resource count for the original National Register district (listed in 1979) through documentation. The same is true of the older (1974) Brunswick Old Town nomination, which partially overlaps the Brunswick Old Town Historic District. The information used to update the resource count for this additional documentation was taken from the National Register Information System (NRIS) database information for the Brunswick Old Town Historic District. According to the database, the original resource count included 344 contributing buildings, 49 contributing structures and 36 noncontributing buildings.

The number of contributing resources in the Brunswick Old Town Historic District as amended has increased by 450, due to the reclassification of resources from noncontributing to contributing and vice versa, and the inclusion of resources not included in the resource count in the original nomination.

The number of noncontributing resources in the Brunswick Old Town District as amended is increased by 354, due to the reclassification of resources from contributing to noncontributing as a result of additional documentation and change over time, and the inclusion of resources not included in the resource count in the original nomination.

Previously listed resources within the district boundary:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	344	36
sites	0	0
structures	49	0
objects	0	0
total	393	36

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Previously listed resources are included within the following National Register nominations:

Brunswick Old Town (listed 1974 (74000683))

Brunswick Old Town Historic District (listed 1979 (79000727))

Glynn Academy (listed 2011 (11000775))

United States Post Office and Courthouse (listed 2014 (#14000153))

Total number of resources within district (including all previously listed and reclassified properties):

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	765	382
sites	30	0
structures	1	7
objects	1	1
total	797	390

The previous National Register nominations for Glynn Academy and the United States Post Office and Courthouse each comprise one (1) contributing building. As these counts are verifiable, two (2) contributing buildings have been subtracted from the count above to calculate the final counts below:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	763	382
sites	30	0
structures	1	7
objects	1	1
total	795	390

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Description

The City of Brunswick was laid out in 1771. It consisted of a rectangular tract of land, 383 acres, bounded on the North by F Street, on the East by Cochran Avenue (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.), on the South by First Avenue, and on the West by the Brunswick River. Petitioners for lots bound themselves to build "a good and sufficient dwelling house not less than 30 foot in length and 18 foot wide with a good brick chimney thereto;" otherwise the property would 'revert to his majesty, his heirs and successors."

This original plan of Brunswick became known as "Old Town." Added to this acreage by 1837 was additional land known as "New Town" which contained a large open park, now the site of the Glynn County Courthouse (Magnolia Square (701 G Street). The lands beyond Wolfe Street were reserved for the town common, preserved for the use and benefit of the citizens of the City of Brunswick. These lands were leased to various citizens for agricultural purposes.

The Old Town Brunswick Historic District boundaries correspond in general to the old plan boundaries and extend northward to H Street to include Magnolia Park, the Glynn County Courthouse, and some residences of New Town. The boundaries of the district are, with some exceptions: First Avenue on the south; Bay and New Bay Streets on the west; H Street on the north; and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard on the east. The district comprises 12 blocks between First and H Streets and 12 to 13 blocks between Bay Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

The streets form a regular north-south grid pattern. The plan is remarkably similar to that of Savannah, being divided into wards and squares. Two rows of five wards each extend eastward from the bay. As in the Savannah Plan, several streets between wards are divided avenues, specifically Union and Albany streets ("The History of Glynn Academy" n.d.) (Reiter, 1978). This system of roadways is counted as one contributing structure in the district as amended.

Brunswick's Squares

The Council of the Royal Colony of Georgia laid out the city of Brunswick in 1771. The concept for the city utilized the Oglethorpe Plan, named after the colony's founder, General James Edward Oglethorpe. All surviving squares are counted as one or two contributing sites in the district as amended, depending on their layout.

The Council's intention was to create an orderly city, filled with common green space. The design featured a grid-like plan with 14 large and small squares spaced evenly among residential and commercial land lots along Norwich and Newcastle Streets. These park-like areas were to be deeded to the people of the city in perpetuity, reserved for the common good and enjoyment. They were never to be sold or developed. Although some squares have fewer improvements than others, no square remains completely unaltered. Minimally improved squares today typically have live oak trees, sidewalks on the street faces, and sometimes benches and trash cans. It is not uncommon to find a variety of historic plaques or markers in these locations as well. The only documentation available regarding the features that historically characterized the squares is specific to Hanover Square, as this square appears in a number of historic postcards of Brunswick. Historic newspapers do not discuss improvements to the squares aside from the restoration of Hanover Square (discussed below).

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Norwich Street Squares – Three large squares – Hillsborough, Wright, and Halifax – and four small squares – Hillary, Blythe, Satilla, and Frederica – were planned along Norwich Street. Hillsborough became the location of Glynn Academy (discussed below), and as a result, the square is no longer intact. In 1952, Brunswick City Council conveyed a portion of Wright Square to the Board of Education for the construction of Glynn County Middle School (City Council Minutes, 1952). The school was built in 1953, and it was discovered the site was the old burial ground for Brunswick. In 2012 when the middle school was demolished, the square was returned to its original acreage and a monument to these early settlers of Brunswick was placed in the portion of the square where the middle school once sat. George Street ran through Wright Square as early as 1837, as shown by a map from April of that year (City Council Minutes, March 12, 1952; *The Streets and Squares of Old Brunswick*, October 1975). Halifax Square had roads going through it as early as 1907, as shown by the “Topographic map of Brunswick with Utilities” by D.T. Hubbard and W.E. Stone from that year. The 1931 City of Brunswick map compiled by F.J. Torras also shows the streets through Halifax Square. Half of Hillary Square on the east side of Norwich Street was lost to development when the City of Brunswick sold it to a car dealership. The 1941 Brunswick City Directory does not list anything on that block, and the car dealership appears in 1944. In 2016, the majority of that block became a boys’ home. The remaining half of Hillary Square is contributing and retains the minimal landscaping now typical of many of the other smaller squares – live oaks, palm trees, and grass. The square also contains a tabby stone with a plaque commemorating Christopher Hillary placed in 1937. Blythe Square was partially “relocated” in 1992 after *Tuten et al. v. City of Brunswick et al.*, a legal case which determined that the City of Brunswick did not have the right to swap the square to St. Mark’s Episcopal Church without consulting the public in 1991. Since St. Mark’s was already using that half of Blythe Square, the square was “relocated” next to the original location in order to restore the people’s rights to it (*Tuten et al. v. City of Brunswick et al.*). In general, the Norwich Street Squares have been left as natural green space, with little ornamental plantings and no landscape features such as walks, fountains, or monuments. The primary features of these squares are large live oaks.

Newcastle Street Squares – Three large squares – Queen, Hanover, and King – and four small squares – Machen, Jekyll, Crispen, and St. Simons – were planned along Newcastle Street. A quarter of Queen Square is occupied by *Old City Hall* (1888), however the remaining squares along Newcastle are intact. Road has been laid through King Square as early as 1907, as shown by the topographic map of Brunswick with utilities by D.T. Hubbard and W.E. Stone from that year. The 1931 City of Brunswick map compiled by F.J. Torras also shows the streets through King Square. King Square, St. Simons, and Crispen Squares were primarily used as natural green space, with little ornamental plantings and no landscape features such as walks, fountains, or monuments.

Hanover Square, which has historically served as a buffer between commercial and residential sections of Newcastle Street, has been a focus of garden clubs and memorial associations since the 1880s. Prior to the 1880s, Hanover had been the location of City Hall and the City Jail. After new facilities were constructed, Hanover was adopted the local Ladies Park Association. Landscaping was installed around a central fountain, along with brick paver paths and iron fencing that delineates the space. The square became a popular local gathering spot. After falling into disrepair in the 1970s, Hanover Square was restored in the early 2000s, and today includes a reproduction of the historic fountain that once occupied the space (counted as a noncontributing object), restored brick

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paver walkways, restored ornamental iron fences, and ornamental plantings based upon photos from the 1890s. A marble monument depicting a Confederate Civil War soldier, erected in the north portion of the park in 1902, is counted as a contributing object in the district as amended.

Commercial Centers

Commercial development within the district is generally confined to Gloucester and Newcastle Streets addition to Norwich Street north of Gloucester Street. The development and construction of commercial buildings has ebbed and flowed through the years.

Commercial building types in the Brunswick Old Town Historic District are fairly limited. As defined by "Commercial Types in Georgia," a statewide typology available from the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Newcastle Street commercial area is dominated by Retail and Office type commercial buildings, which are typically two- to three-story brick structures with first floor store fronts. These also comprise the most common commercial building type in the district overall. The Gloucester Street and Norwich Street commercial areas are primarily Single Retail or Multiple Retail type single story buildings. Single Retail type buildings were common in Georgia between the 1880s through the 1950s. These buildings typically stood alone or next to other buildings. They are typically one-story, typically with three-bay facades and a flat or sloping roof. Examples in the district include 1400 Gloucester Street and 1326 Newcastle Street. Multiple Retail type buildings were popular in Georgia from 1910 through the 1950s. They are comprised of two or more identical commercial buildings that were constructed at the same time. These buildings are typically one-story, had either a flat or sloping roof, and had multiple, identical storefronts and facades. Multiple Retail type buildings are found in pockets on Newcastle Street and along the commercial area of Gloucester Street. The Old Town Historic District also has a number of Corner Store type buildings, a rapidly disappearing feature of most towns which enhance the neighborhood quality of the various areas of the district. Corner Store type buildings were popular in Georgia from 1900 through the 1940s. These buildings are typically oriented towards the street corners, with the entrance angled in this direction. In the district, examples are located at the corner of Prince Street and Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd., and the corner of George and Amherst Streets.

The majority of the commercial buildings were built in periods of Brunswick's history when the city flourished – 1880-1890, 1914-1919, and 1930-1950 – as port traffic and shipping activity boomed, increasing the wealth and population of the city. Most commercial buildings in the district exhibit parapet roofs, plain or decorative cornices, signboard, and recessed storefronts (Ciucevich, 2002; Reiter, 1978). Overwhelmingly, commercial buildings in the district exhibit only elements of architectural styles. Commercial building styles include Italianate (1339 Newcastle Street), and Classical Revival with patterned masonry (1616 Newcastle Street). Italianate buildings were popular between the 1850s and the 1870s. These boxy buildings had either a gabled roof or a low-pitched hipped roof. They also had boxed eaves with decorative brackets that emphasized the cornice. Classical Revival architecture was popular between 1900 and 1940. This style of architecture became popular after the 1893 World's Fair and it has its roots in Neoclassical architecture. Buildings in this style feature both Greek and Roman, classically-inspired elements. Including columns, pilasters, arcades, and dentils, and are constructed out of stone or brick (Poppeliers, 2003).

Newcastle Street - In 1885, Brunswick suffered a devastating fire in its commercial district. This area

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had also been the frequent victim of flooding; Mansfield Street and H Street were nothing more than tidal inlets. In 1887, Newcastle Street from F to George Street and Grant Street from Mansfield to George were raised. New construction flourished at this time, simultaneous to an interest in tabby as a fireproof building material. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show a prodigious number of buildings constructed in tabby at this time, though few of these remain extant today.

From 1887 through today, Newcastle Street has been the commercial core of Brunswick. Buildings fronting Newcastle Street tend to be higher style, and date from the periods Brunswick flourished. However, as is common in Georgia, while the street's commercial buildings include elements of diverse styles including Queen Anne, Italianate, and Classical Revival, they would overwhelmingly be technically characterized as having no academic style.

From the mid-twentieth century, typical examples of vernacular alterations to existing buildings include stuccoed facades placed on the second story covering the original window openings, with new storefronts and brick bulkheads built underneath the new storefronts, as can be seen at 1326 Newcastle Street (Photo 44).

The S.H. Kress & Co. building (Photo 46) at 1505 Newcastle Street is an important contributing building in the amended district. The structure was altered to its present, mid-20th century appearance in 1954 and features horizontal metal sash windows set high on the facade, a square tile clad upper facade with a marble based below the plate glass storefronts. The Kress sign itself on the building features a styled fluted detail at the edge, referencing the Stripped Classical style.

Gloucester Street – Gloucester Street is a secondary commercial center in the district. Most of this corridor developed in the 1950 and 1960s as banks divested themselves of aging buildings on Newcastle Street, and newer businesses such as automobile dealers expanded. Gloucester Street is also a government center, featuring the Customs House / U.S. Post Office (1901) (601 Gloucester Street), and the United States Post Office and Courthouse (1959) (805 Gloucester Street), which was designed by the prominent Georgia architectural firm of Abreu & Robeson, and individually listed in the National Register in 2014. Older buildings in this area are located near the western end of the street near Newcastle Street, and the area's expansion into a mid-twentieth century commercial center is obvious further east. Buildings near the eastern end of Gloucester Street cater to the automobile and include the Colonial Revival style fire station (1201 Gloucester Street, Photo 47), and the Streamline Moderne gas station at (1200 Gloucester Street, Photo 48), and a variety of vernacular Multiple Retail buildings.

Norwich Street – Also a secondary commercial center, Norwich Street developed in the 1920s through 1950s as a new "Main Street" due to the creation of the US Highway system and the designation of Norwich Street as a part of the route for US 17 – the primary north/south highway through Glynn County. Norwich Street was part of this route until the opening of the first Sidney Lanier Bridge in 1956. Today, the Norwich Street commercial center north of Gloucester Street is composed residential buildings converted to commercial uses, 1950s and 1960s concrete block vernacular buildings, and some noncontributing 1970s tabby structures and a 1990s pre-fabricated metal structure. The northernmost block of this commercial area contains mid-20th century Multiple Retail buildings.

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Community Buildings

Glynn Academy – Glynn Academy is the second-oldest high school in Georgia, and one of the earliest high schools to be established in the United States. Chartered by the State of Georgia in 1788, Glynn Academy has served the youth of Glynn County from its campus at 1001 Mansfield Street (formerly Hillsborough Square). This campus is counted as one contributing site in this district as amended. Buildings on the campus include:

Glynn Academy Building (1840): In 1838 Mayor A. L. King of Brunswick conveyed Hillsborough Square to the Trustees of Glynn Academy and further proclaimed that the proceeds of the city’s sale of “New Town” would be used for the construction of the “Old Glynn Academy Building” now known as, Glynn Academy’s “Alumni Hall.” Built in 1840, the two-story Old Glynn Academy Building was the first building on Hillsborough Square, at the present location of the Glynn Academy campus; it is the oldest documented wooden schoolhouse in Georgia. For more than fifty years, this building served as the only public school building in Brunswick. While erected primarily for school purposes, the old academy structure has also served as a public hall where sessions of Superior Court were held for many years. In 1915, it was disassembled and subsequently reassembled in Sterling, an unincorporated community in northern Glynn County. In 2008, the Old Glynn Academy Building was relocated to Hillsborough Square. It is one of the few remaining antebellum buildings in Glynn County (“The History of Glynn Academy” n.d.).

Annex Building (1889): Designed by Alfred Eichberg, the brick annex was built in 1889. Billed as three buildings in one, the Annex was celebrated for its innovative “Fire Proof” design consisting of solid brick walls between each of its distinct sections. It consisted of two outer buildings with four “recitation” rooms each (two on each floor) framing a center section originally configured with two large study rooms. The study rooms were designed to accommodate 250 students each. The design was noted for the cross ventilation it provided to keep classrooms cool. Replaced in function by a new main building in 1923, the Annex was dormant until being remodeled in 1938 to ease overcrowding. The two-story Annex Building is Romanesque Revival style school building. The building features a large two-story hip section flanked by smaller two-story hipped sections – each of which is connected to the central mass by two-story wings. The building features ornate metal grate vents, and a limestone stringcourse, sills, and lintels. A tall cupola with a cone-shaped roof is located in the middle of the central roof hip (“The History of Glynn Academy” n.d.).

Prep Building (1909): The Prep Building is the most recognizable building on the campus due to its massive stairs and columns. It is a two story Neo-Classical Revival style school building featuring a brick veneer exterior, cast concrete detail and pedimented, monumental portico with full height, concrete iconic columns. Additional character-defining features include a brick parapet and classical cornice with distinct entablature and dentil course; rusticated concrete flat arches over first floor windows; rusticated window sills; and rusticated concrete quoins on façade corners. The main mass of the building features projecting rectangular end sections on the façade flanking the central portico, and the large, partial width, two-story wing off rear houses an auditorium (“The History of Glynn Academy” n.d.).

Memorial Hall (1923): Designed by Savannah Architect Henrik Wallin after the Library at Louvain, Belgium. Constructed by Georgia’s West point iron works and dedicated on Armistice Day, November 12, 1923, this impressive building known as “Memorial Hall” stands as a tribute to the local veterans of

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World War I. A marble plaque recording the names of those Brunswick citizens who lost their lives in the "Great War" was installed at the top of the staircase in 1924 by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Memorial Hall was remodeled in 1999. It is a large, H shaped, Colonial Revival style school building with brick veneer exterior trimmed with cast concrete detail. The main mass of the building is located along Mansfield Street and features a long two story rectangular section with non-projecting gable sections on each end featuring round arch wood vents and highly stylized cast concrete details on the gable ends. A brick parapet with cast concrete coping and cast concrete urns line the roof, while a single gable dormer with Colonial Revival style broken pediment surround is located in the center of the façade. The primary façade features rows of paired windows with three recessed round arch entryways in the center. A long two-story ell with large, full height windows is centered off the rear of the front mass – which serves as an auditorium. A rectangular two-story section with identical features as the main rectangular mass is centered off of the ell.

A.V. Wood Gymnasium (1928): The A.V. Wood Gymnasium is the original gymnasium of Glynn Academy. In 1928, the Wood Gym was built with funds donated by the pupils of Glynn County as a tribute to Alfred Vincent Wood, who served as the President of the Board of Education from 1900 to 1926. The Wood Gym is a two-story brick gymnasium exhibiting elements of the Jacobethan Revival style. The central entrance features a crenellated parapet, large segmental arch windows, transom over windows and signboard, and features separate entrances for each sex. The parapet features thin brick buttresses and cast concrete trim and detailing around the entire structure ("The History of Glynn Academy" n.d.).

Sidney Lanier Middle School (1936): The Sidney Lanier Building, a former primary school, was incorporated into Glynn Academy in the early 1970s. It was built in 1936 and named for the poet Sidney Lanier, who wrote a set of lyrical nature poems known as the "Hymns of the Marshes" describing the vast open salt marshes off the coast of Georgia. The Sidney Lanier Building is a long rectangular two-story school building with Neoclassical Revival style elements. It features a brick parapet with concrete urns, brick quoins on corners, 6/6 windows, and a two-story slightly projecting central entry of prefabricated concrete exterior panels with a concrete entablature supported by cast concrete Doric pilasters that faces a now closed section of Carpenter Street that bi-sects the campus ("The History of Glynn Academy" n.d.).

St. Francis Xavier School (1121 Union Street, Photo 72) – This International Style elementary school was built in 1958. The low one-story building features banks of six light awning windows on the primary elevation facing Union Street. The building is constructed of red brick, typical of the International style's earth tones, and has a flat roof. The International Style of architecture was popular between 1920 and 1945. These asymmetrical buildings were characterized by smooth and uniform wall surfaces, flat roofs, lack of projecting eaves or cornices, and glass curtain walls or ribbon windows. The exterior siding was sometimes plastered or painted white or earth tones (Blumenson 1981).

Old City Hall (1229 Newcastle Street) – Built at a cost of \$33,000, construction on Old City Hall began in 1886 from an architectural design by Alfred Eichberg, and was completed in 1889, with the installation of the clock/bell tower in 1893. The architectural style is Richardsonian Romanesque, with character defining features that include massive stature, rounded arches, and rusticated masonry, with the unusual addition of Italianate brackets. Elaborate terra cotta friezes decorate the Old City Hall clock tower and side entries, while the corner turrets are adorned with grotesques.

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Customs House/U.S. Post Office (Brunswick City Hall) (605 Gloucester Street)– This Colonial Revival style building was built in 1901 by the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Post Office Department to house the Brunswick Post Office and Customs House. The building was transferred to the city and remodeled in 1964 to serve as a “new” City Hall. The portico features a Guastovino tile ceiling system.

Churches – Brunswick’s churches have been community centers throughout its history. Many of the congregations within the Old Town Historic District have been in existence since the early 1800s.

First Methodist Church (1400 Norwich Street) – The sanctuary of the First Methodist Church was completed in 1906. The Gothic Revival style painted brick church features gable projections and crenellated wings, pinnacles, stained glass Gothic arch windows, and rusticated trim throughout. The primary façade features a large stained glass Gothic arch window, a hexagonal corner turret, and three-story buttressed corner tower with entrance at the base. A painted brick Gothic Revival style addition was completed in the 1920s, and is a 2 ½ story L shaped annex added at the rear of the 1906 structure. The addition features similar Gothic Revival elements included a crenellated tower and parapets on the gable ends (Ciucevich, 2002).

St. Athanasius Episcopal Church (1321 Albany Street) - Constructed of tabby, completed in 1885. St. Athanasius is the second oldest African-American Episcopal congregation in the state of Georgia. The church is a Romanesque Revival style church of tabby construction, featuring squat, one- and two-story, hexagonal shaped towers on primary facade corners, each with fixed round arch windows in first floor. The two story bell tower features a series of rectangular wood vents underneath roof eaves, each punctuated by thin paired cornice braces. Facade corner towers flank two round arch entrances, each with a two-light transom over paired wood doors - Palladian window in facade gable over entrance. Gable wings on each side form the transept - each with Palladian window groupings in ends. Other features include fixed round arch stain glass windows on side elevations and stuccoed masonry buttresses. There is also a projecting three-sided bay in the west side of the church, possibly part of a c.1900 addition (Ciucevich, 2002).

First Presbyterian Church (1105 Union Street) – The wood frame 1873 sanctuary is the oldest church in the Old Town Historic District. The Queen Anne style building is clad in lapped wooden siding painted white and features an offset wooden bell tower to the east. The front-facing gable roof merges with a 1914 lapped siding-clad wooden addition, which connects to a 1955 Colonial Revival style brick addition, which features quoins at the corners and exposed rafter tails. The church’s address is now oriented so that visitors access the ADA compliant entrance on Union Street through the 1955 addition, rather than the front of the original sanctuary.

St. Marks Episcopal Church (900 Gloucester Street) - This Gothic Revival style painted brick church was completed in 1910. St. Marks features a parapet gable, barrel tile roof, gothic arched windows, brick buttresses, and rusticated granite trim. The focal point is a large, three-story corner tower featuring lancet wood vents and a crenelated parapet. The façade features a large rosette window in the gable with three gothic arched windows below. The main entrance is located in the base of the tower (Ciucevich, 2002).

Temple Beth Tefilloh (1326 Egmont Street) – This stucco clad synagogue was completed in 1889, and features a mix of Italian Renaissance Revival and Moorish Revival-inspired stylistic elements. The temple features Moorish onion domes and corner minarets. The main front gable is a rectangular mass

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with a full width, partial height shed-roofed section on the north and a similar shed-roofed section on the south. Clerestory windows highlight the sides of the main mass and a large round stained glass window is located on each gable end (Ciucevich, 2002).

St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church (405 Howe Street, Photos 51-53) – Constructed in 1966, the brick sanctuary features an oversized one-and-a-half story high gable that reaches down all the way to the first story. A modern slim brick bell tower extends above the ridge line and is capped by a cross. At the center of the primary facade are a set of paired wooden entry doors with a large stained glass window fitted between the top of the door frame and the eave at the top of the gable. The secondary, much smaller chapel, is visible from the western elevation.

Industrial

Immediately outside to the western boundary of the district lies the waterfront area that served as Brunswick’s original industrial center. The riverfront buildings were lost as a result of Urban Renewal development during the 1960s, however the use of the Brunswick waterfront as a primary industrial center has not changed. While central to the story of the development of Brunswick, little there remains that can tell its story beyond modern warehouses and wharfs.

Residential

Today, the residential portion of the Old Town Brunswick Historic District is characterized by shaded, tree-lined streets, hexagonal paver sidewalks, and picturesque houses situated on spacious landscaped lots. Historically residential streets are lined with houses in many types and styles, many of which are in the process of being restored. In general, larger houses and those that are high style are located on Halifax Square, the southern end of Hanover Square, and along the boulevard-style streets: Prince Street, George Street, and Union Street. Union Street between Mansfield Street and Albemarle Street has a particularly large number of high style houses. The oldest housing stock tends to be located just south of the Newcastle Street commercial area. As you move east through the southern half of the historic district, the houses were generally built increasingly recently.

The houses exhibit characteristics of several house types popular during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as defined in “Georgia’s Living Places: Historic Houses in the Landscaped Settings,” a statewide context. The residential architecture is primarily of frame construction, one or two stories high, ornamented with porches, brackets, and scroll saw work, much of it manufactured in Brunswick. The types range from simple one-story types, including new south cottages (718 Carpenter Street), shotguns (1210-1214 Reynolds Street, 1400 block Prince Street), and bungalows (607 Union Street), to more complex examples, such as two-story frame gable wing houses (1024 Union Street). Larger, two-story houses are frequently of the Queen Anne type (905 Union Street) with multiple projecting gables. Several of the more substantial houses along Union Street and facing the squares are examples of the Georgian type (815 Union Street). As development advanced into the mid-20th century, many infill houses from that era are the ranch house type (1211 Union Street).

Queen Anne houses (1205 Union Street, photo 82) were popular during the late nineteenth-century through the early twentieth-century. These asymmetrical houses were highly ornamented, with complex roof and wall shapes. They almost always have a decorative porch and these houses sometimes featured a turret.

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Georgian houses (815 Union Street) were popular during the 19th century through the early 20th century. These houses feature a central hallway and rooms flanking both sides of the hallway. They are two rooms deep.

Smaller one-story types, such as shotguns, single pens, and bungalows are predominant along F Street north in the district and on Albany Street east in the district. These house types are also common in the southwestern portion of the district in the vicinity of the mid-20th century public housing (discussed below). Additionally, there are a few pockets of shotguns (generally groupings of three or four) in the district (examples include 1210-1216 Reynolds Street, and both the northeast and northwest corners at the intersection of Albany and London streets). Throughout the southern half of the district, gable-wing types with a variety of details are present in both one-story (710 Union Street, Photo 77) and two-story forms (628 Union Street, Photo 79). There are also bungalows spread across the district. Although mid-20th century infill, particularly a variety of ranch house subtypes, can be found throughout the district, clusters of mid-century housing are located in the southeastern corner of the district, generally from Prince Street south and Carpenter Street east. There are also a few American Small Houses (613 Wolfe Street, Photo 60) dating from the 1940s and 1950s spread around the district as infill housing, without any clusters.

The single pen house type (1108 George Street, Photo 86) was popular in Georgia between 1850 and 1900. These small houses were typically square or rectangular and they typically had a gabled roof. A chimney is usually located at one end of the house.

New south cottages were popular in Georgia between the 1890s through the 1920s. These symmetrical buildings central hallway plan, flanked rooms on either side of the center hallway (they may project forward), and a gabled hipped roof.

The gabled wing type was popular between the last quarter of the 19th century through the early 20th century. This type can be broken down into two sub-types: the one-story gabled wing cottage (710 Union Street, Photo 77) and two-story gabled wing house (628 Union Street, Photo 79). The cottage type was typically L- or T-shaped with a gabled roof. The two-story variant was typically T-shaped with a gabled roof.

The shotgun house type (1216 Reynolds Street) was popular in Georgia between the 1870s and the 1920s. These houses were most commonly constructed in urban areas to house low-income workers. Shotgun houses were commonly placed in a row or in clusters. These houses were typically one room wide and two or more rooms deep. Shotgun houses typically had gabled roofs, but hipped roofs were also common. The double shotgun house consisted of two shotgun houses paired under one gabled or hipped roof. Most often, double shotguns were historically duplexes.

The bungalow type (604 Union Street) was popular in Georgia from 1900 through 1930. This type was known for its long and low form and irregular floor plans. Integral porches and low-pitched roofs were also common for this type. There are four sub-types of Bungalows: front gable, side gable, hipped, and cross gable.

The American Small House (805 1st Street, Photo 64) proliferated in Georgia from the 1930s through the 1950s. These compact, economical three- to six-room houses had an irregular floor plan, a

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moderately pitched side-gable roof, and were sometimes built with small wings or rear ells (Cloues, 2005).

As defined in the statewide context “The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation,” the ranch house proliferated in Georgia during the middle of the twentieth century, from the 1940s through the 1960s. These one-story houses were long and low to the ground, and often rectangular in plan, although some Ranch houses had projections that made them L, T, or U shaped. There are a variety of subtypes of the ranch house, characterized primarily by their plan shapes.

The linear ranch subtype (708 Albany Street, Photo 83) was generally rectangular, with a 2:1 length-to-width ratio. It sometimes had projections or recessed elements, but these were slight. These houses were long, narrow, and horizontally massed (Sullivan et al, 2010, 45).

The compact ranch subtype (1200 Dartmouth Street, Photo 57) was small, simple, and proportionally rectangular. Many later versions (1950s through the 1960s) of this house sub-type had carports built in or added onto the house.

The half courtyard ranch subtype (1102 Dartmouth Street, Photo 59) was characterized by the L shape that created a half courtyard. It was similar to the Linear Ranch sub-type, but had a longer projection that bent 90 degrees to create a courtyard.

The bungalow ranch subtype (620 Albany Street, Photo 61) was also popular between the 1940s and the 1960s. These houses were almost perfectly square (unusual for the ranch type, as they were as long as they were wide), and featured a large hipped roof.

The alphabet ranch subtype (1215 Dartmouth Street, Photo 58) is identified by its letter shaped plan, such as T-shaped, Y-shaped, and V-shaped plans.

Stylistically, details such as elaborate carving and millwork, stained glass, and novel scroll saw work add interest and variety to the residential architecture of the district, and speak to the tremendous growth of Brunswick during the lumber years. The Folk Victorian style (1024 Union Street, Photo 71) is the most common architectural style found in the residential areas of the Old Town district. The majority of the Folk Victorian style houses are located throughout the residential area located south of Gloucester Street, excluding the southeastern portion of the district where mid-century houses are predominant. Folk Victorian houses were popular during the mid to late nineteenth-century. These houses took their decorative detailing from popular, more elaborate Victorian-era styles, including the Queen Anne and Italianate. Less complex but similar detailing is typically applied to the porch, the gables, and around window and door openings. This detailing typically consists of turned or jigsawed woodwork such as brackets, spindlework, and porch posts.

A majority of the resources exhibiting stylistic influences display only elements of a style, or are vernacular expressions of various styles (927 Union Street, Photo 75). “Vernacular” architecture is essentially architecture that lacks a high style. Examples often incorporates elements of different styles. These houses were typically designed to reflect the experience of those individuals who may have lived in that area (Turner 2018).

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Numerous high style examples also exist in the district. Representative examples of high styles identified in Old Town include Second Empire (811 Union Street), Italian Renaissance Revival (815 Union Street), and Colonial Revival (908 Carpenter Street), in addition to several other styles described below. The house at 822 Union Street (Photo 68) is an interesting example of a vernacular building that features elements of the Craftsman style, such as decorative brackets and half-timbering in the gables, with the scale and bilateral symmetrical composition, as well as multi-light door surround with columns and 9-over-1 double-hung windows, more reflective of the Colonial Revival style.

Second Empire style houses, such as 8 Hanover Square (Photo 56) and 811 Union Street (Photo 35), are scattered about the district. Second Empire houses were popular in Georgia during the 1870s and 1880s. These French-inspired houses featured mansard roofs, dormers, and heavily decorated porches. These houses were typically tall, boxy, and heavily ornamented.

Very popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1930s, the Neoclassical Revival style was the result of a revival of interest in classically inspired architecture. The most common feature of the Neoclassical Revival style is a dominant full-height front portico with classical columns. 1000 Union Street (Photo 70) is a good example of this style in the district.

The Italian Renaissance Revival style (815 Union Street) was not a popular house style in Georgia, but examples were constructed during the early part of the 20th century. These houses were boxy and symmetrical, and the exterior was covered in either stucco or masonry. They had low-pitched roofs that were covered in clay tiles, with broadly overhanging eaves often ornamented with brackets. Renaissance classical details, including columns, pediments, and quoins, are common.

The Colonial Revival style (908 Carpenter Street) was popular in Georgia from the 1890s through the 1940s and beyond. These houses are symmetrical, feature a central entryway elaborated with a pediment supported by pilasters and columns, and usually have decorative cornices with dentils or modillions. Colonial Revival roofs were either hipped or side-gabled, often with dormers.

The Mediterranean Revival style (1015 Union Street, Photo 74) was popular in Georgia between the 1920s and the 1930s. This style is typically asymmetrical and has smooth stuccoed or masonry walls. The roof is typically low-pitched, hipped or gabled, and covered in clay tiles. These houses have little to no eave overhang, arcaded loggias or open porches, and sometimes, arched windows.

Craftsman style houses (804 Albany Street; 812 Union Street, Photo 80) were popular during the beginning of the 20th century. The Craftsman style typically focused on natural materials (mainly wood, but sometimes masonry or stone) in its construction. They feature exposed rafters, low-pitched roofs, and, typically, asymmetrical elevations.

The Plain style (1200 Dartmouth Street, Photo 57) is applicable to ranch houses only. It is the signature ranch house style for Georgia. Examples can be distinguished from other ranch houses by their plain red brick façades that emphasize the fundamentals of form, roofline, and window openings.

The Eichleresque style (1307 1st Avenue, Photo 63) is also applicable to ranch houses only. This style from the mid-1950s through the 1960s. Eichleresque style ranches are identified by their broad/low front gable roof, and exposed structural elements (Sullivan et al, 2010).

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Public Housing

Brunswick's original town plan is today interrupted by two clusters of mid-20th century multi-family housing development which comprise a total of about five blocks in the district, and were built in three phases. While having little relationship to the surrounding neighborhood, were developed so as to leave intact the original street patterns. The buildings are organized around open public spaces and parking lots.

Built in 1940, Glynnvilla Apartments (1200 Albany Street, Photo 65) is the older of three phases of public housing development in the district. This development features narrow two-story brick buildings with gabled metal roofs. There are apartment entries on both sides of each building, under a projecting metal gabled entryway. The buildings are organized around open public spaces and parking lots. A smaller, non-historic building on this site fronting Albany Street (1126 Albany Street) today houses a police station. A single-story porch with a metal roof with decorative cast metal supports and facia historically ran the length of the apartment buildings, sheltering the entrances. These were removed and replaced in 1984 with new materials, including rectangular steel columns and gabled porticoes over apartment entrances. The porches were altered again in 2006 when the porch roofs and main building roofs were transitioned from asphalt shingle to metal (*The Brunswick News*, August 22, 2006). These changes have significantly altered the appearance of Glynnvilla Apartments from their original construction, and as such, they are considered noncontributing in the Old Town Brunswick Historic District as amended.

What is now known as Hopkins Homes Annex, the second public housing complex in the district, was constructed as Gordon Oaks in 1943. This complex is located on a parcel legally addressed 3730 Hopkins Home Annex (Photo 84), bounded by Prince, Oglethorpe, Albemarle, and Bay streets. The eight, one-story buildings built of large painted bricks with low-pitched gabled roofs with deep overhangs. The buildings lack reference to an academic style, and entries to the units are sheltered by deeply overhanging roofs. Fluted columns on the entry porches appear to be non-historic, likely dating to 1984 per the information available on the addition of similar columns to adjacent housing units in that year (see next paragraph). Despite these alterations, these are the only documented extant housing built to support the influx of workers that quadrupled Brunswick's population and redefined the industrial capacity of the city during World War II. As a result of their direct association with Brunswick's World War II-era significance in the area of industry, the buildings of Hopkins Homes Annex are considered contributing in the Old Town Brunswick Historic District as amended.

Additional public housing, known as Hopkins Homes, was constructed in 1952, on three parcels surrounding Hopkins Homes Annex and legally addressed 15 Hopkins Homes, 49 Hopkins Homes, and 94 Hopkins Homes (Photos 85). These parcels are located between Bay and Grant Streets and London and Albemarle Streets. These buildings are very similar to the Glynnvilla Apartments: narrow, rectangular, two-story brick buildings with gabled metal roofs. Entry to these buildings also occurs from both sides, but under a single long metal porch roof on each building supported by non-historic fluted columns. The fluted columns and metal shed roof porches were added in 1984 to replace original porticoes above apartment entrances. The original metal grill-style columns had deteriorated beyond repair (*The Brunswick News*, May 8, 1984 PAGE 16A). Aluminum windows and original doors have been replaced, and roofing material has transitioned from asphalt shingle to metal. These changes have significantly altered the appearance of Hopkins Homes from their original construction, and as such, they are considered noncontributing in the Old Town Brunswick Historic District as amended.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRY

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

c.1771-1967

Significant Dates

1771 – Brunswick Established

1856 – Date of current City Charter

1885 – city fire

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Alfred S. Eichberg

Abreu & Robeson

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c. 1771 with the laying out of the plan for the city. Due to its continued development, the period of significance extends through 1967, the end of the historic period.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Old Town Brunswick Historic District as amended is significant in the area of community planning and development in that it is one of only four Georgia towns laid out in the Colonial period (Brunswick, Savannah, Sunbury & Frederica) and one of only two (Brunswick & Savannah) that retain their original town plan. An outstanding collection of late 19th to mid-20th century residential, commercial and public buildings that reflect design and construction traditions found throughout Georgia evidence the district's significance in the area of architecture, and its most significant periods of expansion and development. The majority of these buildings retain substantial integrity. Infill development during the early to mid-20th century provides excellent examples of that period's architecture and helps illustrate the history of downtown Brunswick during ebbs and flows of commercial and industrial prominence during the 20th century, particularly during World War I and World War II, and as that prominence declined due to suburban development and decentralization. Significance in the area of landscape architecture is evidenced by the squares dating to the original town plan. The extant squares have evolved during the historic period, primarily via alteration to accommodate streets, reflecting the evolution of Brunswick's town plan over time. Brunswick's significance in the areas of transportation and industry dates to the 18th century- declared one of the five original ports of entry to the fledgling United States by George Washington in 1789, the district's extant resources reflect the significance of Brunswick as a center of Georgia manufacturing and distribution throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

Statement of Significance

The Brunswick Old Town Historic District is significant at the local level in the area of architecture as illustrated by its historic residential, community, and commercial buildings constructed throughout the last 160 years. The residential buildings are an excellent collection of the variety of housing constructed from the late 1800s into the 20th century in the core of a medium-sized Georgia city. The community landmark buildings are typical of the types of religious, government and educational facilities constructed from the late 1800s to mid-20th century in Georgia communities. The commercial buildings are typical of urban core single- and multi-story retail stores and commercial buildings built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Georgia. The commercial architecture of the 1940s through the 1960s is also represented by some striking examples with stylistic influences including Streamlined Moderne and International Style.

The district as amended contains many good, intact examples of community landmark buildings. Community landmark buildings include the institutional, religious, and educational buildings in a community. Usually freestanding, these buildings, when built, were the most elaborate and modern in the neighborhood and reflect the architectural trends of the period, such as Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Commercial, Streamlined Moderne, and International styles. As centerpieces for public gatherings, they provide a sense of place and cohesiveness for the citizens and symbolize the permanence, stability, and strength of a community. These buildings are classified by their function and reflect the development of Brunswick into a well-established, medium-sized Georgia city.

The Old Town Historic District as amended retains its mix of late 19th to mid-20th century residential styles, including Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and various ranch house styles including Contemporary and Eichleresque. It contains many good examples of a variety of house types including

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shotgun, gabled-ell cottage, hall-parlor, Georgian cottage, side hall house and cottage, central hall, saddlebag, bungalow, American Small House and ranch. All of the above have been identified as important Georgia styles and types in the statewide contexts *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* and *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation*.

The district is also significant at the local level in the area of community planning and development. This significance rests in the dogged adherence by the city and builders to the original 1771 town plan. Brunswick is one of four towns in Georgia laid out in the colonial period, the others being Savannah, Sunbury and Frederica. Of the four, only Brunswick and Savannah retain their original plan. The district encompasses Brunswick's earliest development, and its gridded street plan with public squares remains evident today. The district is also significant in the area of landscape architecture for the public squares developed as a part of this plan, of which 13 of the original 14 remain evident. The extant squares have evolved during the historic period, primarily via alteration to accommodate streets, reflecting the evolution of Brunswick's town plan throughout the expanded period of significance. Despite this evolution, they remain a key defining characteristic of the district today.

The Brunswick Old Town Historic District is significant at the local level in the area of transportation because Brunswick was one of the five original ports of entry to the fledgling United States by George Washington in 1789. Mayor's Point Terminal, immediately west of the district boundaries, has been the location of Brunswick's docks and wharves since Colonial times. Since its founding, Brunswick has been a transportation hub, and it remains one of two deepwater ports in Georgia (the other being Savannah). While most historic port-oriented development, such as docks, has been lost as transportation needs have evolved over time, examples of important extant transportation buildings remain in the district, including the Greyhound Coach House at 1101 Gloucester Street (Photo 50), and the street railway building at 1517 Grant Street, constructed in 1940.

Industry, especially shipping and its related businesses, supplied the jobs and income that created the built environment in Old Town. From the earliest days of Brunswick, it has been apparent that Brunswick had the potential to be a center of shipping. The Downing Company, a prolific naval stores firm founded by Columbia Downing, was located near Gloucester & Bay Streets. Their four-story offices were demolished in 1974, but the Downing House (825 Egmont Street) and the Downing Monument (Queen Square NE, near the intersection of Newcastle and Mansfield streets) remain extant in the district. The Brunswick port's greatest shipping business was lumber, with naval stores and cotton also passing through. The Brunswick Marine Construction Company shipyards (operated by the J.A. Jones Construction Company out of Charlotte, NC beginning in 1942) (outside the district) built ships during both World War I and World War II. After World War II, the shipyard was divided to allow the construction of the Lanier dock. The remaining acreage was purchased by the Babcock and Wilcox Company who manufactured steam generating equipment.

Yaryan's Rosin and Turpentine Company (now Pinova, located on Glynn Avenue, just northeast of Old Town) was one of Brunswick's first large industries during the early 1900s. Shipbuilding remained a primary industry, and at the onset of World War I, shipyards along the waterfront built several ships and barges to meet the wartime demand. Although lumbering and shipbuilding began to decline in Brunswick and Glynn County during the 1920s, many major national industries were attracted to the area due to its ideal location and well-developed transportation network. In 1920, the Hercules Powder Company purchased the Yaryan Rosin and Turpentine Plant and developed the site into the largest plant of its kind in the world. Other major manufacturing facilities in the county by the 1930s included

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the Georgia Veneer and Packaging Company, the Georgia Rosin Products Company, the Southern Aromatics Company, the Brunswick Marine Construction Company, and the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company (an affiliate of the Mead Coloration and Scott Paper Company).

The shipbuilding industry more than quadrupled Brunswick's population during World War II. Brunswick was home to one of 16 shipyards in the United States contracted to construct "Liberty Ships," steel ships that were constructed under the federal Emergency Shipbuilding Program for use for both cargo and troop transport. 99 ships were reportedly produced between 1942 and 1944 at the Brunswick Marine Construction Company shipyards (south of the district). The district flourished as a result of the area's growth during World War II, and number of housing units were constructed in and around the district to support the area's war worker population increase. Of these, the eight-building development that is today known as Hopkins Homes Annex (built as Gordon Oaks), at 3730 Hopkins Homes Annex, remains extant in the district.

Other prominent industries in Brunswick and the district in the 20th century included: paint manufacturing, wood products, concrete products and seafood processing. Smaller businesses included the Coca-Cola bottling plant (508 Mansfield Street), the Mutual Light & Water buildings (1524 Bay Street & 1525 Grant Street), Leotis & Co. Wholesale Grocery & Liquor (201-11 Gloucester Street) and Glynn Ice and Coal Company, located adjacent to the district (1501 George Street).

Developmental History

During the 16th and 17th centuries, the land occupied by the city of Brunswick was part of the Spanish Territory of La Florida. By the early 18th century, England began to lay claim to Georgia through a program of gradual occupation. After establishing Savannah in 1733, General James Edward Oglethorpe chose St. Simons Island in present day Glynn County as the site of his southern-most defensive position against the Spanish in Florida. Established in 1736, the fortified town of Frederica – named in honor of Frederic, Prince of Wales, son of King Georgia II, was to serve as the first line of defense of the older English colonies to the north. With the signing of the Treaty of 1763, England assumed control of coastal south Georgia following the defeat of Spain in the Seven Years War. The English Crown, by proclamation, extended its authority to the St. Mary's River – the existing boundary between Georgia and Florida, and in 1765, four new parishes were created in the area.

In 1771 the town of Brunswick – named in honor of King George III of the House of Hanover, a royal dynasty whose ancestral home is the Duchy of Braunschweig in Germany, was established on part of the land originally settled by Mark Carr, known as Carr's Fields. Based on the "Oglethorpe Plan" for the City of Savannah, Brunswick was laid out in wards with trust lots surrounding central squares in each ward. Two rows of five wards each extend eastward from the Bay. The larger square (Hillsborough, Wright, Halifax, Queen, Hanover, and King) and streets (Gloucester, Newcastle, Wolfe, Reynolds, Ellis, Monck, and Mansfield) were named in honor of several English dignitaries. The original boundary of the town was F Street on the north, Cochran Avenue, today known as Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard) on the east, First Avenue on the south, and the river on the west. Between 1772 and 1774, 179 lots had been surveyed and granted when activities leading up to the Revolutionary War disrupted the further development of the town. Most of the inhabitants of Brunswick, a majority of whom were Tories, fled the town at the outset of the war for the relative safety of England or Canada, never to return. When British troops occupied Brunswick in 1778, they found the town practically abandoned.

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These troops controlled Brunswick and the coast until they evacuated their posts in April of 1782 following the defeat of General Cornwallis at Yorktown the preceding October.

Between 1783 and 1788, new settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas arrived in Brunswick and were granted the abandoned lots. Having again become a center of population in the region, the Georgia legislature designated Brunswick the county seat of Glynn in 1787. With the population of Brunswick reaching pre-Revolution levels, it was decided that a school was needed to educate the children of the growing community. As provided in the Georgia State Constitution of 1777, a system of public schools was planned in which each county seat in Georgia would establish an academy with the State University positioned at the apex of the state's educational paradigm. The State Constitution also provided a means in which to fund the construction and maintenance of these academies as well as county governmental buildings – through the survey and sale of lots within the county seat and through the lease of the public lands – or commons – surrounding the town for a period of 99 years, with all monies derived from these leases to be applied to the support and maintenance of the academy and/or institutions related to the governance of the county. Under this plan the first state-chartered university in the nation – the University of Georgia – was established in 1785, followed by the establishment of 20 county academies shortly thereafter.

Glynn Academy was among the earliest county academies established in the state. On February 1, 1788 the General Assembly of Georgia responded favorably to the town's request for a charter and passed an act appointing a commission tasked with establishing an academy in Brunswick. As instructed by the General Assembly, Brunswick was re-surveyed "as near as possible to the original plan or survey" (Wylly 1897, 6) and was shown to consist of 383 ½ acres within the town limits and surrounded on three sides by a large acreage of public land which was designated as "the Commons" and set aside in reserve for future use. As mandated in the State Constitution, the "Committee of Glynn Academy" was instructed to fund the construction and maintenance of an academy building through the sales of lots in the town and to maintain and support the academy through revenue generated overtime from the lease of the "Town Commons." An Academy building was constructed soon thereafter although its original location is unknown.

With new settlers coming into the county, Brunswick experienced a period of growth during the last decades of the 18th century. By virtue of its fine natural harbor, Brunswick was made an official port of entry for the newly formed United States in 1789 when the Fifth Act of Congress was signed into law. Efforts were made during this time to develop the town into a shipping and commercial center that would rival Savannah. As a proper court house and jail had yet to be constructed in Brunswick, the Georgia Assembly passed an act in 1796 appointing a "Commission of Town and Commons" that was given the power to lease or rent any of the Town Commons "for the speedy settlement of the said town of Brunswick." The commissioners were instructed to re-survey Brunswick and the Town Commons a second time to get a more accurate accounting of the number of lots remaining available for sale within the town limits and to determine the precise acreage of the Town Commons. Having determined that the 1,650 acres existing within the commons was more than adequate to support the maintenance of the Academy, the Georgia legislature appointed a commission in 1797 that was instructed to establish a courthouse and jail for Glynn County in Brunswick to be funded through the sale of 500 acres of the commons.

In 1835, the Georgia General Assembly again passed an act instructing a resurvey of Brunswick's Town Commons. The survey determined the Commons held 900 acres of land. In order to raise money to

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further fund Glynn Academy (1001 Mansfield Street), the state authorized the sale of 300 acres of this land, lying north of F Street and west of Wolfe, known today as New Town. New Town's lots were divided into smaller sections than those of Old Town, only 30' wide and between 90' and 180' deep, as opposed to Old Town's lots of 90'x180'. This additional acreage called for the creation of a large open park, now Magnolia Square, the site of the current Glynn County Courthouse (the original courthouse site was Hanover Square).

Brunswick's growth and prosperity was once again interrupted by war. In the winter of 1862, a general Confederate withdrawal was ordered for the seacoast and islands of Georgia. In giving this order, General Robert E. Lee suggested to then-Georgia Governor Joseph E. Brown that the destruction of Brunswick would be in the best interest of the Confederacy. In a letter dated February 18, 1862, Lee wrote:

In giving final orders for the defense of that portion of the State, I wish to give directions in reference to the town of Brunswick, provided the enemy attempt to possess. Besides the moral effect of showing our determination to defend the country at any sacrifice, its destruction would deprive the enemy of comfortable quarters in a healthy position, which they might otherwise be tempted to occupy during the continuance of the war, the present buildings saving them much labor and expense, and the hotel serving as a hospital for their sick. As there are other considerations besides those, purely military, involved in this question, I am unwilling to order destruction of the town without the knowledge and approbation of Your excellence.

In a letter written February 21, 1862, Governor Brown responded: "... In reference to the other point in your letter I have to say that if my own house were in Brunswick I would certainly set fire to it, when driven from it by the enemy, rather than see it used by them as a shelter." Old Town Brunswick was apparently burned shortly thereafter, as a Union report issued two weeks later on March 9, 1862, conveyed the news that upon arriving in Brunswick and coastal Glynn County, "all locations were found to be abandoned in keeping with the general Confederate withdrawal from the seacoast and coastal islands."

However, post-war expansion of the south Georgia timber and turpentine industries quickly revived Brunswick's economy. In 1869, Brunswick's isolation from the state's interior ended decisively with the completion of the Brunswick and Macon Railroad. Only two years later, a rail connection was made to the pine forests of southwest Georgia in Albany. A direct rail connection to Florida, and that state's pine and turpentine industries, was made in 1880 (via Waycross and Valdosta). The railroads would ship timber and turpentine products from southwest Georgia, central Georgia, and north Florida to the port. The lumber would then be transported to the massive Saint Simons Island sawmills of Dodge, Meigs, and Company, of New York (later the great Hilton-Dodge Company), where some days up to 175,000 feet of lumber was processed at the mills. The port of Brunswick dealt almost exclusively with timber and turpentine products, becoming the largest timber port on the eastern seaboard. Shipping from the port skyrocketed from \$639,000 in 1875 to nearly \$3.5 million in 1884.

Residential and commercial development exploded as more people flocked to the port city to take jobs in the railroad, in shipping, and in the mercantile business. Brunswick's population was only 2,100 in 1870. By 1880, this had increased 30% to 2,900, and then five years later, doubled to 6,000. One piece of contemporary booster literature vividly describes the new construction going on at all points within the city limits: "There has been no time since 1881 when less than twenty-five dwelling houses were in course of erection. At times the number has reached as high as fifty at one time. Over 550

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

dwelling houses, large and small have been erected in the corporate limits since 1880, the larger proportion in the last two years [1884-1885]" ("Brunswick – The City by The Sea" 1885, 13).

With the development of the South Atlantic Coast Railroad system extending from the deep-water ports to the inland, Brunswick and the region began to grow and prosper. Dry docks, lumber mills, a foundry, and turpentine stills lined the waterfront. With this growth was also the promotion of Brunswick and the Golden Isles as a "charming winter resort," which attracted Northern interest.

In 1885 Brunswick had a population of 5,000, but most of the city's buildings were modest frame structures. The town lacked the grandeur of a port town of its stature. Later that same year, a fire destroyed much of the commercial district. In addition to the fire, the commercial area had long been subject to flooding, as Mansfield Street was at the time little more than a tidal inlet. In 1887, all of the remaining frame buildings along Newcastle Street from F to George Street were raised. A building boom ensued as merchants began rebuilding the commercial district in brick and tabby. Public improvements, such as efforts to pave the streets and sidewalks, the introduction of the street railroad, and the establishment of the Brunswick Gas and Electric Company in the 1880s, accelerated the growth of Brunswick during this time.

By 1888, the population of Brunswick had doubled to 10,000. It was during this time that much of the residential section of the Brunswick Old Town Historic District began to take shape. Building and loan associations like the Mechanics Building and Loan Association enabled residents to build new houses in the modern styles of the day. The 1892 Brunswick City Directory listed 15 contractors and 83 carpenters. Contractors and investors took advantage of the demand for new quality houses by developing speculative housing projects in the district. It was a common practice for a contractor to build identical houses side by side, or several adjacent houses in the same style with some variation, in anticipation of their sale. Many examples of this can be found in the district along Union and adjacent streets.

By the end of the 19th century, Brunswick was enjoying a period of unparalleled prosperity. The city attracted new enterprises and businesses, built new residential and municipal buildings, hotels, and an opera house. By the turn of the century Brunswick was recognized as the second largest shipping port in the world for naval stores.

The book Georgia Historical and Industrial, published in 1901 by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, attests to the city's remarkable growth during this time: "The commerce of the city has grown from \$500,000 in 1884 to \$38,000,000 in 1899, The Mallory Line of freight and passenger steamers runs from Brunswick to New York, and the Clyde line from Brunswick to Boston. There are steamboat lines to Darien, St. Simons Island, to Cumberland, and Fernandina, Florida; also a tri-weekly one to points on the Satilla River. The cotton exports for the past season were 25,000 bales ..." (Georgia Department of Agriculture 1901, 683).

The city's population continued to increase into the twentieth century, not as explosively as in the 1880s, but steadily, growing from about 9,000 in 1900 to 10,000 in 1910, and to 14,500 by 1920.

Brunswick again experienced a boom during World War I, when Brunswick became home to shipyards and a picric acid plant. Shipping exploded, with peak activity occurring in 1919, when the volume of traffic going through the port was valued at \$76 million. Shipping and other commercial activity crashed

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
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precipitously shortly after the war ended, but this crash in shipping and other war industries was offset in 1918 when ARCO (Atlantic Refining Company) arrived, giving a boost to sagging employment. Although the port never fully recovered from the post-World War I economic downturn, the timber and naval stores industries, which had rescued the area economy after the Civil War, continued to be Brunswick's economic mainstays through the 1920s. Brunswick's commercial district centered along Newcastle Street was largely intact by this time, while the remaining lots in the residential areas located in the southern section of Old Town were being built out.

In March 1929, Brunswick adopted its first zoning ordinance. Later that year the stock market crashed, ushering in the Great Depression. Much of the pace of Brunswick construction ground to a standstill with the onset of the Depression. A further blow struck in 1936 when ARCO left Brunswick. The next year, the United States Housing Act of 1937 was passed, creating the United States Housing Authority. This new authority was created to assist local housing agencies (housing authorities) in providing adequate housing for families unable to secure it without assistance. The Brunswick Housing Authority was created by the City of Brunswick in June, 1938. In September, 1939 the City authorized the Housing Authority's acquisition of properties for its first developments, Glynnvilla (Bounded by Mansfield Street, Albany Street, Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd, and George Street) and McIntyre Court (Town Commons, outside the district). Both of these still remain in use.

Reflecting a greater historical pattern in the US, it was not Roosevelt's New Deal that dragged the city out of its doldrums, but America's entry into World War II. The war also had a great effect on Brunswick as well. The first US government shipbuilding contract in Brunswick was awarded in September 1941, and greatly expanded months later (after the United States' entry into World War II) to a six-way shipyard, built to construct 10,500-ton "Liberty Ships," steel ships that would become a symbol of U.S. manufacturing's wartime efficiency. Yards were constructed and thousands of workers hired and trained, all at feverish pace. In addition to the shipyards, Brunswick citizens were also needed to work at the new Naval Air Station in Glynco (north of Brunswick), which went into operation in early 1943. Brunswick's population jumped in the next few years from 15,000 to over 60,000. As one writer noted, "Housing had to be built for this influx of people, and schools for their children. Every business in Glynn, Wayne and Camden County participated in this emergency..." (Ginn 1989, 66).

To house these workers, brick and frame apartment buildings were constructed, and by the end of the war with government assistance, thousands of buildings had been constructed. In addition, many homeowners in the Old Town neighborhood converted their homes to rent rooms to shipyard workers. Workers remember renting a room and "hot bedding" (The practice of renting a bed by the shift, so that when you returned to your room, it had just been vacated by the next shift's worker and the bed was still warm). Many of these conversions were still in operation up to the early 1960's when Navy families would rent "apartments" in older homes. Because of the war, the government rationed and carefully allocated critical construction and industrial supplies. In January 1942, the War Production Board added Brunswick to its "Defense Housing Critical Area List", which meant "that preference rating will be given to builders of privately financed housing for war industries workers in the Brunswick Area... [and] will permit private construction of new homes in the city... There has been little house construction in the city in recent months due to the inability of contractors to secure material..." (*The Brunswick News* 1942). Brunswick became one of twelve Georgia cities awarded this priority because of the anticipated influx of war workers. Builders had to meet certain criteria. The sales price of a structure was not to exceed \$6,000, and the housing was required to be located within walking distance of war plants or public transportation to war plants (*The Brunswick News* 1942). As such, much of the housing for war

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workers, particularly the early war housing projects, centered on the southern tip of the peninsula adjacent to the South shipyards, immediately south of the district.

In mid-1943 another housing authority initiative announced that a number of one-bedroom brick "war houses" were to be built. Some of these would also come furnished, both in the south end of the city as well as "the northern section of the city," indicating some of these structures were likely built in New Town, north of the district (*The Brunswick News* 1943). By May of that year, over a thousand of the new brick buildings had been completed. While the majority of war-housing units were built to the north and south of the Brunswick Old Town Historic District, at least two of the developments were located in the district: what is today the Hopkins Homes Annex (built as Gordon Oaks), at 3730 Hopkins Homes Annex; and another at 1120-28 Bay Street (no longer extant).

After the war, Brunswick's population and economy declined, as had been anticipated by Brunswick's politicians and leading citizens. But what was the city to do with all the excess housing? Many of the wooden temporary residences and apartment buildings were quickly torn down. The 2,100 small brick residences constructed for factory workers were another matter, as many were still occupied. An April *Brunswick News* article related that "It is expected the owners of the land on which the houses are situated, will be given opportunity to purchase them at a moderate cost, while all others, it is expected, will be razed" (*The Brunswick News*, April 1, 1947). As of 1950, many of these brick dwellings were still extant. The *Brunswick News* reported that the Federal Housing Authority was prepared to review proposals to demolish 350 brick wartime dwellings, and that there were still 1,750 of these units left. According to the newspaper, "Many Brunswick property owners whose land was leased as sites for the brick homes, have been appealing to the government to demolish the structures as soon as possible" (*The Brunswick News*, June 23, 1950). The Housing Authority and the City of Brunswick petitioned the Public Housing Administration for the transfer of several war housing units throughout the city. With few exceptions (including present-day Hopkins Homes Annex), the war housing units were demolished and new "low rent housing units" were constructed.

The demolition of the wartime housing in 1950 went hand-in-hand with a local building boom that occurred throughout the 1950s. In July of 1950, the *Brunswick News* noted that "June construction moved along at a rapid rate in the city...new construction included five residences and four commercial buildings..." (*The Brunswick News* 1950). Construction accelerated through the 1950s, and Brunswick began seeing an influx of more "modern" housing such as ranch houses. In Old Town, 1950s residential construction occurred as infill (1209 Union Street & 1101 London Street), with some concentrations on the periphery of the district, along Newcastle, Albany and Dartmouth streets. In the commercial area, this boom included investment in new facades for commercial buildings on Newcastle Street (such as the Kress store at 1509 Newcastle Street, Altman's at 1407 Newcastle Street, Tait's at 1320 Newcastle Street, and Ocean Lodge at 1418 Newcastle Street), and the construction of new commercial buildings such as the J.C. Penny at 1601 Newcastle Street, Rogers Drugs at 1435 Newcastle Street, and Interstate Fire Insurance at 1401 Union Street. Banking, too was experiencing the post-war boom, and American National Bank retained architect Cormac M. McGarvey to design a new banking house at the corner of Gloucester and Ellis Streets in 1956. Construction was completed in 1957 "close to schedule" (Ginn 1989, 75-78), and the building remains today at 710 Gloucester Street and is considered a contributing resource in the district as amended. From 1950 to 1966, 204 new buildings were constructed in Old Town. This includes one multi-building public housing complex, the Hopkins Homes public housing complex.

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(Additional Documentation)

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

In 1964 the City's "Bay Street General Neighborhood Renewal Plan" was adopted. This ambitious plan was "A cooperative effort, between private citizens, merchants, city, county, state and federal officials and agencies... to rejuvenate Bay Street, the downtown, and surrounding residential areas." The plan included the relocation of municipal offices from Old City Hall to the building at 601 Gloucester Street, which had been vacated when the U.S. Post Office & District Court moved to their c.1959 building at 805 Gloucester Street). The plan discussed "Preserving our Heritage" by protecting the late 18th & early 20th century homes in the downtown area, but did nothing to protect the "eyesore and menace" that was the area between the river and Newcastle Street. Using Urban Renewal funding, the City demolished many buildings located between the river and Oglethorpe Street, spanning the area between Mansfield Street and F Street. This area was where most of Brunswick's industrial waterfront buildings were located. Bay Street was widened and shifted east using the former Oglethorpe Street and property obtained during the Urban Renewal project. Major improvements to the Newcastle Street corridor were begun, including street lighting, streetscape and plans to preserve the historic squares. The streetscape was again renovated in the early 1990s to the design we see today. The historic squares have also been renovated beginning with Hanover in 2007.

Brunswick was the victim of the larger national pattern of white flight out into the suburbs, which by the 1960s and 1970s made much of Old Town threatened. Meanwhile, the vital downtown commercial district on Newcastle Street declined as retailers moved to new commercial properties built to the north of the city's inner core. Buildings began to change ownership and as rents declined, many buildings fell into disrepair.

Efforts to bring vitality back to the historic core began with the decision by the City of Brunswick, along with downtown property and business owners, to obtain Main Street designation for the city in 1983. The preservation movement achieved a goal of local historic district designation for Old Town in 1999. This local historic district includes most of the National Register-listed Brunswick Old Town Historic District.

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Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
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Name of Property
Glynn, GA

County and State

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name/title Stephanie L. Cherry- Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date October 19, 2018

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city or town Stockbridge state GA zip code 30281

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Continuation Sheet

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property
Glynn, GA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

name/title John Hunter, Planner/Historic Preservation Officer

organization City of Brunswick date June 2018

street & number 601 Gloucester Street telephone (770) 389-7843

city or town Brunswick state GA zip code 31520

e-mail jhunter@cityofbrunswick-ga.gov

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Old Town Brunswick Historic District (Additional Information)

City or Vicinity: Brunswick

County: Glynn

State: Georgia

Photographer: Mathew Hill; Executive Director, Brunswick Downtown Development Authority and Harvest Hale; Program Manager, Brunswick Downtown Development Authority

Date Photographed: Photographs 1-43, November 2016; photographs 44-85, February 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 85 - Dunwody Building, 1501 Newcastle Street

Photo 2 of 85 - Kress Building, 1505 Newcastle Street

Photo 3 of 85 - Southcoast Bank, 1500 Newcastle Street

Photo 4 of 85 - Ritz Theatre, 1530 Newcastle Street

Photo 5 of 85 - JC Penney Building, 1601 Newcastle Street

Photo 6 of 85 - Gould Motor Building, 1608 Newcastle Street

Photo 7 of 85 - Glynn County Courthouse, 701 G Street

Photo 8 of 85 - Customs House/U.S. Post Office, 601 Gloucester Street

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- Photo 9 of 85 - Barnett Bank, 700 Gloucester Street
- Photo 10 of 85 - Phillips-Galis Insurance building, 1401 Union Street
- Photo 11 of 85 - Temple Beth Tefilloh, 1326 Egmont Street
- Photo 12 of 85 - St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 900 Gloucester Street
- Photo 13 of 85 - Glynn Academy Auditorium, 1001 Mansfield Street
- Photo 14 of 85 - Glynn Academy, 1326 Norwich Street
- Photo 15 of 85 - Greyhound Station, 1101 Gloucester Street
- Photo 16 of 85 - Glynn Academy Cafeteria, 1301 Albany Street
- Photo 17 of 85 - St. Francis Xavier School, 1121 Union Street
- Photo 18 of 85 - First Presbyterian Church, 1105 Union Street
- Photo 19 of 85 - Old City Hall, 1229 Newcastle Street
- Photo 20 of 85 - Walker Building, 1314 Newcastle Street
- Photo 21 of 85 - JC Penney Building, 1404 Newcastle Street
- Photo 22 of 85 - Aiken House, 1015 Union Street
- Photo 23 of 85 - Mathis House, 1001 Union Street
- Photo 24 of 85 - Hafner House, 1000 Union Street
- Photo 25 of 85 - 1209 Union Street
- Photo 26 of 85 - 800, 802, 804 Howe Street
- Photo 27 of 85 - 1118, 1120 Ellis Street
- Photo 28 of 85 - Glynnvilla Apartments, 1200 Albany Street
- Photo 29 of 85 - 916 Albany Street
- Photo 30 of 85 - 709 Albany Street
- Photo 31 of 85 - 711 Albany Street
- Photo 32 of 85 - 1004 Dartmouth Street

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Photo 33 of 85 - Old Brunswick Hospital, 519 Norwich Street

Photo 34 of 85 - 611 Union Street

Photo 35 of 85 - DuBignon-McCollough House, 811 Union Street

Photo 36 of 85 - Church House, 815 Union Street

Photo 37 of 85 - Strachan House, 822 Union Street

Photo 38 of 85 - Odham House, 728 Union Street

Photo 39 of 85 - 727 Newcastle Street

Photo 40 of 85 - 912-18 Newcastle Street

Photo 41 of 85 - 500-06 Dartmouth Street

Photo 42 of 85 - United States Post Office and Court House, 801 Gloucester Street

Photo 43 of 85 - St. Francis Xavier Church, 1120 Newcastle Street

Photo 44 of 85 - 1326 Newcastle Street

Photo 45 of 85 - 1407 Newcastle Street

Photo 46 of 85 - 1505 Newcastle Street

Photo 47 of 85 - 1201 Gloucester Street

Photo 48 of 85 - 1200 Gloucester Street

Photo 49 of 85 - 1400 Gloucester Street

Photo 50 of 85 - 1101 Gloucester Street

Photo 51 of 85 - St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 405 Howe Street

Photo 52 of 85 - Western elevation of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 405 Howe Street

Photo 53 of 85 - Western elevation of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, 405 Howe Street

Photo 54 of 85 - St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church Rectory, 1116 Richmond Street

Photo 55 of 85 - 1028 Richmond Street

Photo 56 of 85 - 8 Hanover Square

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
(Additional Documentation)

Name of Property
Glynn, GA

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 57 of 85 - 1200 Dartmouth Street
Photo 58 of 85 - 1215 Dartmouth Street
Photo 59 of 85 - 1102 Dartmouth Street
Photo 60 of 85 - 613 Wolfe Street
Photo 61 of 85 - 620 Albany Street
Photo 62 of 85 - 1305 Dartmouth Street
Photo 63 of 85 - 1307 1st Avenue
Photo 64 of 85 - 805 1st Avenue
Photo 65 of 85 - Glynnvilla Apartments, 1200 Albany Street
Photo 66 of 85 - 1122 Ellis Street
Photo 67 of 85 - 8 Halifax Square
Photo 68 of 85 - 822 Union Street
Photo 69 of 85 - 900 Union Street
Photo 70 of 85 - 1000 Union Street
Photo 71 of 85 - 1024 Union Street
Photo 72 of 85 - St. Francis Xavier Catholic School, 1121 Union Street
Photo 73 of 85 - 1215 Union Street
Photo 74 of 85 - 1015 Union Street
Photo 75 of 85 - 927 Union Street
Photo 76 of 85 - 811 Union Street
Photo 77 of 85 - 712 Union Street
Photo 78 of 85 - 607 Union Street
Photo 79 of 85 - 628 Union Street
Photo 80 of 85 - 801 Union Street

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Brunswick Old Town Historic District
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Name of Property
Glynn, GA

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 81 of 85 - 729 Union Street

Photo 82 of 85 - 1205 Union Street

Photo 83 of 85 - 708 Albany Street

Photo 84 of 85 - Hopkins Homes Annex at 3730 Hopkins Homes Annex

Photo 85 of 85 - Hopkins Homes at 15 Hopkins Homes

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Old Town Brunswick

AND/OR COMMON Brunswick Old Town Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Bounded (with minor exceptions, as noted in Section 10) by First Street to the south, Bay and New Bay Streets to the west, H Street to the north, and Cochran Street to the east.

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

VICINITY OF

STATE

Georgia

CODE

13

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st - Bo Ginn

COUNTY

Glynn

CODE

127

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

VICINITY OF

STATE Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Glynn County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

G Street at Union

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

STATE Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Department of Natural Resources Survey by Van Jones Martin

DATE

1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Historic Preservation Section

CITY, TOWN

Atlanta

STATE Georgia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

OLD TOWN BRUNSWICK, BRUNSWICK, GLYNN COUNTY
List of Intrusions (1927-1977) and Their General Location
(These numbers correspond to those on the sketch map.)

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Brunswick Housing Authority | East side of Albany Street between George and Mansfield Streets |
| 2. | Glynnville Apartments | East side of Albany Street between George and Mansfield Streets |
| 3. | Small Store and Coin Laundry | Northeast corner of Albany and Mansfield Streets |
| 4. | Piddlers Antique Shop | West side of Cochran between Gloucester and F Streets |
| 5. | Arrow Cleaners | West side of Cochran between Gloucester and F Streets |
| 6. | Service Station | North side of Gloucester Street between Amherst and Cochran Streets |
| 7. | Service Station | North side of Gloucester Street between Norwich and Egmont Streets |
| 8. | Service Station | South side of Gloucester Street between Wolf and Carpenter Streets |
| 9. | Glynn Academy Science Building | South side of Monck Street between Egmont and Albany Streets |
| 10. | Sidney Lanier School | South side of Mansfield Street between Egmont and Albany Streets |
| 11. | Glynn County Middle School | North side of George Street between Egmont and Albany Streets |
| 12. | Small Store | South side of First Street between Norwich and Wolf Streets |

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CONTINUATION SHEET Intrusions ITEM NUMBER PAGE 2

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 13. | Radio Station | North side of Mansfield Street between Ellis and Egmont Streets |
| 14. | Glynn County Board of Education | West side of Egmont Street between Mansfield and Monck Streets |
| 15. | U. S. Post Office | North side of Gloucester Street between Ellis and Egmont Streets |
| 16. | First Federal Building | North side of Gloucester Street between Ellis and Union Streets |
| 17. | Service Station | Southeast corner of Gloucester and Union Streets |
| 18. | American National Drive-In Bank | Northeast corner of Monck and Union Street |
| 19. | Department of Labor | West side of Union Street between Monck and Mansfield Streets |
| 20. | St. Francis Xavier School | West side of Union Street between Howe and George Streets |
| 21. | Service Station | Southeast corner of Gloucester and Reynolds Streets |
| 22. | Glynn County Health Department | North side of Mansfield Street between Richmond and Reynolds Streets |
| 23. | St. Francis Xavier Church | Northeast corner of New Castle Street at Hanover Square |
| 24. | Glynn County Library | South side of Gloucester Street between New Bay and Grant Streets |
| 25. | Coastal Bank of Georgia | North side of Gloucester Street between New Castle and Richmond Streets |

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CONTINUATION SHEET Intrusions ITEM NUMBER PAGE 3

- | ITEM NUMBER | Intrusions | ITEM NUMBER | PAGE |
|-------------|--|--|------|
| 26. | Coastal Bank of Georgia Drive-In | West side of Reynolds Street between F and Gloucester Streets | 3 |
| 27. | Georgia Power Company | South side of Gloucester Street between Ellis and Egmont Streets | |
| 28. | Penny's | Northwest corner of New Castle and F Street | |
| 29. | Gateway Building
(Old Holiday Inn) | Southwest corner of New Castle and G Street | |
| 30. | Service Station | Southeast corner of New Castle and G Street | |
| 31. | Hayes Building | North side of G Street between New Castle and Reynolds Streets | |
| 32. | Glynn County Detention Center | East side of New Castle Street between G and H Streets | |
| 33. | Brunswick Police Department | South side of Mansfield Street between New Bay and Grant Streets | |
| 34. | East Coast Glass Company | East side of Bay Street between Albermarle and Dartmouth Streets | |
| 35. | Texaco, Inc. (plant) | West side of Bay Street between London and George Streets | |
| 36. | Gulf Oil Company | West side of Bay Street between London and George Streets | |
| 37. | Atlas Signs | East side of Oglethorpe Street between First and Dartmouth Streets | |
| 38. | Glynn County Veterinary Hospital, Inc. | West side of Grant Street between Howe and Mansfield Streets | |

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"The City of Brunswick was laid out in 1771. It consisted of a rectangular tract of land, 383½ acres, bounded on the North by F Street, on the East by Cochran Avenue, on the South by First Avenue, and on the West by the Brunswick River. Petitioners for lots bound themselves to build 'a good and sufficient dwelling house not less than 30 foot in length and 18 foot wide with a good brick chimney thereto'; otherwise the property would 'revert to his majesty, his heirs and successors."

This original plan of Brunswick became known as "Old Town". Added to this acreage by 1837 was additional land known as "New Town" which contained a large open park, now the site of the Glynn County Courthouse. At F Street, Reynolds became "B" Street, Union Street became "C" Street, Ellis Street became "D" Street and Norwich Street became "E" Street and so on on the early maps. Magnolia Park, then the city cow pasture, interrupted Union Street at "G" Street. The lands beyond Wolf Street were reserved for the town common, preserved for the use and benefit of the citizens of the City of Brunswick. These lands were leased to various citizens for agricultural purposes.

The Old Town Brunswick Historic District boundaries correspond in general to the old plan boundaries and extend northward to H Street to include Magnolia Park, the courthouse, and some residences of New Town. The boundaries of the district are, approximately, First Street on the south, Bay and New Bay Streets on the west, H Street on the north, and Cochran Street on the east, totalling some 12 blocks between First and H Streets and some 12 to 13 blocks between the Bay Streets and Cochran Street.

A portion of this area along Bay Street has already been listed on the National Register as an Archaeological site. Under Urban Renewal in 1974 this three by seven block strip was leveled and is as yet largely undeveloped. It is included here again because of the significance of the Brunswick Plan which remains intact today including the original Colonial street names.

The streets form a regular north-south grid pattern. The plan is remarkably similar to that of Savannah, being divided into wards and squares. Two rows of 5 wards each extend eastward from the Bay. As in the Savannah Plan several streets between wards are divided avenues, specifically Union and Albany Streets.

The early 19th Century appearance of Brunswick is described in Bay Street Urban Renewal Area Archaeological District Nomination. This present nomination will describe the post Civil War building period, a time of significant expansion for the City of Brunswick.

Today, the Old Town Brunswick Historic District is characterized by shaded, tree-lined streets, hexagonal patent paving stones, and picturesque houses situated on spacious landscaped lots.

The residential architecture is primarily of frame construction, one or two stories high, ornamented with porches, brackets, and scroll saw work, much of it manufactured in Brunswick. The styles range from simple cottage tenements (718 Carpenter Street) and shotgun cottages (1210-1214 Reynolds Street, 1400 block Prince Street), to two story frame houses which turn their gable end to the street (1024

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Union Street). The larger houses are frequently in the Queen Anne style (905 Union Street) or stick style (502 London Street) with multiple gables, turrets, and a variety of textures ornamenting the facades. Several of the more substantial houses along Union Street and on the Trust Lots facing the Squares are constructed in brick, some with tile roofs popular in the 1920's (815 Union Street). A few are in the Edwardian style of the World War I years and a few mansard roofs (Hanover Square) are scattered about the District. Revival styles are evident in the church edifices, notably the Gothic of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and the Moorish of the Temple Beth Tefilloh.

Brunswick contains a significant number of small houses which are important as blocks such as those in the 1000 block of Albany Street or the 1100 block of Ellis Street, and the 900 block of Richmond. Brunswick also has a number of corner stores, a rapidly disappearing feature of most towns, which enhance the neighborhood quality of the Historic District. Some are located at the corner of Prince and Cochran and the corner of George and Amherst.

In 1885, Brunswick suffered a devastating fire in its commercial district. This area had also been the frequent victim of flooding; Mansfield Street and H Street were nothing more than tidal inlets. In 1887, New Castle Street from F to George Street and Grant Street from Mansfield to George were raised. New construction flourished at this time as well as an interest in tabby as a fireproof building material. The Sanborn Maps show a prodigious number of structures constructed in tabby at this time. St. Athanasius Church at Albany and Monck Streets is a tabby structure.

The original plan is interrupted by two housing projects, which, while giving no sense of neighborhood, generally follow the old street patterns, and by the academy site. The riverfront buildings were lost under Urban Renewal, but by and large the character of old Town Brunswick has been retained. Commercial activities are generally confined to Gloucester and New Castle Streets. The old residential streets are lined with quaint gingerbread houses, many of which are in the process of being restored. There is an active interest in preservation in Brunswick.

Only one of the squares remains unaltered; but, of the remainder, all but Hillsboro and Wright could be reclaimed as a step to strengthen the Historic District.

Elaborate carving and millwork, stained glass, novel scroll saw work add interest and variety to a district that speaks to the tremendous growth of Brunswick during the lumber years. With Brunswick still a major port city expanding miles beyond the Old Town area, the Old Town Historic District becomes a critical focal point for conservation as a neighborhood where all residents can live and work without displacement. It should and can be restored to its former magnificence.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Preservation
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1771, late 19th C.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Town Brunswick Historic District is significant in that it retains its original town plan as well as an outstanding collection of late 19th century residential and public structures. The laying out of the plan was reportedly superintended by Governor Wright who was still in residence in Savannah in 1771. It is remarkably similar to the Savannah plan, being laid out in Wards with house and trust lots surrounding central squares in each ward. The larger squares were named Hillsborough, Wright, Halifax, Queen, Hanover, and King. Hanover is the only square to remain unaltered today, although several others, bisected by streets at various times, could be reclaimed as their sections are free from development. Only Hillsborough has been completely lost.

The plan deviates slightly from the Savannah plan in that there are 8 smaller parks laid out between Carpenter and Egmont Streets, Richmond and Grant Streets on the northern and southern ends of the District. These exist today as open spaces.

Brunswick and Savannah were and still are the two major deep water ports on the coast of Georgia. In the 1870's the town was stacked with lumber and skids (the timber framework used as a track for sliding the heavy lumber) and trains ran down both Cochran and Bay announcing a new prosperous merchantile era for the city. Brunswick was awakening from her slumbers that had extended through the years preceding and following the Civil War. With the development of a South Atlantic Coast Railroad system extending from the deep water ports to the inland, Brunswick was to grow and prosper. With this growth was also the promotion of Brunswick and the Golden Isles as a "charming Winter resort," which attracted Northern interest in this marshy southern port.

Brunswick boasted a population of 5,000 in 1885, but her buildings were mostly frame, seldom grander than mere shanties. Mansfield street was a tidal ditch, but that year marked the beginning of a great building boom. Newcastle street had been burned in a fire and merchants were rapidly proceeding to construct new durable brick and tabby buildings. The population doubled in three years to 10,000 in 1888. Building and Loan Associations like the Mechanics Building and Loan Association enabled residents to push forward new structures and promoters boasted "massive brick buildings, balmy pines, fragrant magnolias, commodious streetcars, and unrivalled boulevards."

Public improvements such as efforts to pave the streets and sidewalks, the introduction of the street railroad, and the establishment of the Brunswick Gas and Electric Company in the 1880's, and the lighting of the streets with gas, accelerated the development of Brunswick. The building boom after the fire and the advertising of the salubrious climate attracted the interest of out-of-town architects

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and builders. James R. Ryan, one such man attracted by the building opportunity and climate, stayed to construct many of the early commercial buildings such as the Crovati Wright and Burchardt buildings erected following the fire in 1885. Vestiges of this commercial rejuvenation still exist on New Castle Street in buildings like the Elliot Building. Many of the two and three story brick and tabby commercial buildings are ornamented with cast iron cornices and window lintels (1300 and 1400 blocks of New Cast

The 1892 City Directory lists 15 contractors and builders and 83 carpenters. Outstanding architects erected outstanding buildings. A. S. Eichberg was born in New York City in 1859, the son of a plumber and gas fitter. His family moved to Atlanta in the 1860's. Eichberg studied to be an architect and formed a firm with Calvin Fay, who had come to Savannah to superintend the building of St. John's Episcopal Church for Ohio architect Calvin Otis. Eichberg worked in Atlanta and soon opened an office in Savannah. His residential work in the Queen Anne style in Savannah is outstanding, reaching its peak perhaps in the Wood house on Whitaker Street and in 118 West Hall Street.

A. S. Eichberg was already a known figure in Brunswick in 1889 when he maintained a year both a Savannah and a Brunswick architectural office. His Brunswick office was located on New Castle Street. As in Savannah, his work in Brunswick was principally in the Queen Anne style. One of his most notable works in Brunswick is the Old City Hall, located in a corner of Queen Square. Designed in 1889, the Old City Hall stands two stories high with a high attic. The ground story is faced with rough cut granite stone. An octagonal three story tower stands to the right of the arched stone entrance with a round tower on the left. The structure is richly ornamented with terracotta and stone decorations. Eichberg's building for the Glynn Academy was noted at the time for its fireproof divisions (the school is built in three sections) and for its lighting arrangements in which each classroom is well-lighted from two sides. The newspapers, at the time of the publication of the school plans, announced that Eichberg was an architect "whose skill is recognized in this City." No doubt it will be discovered that many of the fine Queen Anne style residences of Brunswick are from his pen.

Another notable architect working in Brunswick in the late nineteenth century was A. Wood. He was practicing in New York in the 1870's and seems first to appear in the Savannah area in 1884, when he submitted plans for a hotel to be built where the present DeSoto Hotel now stands. It appears that Mr. Wood took advantage of the expanding railroad systems of men like Plant, by developing resort hotels along their routes. He was responsible for the Piney Woods Hotel and the Mitchell House in Thomasville, Georgia. His work in Savannah was significant and included the old Guard's Armory, destroyed by fire shortly after it was built, and a four story, iron front retail building for A. R. Altmeyer, similar in plan to Lord and Taylor's in New York City. Unfortunately, this too was destroyed by fire in the 1950's.

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In Brunswick, Mr. Wood is attributed with designing the Mahoney House and the Oglethorpe Hotel, two of the most significant structures to be built in the Brunswick District. The Mahoney House still stands in excellent condition with elaborate plaster medallions and sawn woodwork; however, the Oglethorpe Hotel has been demolished. Wood was still practicing as late as 1894 in New York City.

With all the construction activity, it naturally followed that local manufacturing firms would be developed, like that of Moore and Valentino. From their planing mill and shops on New Castle Street, they manufactured mouldings and newell posts, brackets, sashes and windows that adorn the houses of Brunswick. In 1888, they announced that they would be available as contractors and builders as well. In 1890, similar establishments included A. Hughes, Boone and Company, who also manufactured sashes, doors and blinds locally.

In 1908, incandescent lights eclipsed the old gas lights; and the City Council was wrestling with laying out a consistent course for automobile traffic along Union Street. The sidewalks were being paved in hexagonal patent stone tiles, and the street railroad were carrying people to new neighborhoods north of Magnolia Park to live.

Today, the Old Town Historic District is a multi-purpose District where residential, commercial and professional activities are carried on along broad oak-lined avenues. The inhabitant is never far from a green park which, as in Savannah, slows traffic down to an acceptable pace. As in Savannah, so too is Brunswick a walking city. There is a broad mix of people living in the Historic District. Whether in magnificent Victorian gingerbread mansions or simple shotgun cottages, these residents of all income levels are within walking distance of jobs and services. Also as in Savannah, aesthetic and open space are available to all residents.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Mrs. Albrecht Reu, Mrs. Nathan Atkinson Brown, editors, The Streets and Squares of Old Brunswick, 1975, Brunswick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
 Sanborn Maps of Brunswick, 1885, 1889, 1893, 1908, 1913, University of Georgia Science Library
 Minutes of City Council, various years from 1856 on. Brunswick City Hall
 City Ordinance Books, Brunswick City Hall

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 399 acres

UTM REFERENCES Quadrangle Name: Brunswick East Scale: 1:24000

A	1,7	4,5,2	4,3,0	3,4	4,6	4,6,0	B	1,7	4,5,3	3,1,0	3,4	4,6	7,3,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,7	4,5,3	9,0,0	3,4	4,4	8,0,0	D	1,7	4,5,3	0,2,0	3,4	4,4	5,4,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Brunswick Old Town Historic District is bounded by the north side of First Street on the south, the east side of Bay and New Bay Streets on the west, the south side of H Street on the north, and the west side of Cochran Street to the east; except that the district also includes the property and grounds of the Old Brunswick Hospital (now the Coastal Georgia Area Action Authority building) at 523 Norwich Street and that of the houses at 527 and 528 Union Street, 508 First Street, and 520 New Castle Street, adjacent to the aforementioned south boundary, and the property and grounds of the (cor

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Beth Lattimore Reiter, Historic Preservation Planner; Richard Cloues, Architectural Historian, Historic Preservation Section

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Historic Preservation Section	August 25, 1978
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
270 Washington Street, S. W.	404/656-2840
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Atlanta	Georgia 30334

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Elizabeth A. Lyon

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

Elizabeth A. Lyon

DATE 8/28/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Major Bibliographical References:

Newspapers on Microfilm, Brunswick Public Library, Brunswick Junior College Library
Brunswick City Directories, Brunswick Public Library

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Second Advent Christian Church on the north side of H Street between Union and Ellis
Streets, adjacent to the aforementioned north boundary; as shown on the accompanying
maps.

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OLD TOWN BRUNSWICK, BRUNSWICK, GLYNN COUNTY
List Of Historically Significant Structures
(Locations keyed to the attached sketch map.)

<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
1. 501 G Street	Post 1898	
2. 503 G Street	Post 1898	
3. 704 G Street		
4. 706 G Street	1887-1898	
5. 708-710 G Street		
6. 800 G Street		
7. 802 G Street		
8. 803 G Street	Pre 1889	
9. 804 G Street	1889-1898	
10. 806 G Street	1889-1898	
11. 808 G Street	Pre 1889	
12. 809 G Street	Pre 1889	
13. 901 G Street		
14. 902 G Street		
15. 904 G Street		
16. 1010 G Street		
17. 1100 G Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
18. 1102 G Street		
19. 1104 G Street		
20. 1301 G Street		
21. Glynn County Courthouse (In square bounded by Reynolds, Ellis, G and H Streets)	1907	C.A. Gifford, E. S. Betts
22. 409 F Street		
23. 707-709 F Street		
24. 711 F Street		
25. 1203 F Street		
26. City Hall (Gloucester Street between Reynolds and Union Streets)	1902	
27. St. Mark's Church (Gloucester Street between Norwich and Egmont Streets)	1890	
28. Miller Funeral Home (Gloucester Street between Wolf and Carpenter Streets)	c. 1900	
29. 604 Monck		
30. 608 Monck	Pre 1885	
31. 803 Monck		
32. 804 Monck		
33. 805 Monck		
34. 808 Monck	1885	

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
35. 809 Monck	1882	
36. 903 Monck		
37. Temple Beth Teffiloh (southeast corner of Egmont and Monck Streets)		
38. First United Methodist Church (Monck Street between Norwich and Carpenter Streets)	1905	
39. 1105 Monck		
40. 1107 Monck		
41. 1109-1111 Monck		
42. St. Athanasius Church (southwest corner of Albany and Monck Streets)		
43. 600 Mansfield	Post 1908	
44. 603 Mansfield	Pre 1893	
45. 604-608 Mansfield		
46. 1309 Mansfield		
47. 1409 Mansfield		
48. Glynn Academy Annex (Mansfield Street between Egmont and Albany Streets)	1889	A.S. Eichberg
49. Glynn Academy Building (Mansfield Street between Egmont and Albany Streets)	1905	

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
50. Glynn Academy Building, #2 (Mansfield Street between Egmont and Albany Streets)	1922	
51. 505 Howe Street		
52. 707 Howe Street		
53. 708 Howe Street	Pre 1893	
54. 709 Howe Street		
55. 803 Howe Street		
56. 805 Howe Street		
57. 807 Howe Street		
58. 809 Howe Street		
59. 206 George		
60. 503 George	Pre 1885	
61. 509 George	1898-1908	
62. 603 George		
63. 710 George		
64. 804 George		
65. 805 George		
66. 1202 George		
67. 1210 George		
68. 1302 George		
69. 1306 George		

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70. 1308 George

71. Store
(southeast corner of Amherst and
George Streets)

72. 502 London Street

73. 503 London Street

74. 509 London Street

75. 706-708 London Street

76. 802 London Street

Pre 1908

77. 803-801 London Street

78. 1102 London Street

Pre 1908

79. 1203-1205 London Street

80. 1208 London Street

81. 1307 London Street

82. 1309 London Street

83. 1311 London Street

84. 1400 London Street

85. 1401 London Street

86. 501 Prince Street

87. 507 Prince Street

88. 509 Prince Street

89. 600 Prince Street

Post 1908

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
90. 601 Prince Street	Pre 1908	
91. 711 Prince Street		
92. 1102 Prince Street	Post 1908	
93. 1110 Prince Street	Pre 1908	
94. 1111 Prince Street	Pre 1908	
95. 1200 Prince Street		
96. 1203 Prince Street	c. 1899	
97. 1207 Prince Street		
98. 1209 Prince Street		
99. 1303 Prince Street	1880's	
100. - 105. 1400 Block Prince Street (south side)		
106. Northwest Corner of Prince and Cochran		
107. 508 Albermarle Street		
108. 509 Albermarle Street		
109. 601 Albermarle Street		
110. 1103 Albermarle Street		
111. 1203 Albermarle Street	1908	
112. 205 Dartmouth Street		
113. 500 Dartmouth Street	1908	
114. 502 Dartmouth Street	1908	

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
115. 504 Dartmouth Street	1908	
116. 506 Dartmouth Street	1908	
117. 601 Dartmouth Street		
118. 602 Dartmouth Street		
119. 706 Dartmouth Street		
120. 707 Dartmouth Street		
121. 708 Dartmouth Street		
122. 807 Dartmouth Street	Pre 1908	
123. 903 Dartmouth Street		
124. 1002 Dartmouth Street		
125. 1004 Dartmouth Street		
126. 1300 Dartmouth Street		
127. 1301 Dartmouth Street		
128. 501 First Avenue		
129. 507-509 First Avenue		
130. 508 First Avenue		
131. 511 First Avenue		
132. 1107 First Avenue		
133. Old Brunswick Hospital 523 Norwich Street (west side of Norwich Street between First and Second Streets)		
134. 1612 Amherst Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
135. 1525-1527 Amherst Street		
136. First African Baptist Church (1400 block of Amherst Street, east side)		
137. 1417 Amherst Street		
138. 1325 Amherst Street		
139. 1321 Amherst Street		
140. 1319 Amherst Street		
141. 1317 Amherst Street		
142. 1309 Amherst Street		
143. 1307 Amherst Street		
144. 720 Amherst Street		
145. 700 Amherst Street		
146. 1701 Wolf		
147. 1626 Wolf		
148. 913 Wolf		
149. 719 Wolf		
150. 601 Wolf		
151. 1022 Carpenter Street		
152. 1018 Carpenter Street		
153. 1016 Carpenter Street		
154. 1012 Carpenter Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
155. 1010 Carpenter Street		
156. 1008 Carpenter Street		
157. 920 Carpenter Street		
158. 918 Carpenter Street		
159. 912 Carpenter Street		
160. 908 Carpenter Street		
161. 900 Carpenter Street	c. 1887	
162. 814 Carpenter Street		
163. 722 Carpenter Street		
164. 718 Carpenter Street		
165. 710 Carpenter Street		
166. 708 Carpenter Street		
167. 1611 Norwich Street		
168. 1610 Norwich Street		
169. 1608 Norwich Street		
170. 1527 Norwich Street		
171. 629 Norwich Street		
172. Facing the Park, 600 block Norwich Street (east side)		
173. 1500 Albany Street		
174. 1422 Albany Street		
175. 1418 Albany Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
176. 1416 Albany Street		
177. 1412 Albany Street		
178. 1408 Albany Street		
179. 1017 Albany Street	Pre 1908	
180. 1013-1015 Albany Street	Pre 1908	
181. 1008 Albany Street		
182. 1007 Albany Street		
183. 1006 Albany Street		
184. 1005 Albany Street		
185. 1003 Albany Street		
186. 1001 Ablany Street		
187. 828 Albany Street		
188. 825 Albany Street		
189. 815 Albany Street		
190. 812 Albany Street	Pre 1908	
191. 707-709 Albany Street		
192. 1527 Egmont Street		
193. 1525 Egmont Street		
194. 1417 Egmont Street		
195. 1123 Egmont Street		
196. 1121 Egmont Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
197. 1117 Egmont Street		
198. 1103 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
199. 1027 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
200. 1021 Egmont Street		
201. 1017 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
202. 1009 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
203. 1001 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
204. 929 Egmont Street	Post 1908	
205. 919 Egmont Street		
206. 915 Egmont Street		
207. 913 Egmont Street		
208. 825 Egmont Street	Pre 1908	
209. 817 Egmont Street		
210. 729 Egmont Street		
211. 727 Egmont Street		
212. 723 Egmont Street		
213. 171 Egmont Street		
214. 713 Egmont Street		
215. 1716 Ellis Street		
216. 1712 Ellis Street		
217. 1706 Ellis Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
218. 1118 Ellis Street	Pre 1908	
219. 1120 Ellis Street	Pre 1980	
220. 1122 Ellis Street	Pre 1908	
221. 1628 Union Street		
222. 1624 Union Street		
223. 1618-20 Union Street		
224. 1616 Union Street		
225. 1617 Union Street		
226. 1610 Union Street		
227. 1327 Union Street	c. 1907	
228. 1315 Union Street		
229. 1322 Union Street		
230. 1303 Union Street	Pre 1885	
231. 1229 Union Street		
232. 1216 Union Street		
233. 1212 Union Street		
234. 1217 Union Street		
235. 1215 Union Street		
236. 1208 Union Street		
237. 1205 Union Street		
238. 1201 Union Street	1900-1915	

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
239. 1200 Union Street		
240. 1128 Union Street	1893-1898	
241. 1127 Union Street		
242. 1120 Union Street	Post 1908	
243. 1114 Union Street		
244. 1112 Union Street	Pre 1893	
245. 1108 Union Street	1898-1908	
246. 1100 Union Street	Post 1908	
247. 1024 Union Street		
248. 1028 Union Street	Pre 1893	
249. 1027 Union Street		
250. 1014 Union Street	Pre 1898	
251. 1013 Union Street	1898-1908	
252. 1010 Union Street	1898-1908	
253. 1008 Union Street	1898-1908	
254. 1000 Union Street	1898-1908	
255. 928 Union Street	Pre 1898	
256. 927 Union Street		
257. 924 Union Street	Pre 1898	
258. 922 Union Street	Pre 1898	
259. 923 Union Street		

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260. 908-910 Union Street	Pre 1908	
261. 905 Union Street.		
262. 915 Union Street		
263. 911 Union Street		
264. 826 Union Street	Post 1908	
265. 827 Union Street	Pre 1908	
266. 821 Union Street		
267. 815 Union Street		
268. 811 Union Street	1872	
269. 801 Union Street	1917	
270. 818 Union Street		
271. 729 Union Street	Pre 1908	
272. 728 Union Street		
273. 720 Union Street	Pre 1908	
274. 716 Union Street	1884	
275. 721 Union Street	Pre 1908	
276. 711 Union Street		
277. 708 Union Street	Pre 1908	
278. 706 Union Street	Pre 1908	
279. 705 Union Street	Pre 1908	
280. 704 Union Street	Post 1908	

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
281. 703 Union Street	Pre 1908	
282. 628 Union Street		
283. 624 Union Street		
284. 615 Union Street		
285. 613 Union Street		
286. 608 Union Street		
287. 601 Union Street	Pre 1908	
288. 527 Union Street		
289. 528 Union Street		
290. 1715 Reynolds Street	Pre 1898	
291. 1711 Reynolds Street	Pre 1898	
292. Trendition House (1700 block of Reynolds Street, west side)	1891	
293. 1623 Reynolds Street		
294. 1621 Reynolds Street		
295. 1611 Reynolds Street		
296. 1609 Reynolds Street		
297. 1606 Reynolds Street		
298. 1529 Reynolds Street		
299. 1210-14 Reynolds Street		
300. 1202 Reynolds Street		

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
301. 1112 Richmond Street	Pre 1885	
302. 1108 Richmond Street	c. 1890	
303. 1018 Richmond Street	Pre 1885	
304. 1014 Richmond Street	Pre 1898	
305. 1012 Richmond Street	Post 1908	
306. 922 Richmond Street		
307. 914 Richmond Street		
308. 910 Richmond Street		
309. 908 Richmond Street		
310. 810 Richmond Street		
311. 808 Richmond Street		
312. 722 Richmond Street		
313. 720 Richmond Street		
314. 708 Richmond Street		
315. 1426 New Castle Street		
316. 1420 New Castle Street		
317. 1423 New Castle Street	1892	
318. 1419 New Castle Street		
319. 1401 New Castle Street		
320. Old City Hall (north end of block bounded by Mansfield, New Castle, Howe and Grant Streets)	1889	A.S. Eichberg

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<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
321. 1330 New Castle Street		
322. 1327-31 New Castle Street	1885	
323. 1312-1320 New Castle Street	1890	
324. 1311-13 New Castle Street		
325. 913 New Castle Street		
326. 701 New Castle Street		
327. 520 New Castle Street		
328. 1525 Grant Street		
329. 1117 Grant Street	Post 1908	
330. 1113 Grant Street	Post 1908	
331. 1021 Grant Street	Pre 1898	
332. 1015 Grant Street	Pre 1898	
333. 1011 Grant Street	Pre 1898	
334. 779 Grant Street		
335. 725 Grant Street		
336. 721 Grant Street		
337. 1002 Oglethorpe Street		
338. 725 Oglethorpe Street		
339. 729 Oglethorpe Street		
340. Second Advent Christian Church (H Street, north side, between Union and Ellis Streets)	c. 1903	

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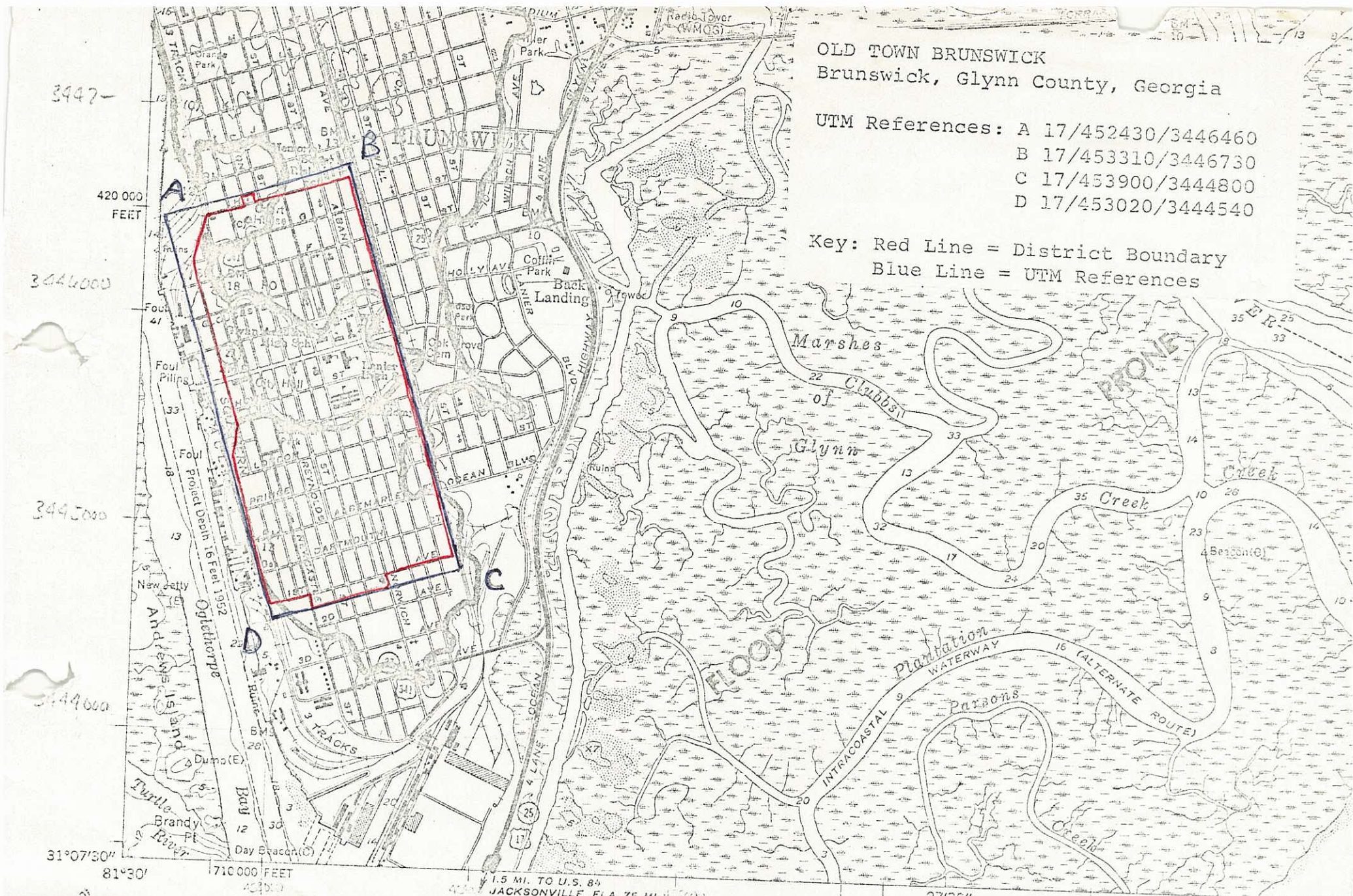
18

<u>ADDRESS/LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE BUILT</u>	<u>ARCHITECT</u>
341. Halifax Square (south, bounded by Egmont and Norwich Streets)	Pre 1908	
342. 9 Halifax Square	Pre 1908	
343. 8 Halifax Square	Pre 1908	
344. 3 Halifax Square	Pre 1908	
345. 2 Wright Square	Pre 1908	
346. Northeast corner of Egmont and London (no street address available)		

OLD TOWN BRUNSWICK
Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia

UTM References: A 17/452430/3446460
B 17/453310/3446730
C 17/453900/3444800
D 17/453020/3444540

Key: Red Line = District Boundary
Blue Line = UTM References



3447-

3444000

3445000

3446000

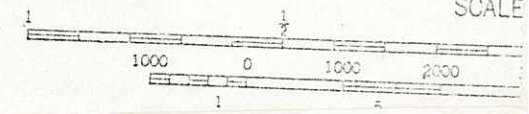
31°07'30"
81°30'

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 75 MI.

27'30"

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SCALE






The purpose of the flood-prone area maps is to show to administrators, planners, and engineers concerned with future land developments those areas that are subject to flooding. The U.S. Geological Survey was requested by the 89th Congress to prepare these maps as expressed in House Document 485. The flood-prone areas have been delineated by the Geological Survey on the basis of readily available information.

Flood-prone area maps were delineated for those areas that meet the following criteria:
(1) Urban areas where the upstream drainage area exceeds 25 square miles,
(2) Rural areas where the upstream drainage area exceeds 25 square miles.

REVISED 1:62,500

Brunswick Old Town Historic District
 (Additional Documentation)
 Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia
 National Register Map

National Register boundary: 
 Contributing property: Unmarked
 Noncontributing property: X 
 Photograph/direction of view: 

Scale: 7/8" = 200'
 Map created by Glynn County Geographic

