

Brunswick's streets and squares were laid out on Oglethorpe's Savannah Plan in 1771. George Washington proclaimed Brunswick as one of the five original ports of entry for the Colonies in 1789. Today, Brunswick is nurtured by an ongoing revitalization and restoration program for Georgia's second largest concentration of historic structures.

Visit our bustling waterfront, home to The Liberty Ship Memorial Plaza, shrimp boats, cruise ships, a marina, and vessels from around the world!

Enjoy the charms of Old Town Brunswick, with its Victorian commercial buildings, grand residential homes, historic banquet and reception facilities, and delightful bed & breakfast inns. Explore streets of quaint shops, restaurants, art galleries and antique dealers. In an atmosphere that's warm and welcoming for residents and visitors alike!

Among its numerous assets, Brunswick is the second largest concentration of documented historic structures in Georgia. The nearby islands of St. Simons and Jekyll lure visitors with the promise of beaches, resorts, and historic sites Brunswick has long been known as the "Gateway to the Golden Isles". Our marshes along the east coast offer stunning views and are unique and beautiful in many ways."

1. Old City Hall 1229 Newcastle Street, ca. 1889. Designed by architect Albert Eichberg, Old City Hall is an example of Richardsonian Romanesque with Queen Anne affinities. Note the elaborate terra-cotta, including gargoyles and angels, and the abundance of detail massed upon detail. Built at a cost of \$33,000, the building underwent a restoration in 2002 at a cost of \$2.5 million. The building houses Municipal Court, Police administration offices and the Downtown Development Authority/Main Street offices.

2. Queen's Square, Newcastle & Mansfield Streets. This square is one of the original town squares laid out

in 1771. It is home to the Oglethorpe Memorial, Downing Memorial, Liberty tree and Sesquicentennial tree. The Liberty tree was planted in 1906 by the DAR with soil from the 45 states and 4 territories. The Sesquicentennial tree was planted in 2006 with soil from cities named Brunswick in 5 states.

3. Jekyll Square and Machen Square, Newcastle Street.

Situated amid the 1300 and 1400 blocks of Newcastle Street, these small parks offer the passerby an opportunity to rest, relax and enjoy the beauty of our natural surroundings. Signature Squares, in cooperation with the City of Brunswick, has completed renovations on Jekyll Square, and will be starting in Machen Square soon. Jekyll Square West features part of the original fountain from Hanover Square, two blocks South of downtown. These squares are part of the original 1771 plan for the City of Brunswick

4. Three Rivers Regional Library, 208 Gloucester St. The library provides a full range of programs, readings, local authors, foreign films, and historic records for the

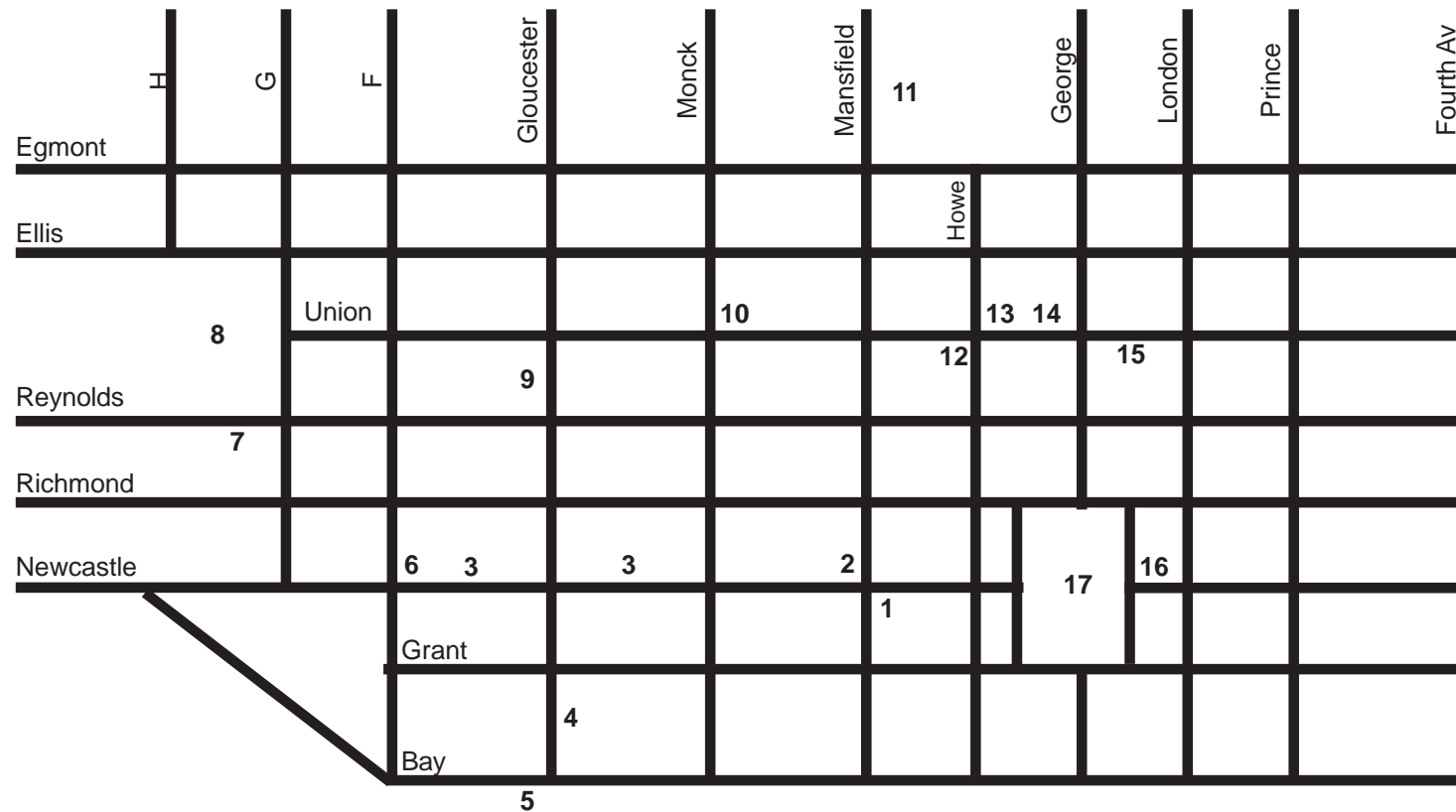
city and region. Be sure to ask about the "Vanishing Georgia" collection of the University of Georgia.

5. Liberty Ship Memorial at Mary Ross Waterfront Park, Corner of Gloucester & Bay Streets.

At the entrance to the park is a scale model of the Liberty Ships constructed in the city during World War II. The park features a seasonal farmers market and open stage for community events. It overlooks the picturesque shrimp docks and Andrew's Island.

6. The Ritz Theatre, 1530 Newcastle Street, ca.1899

The theatre was built in 1899 as the grand Opera House. It was converted into a movie theatre, refaced with Carrera glass and renamed the Ritz Theater in the 1930's. The Ritz served the area with both first-run movies and live performances. In the 1980's after a roof collapse, it was rescued by the City into a performing arts theatre. The Ritz has again become a cultural center and a focal point of continuing downtown restoration. The lobby hosts a rotating gallery for local, regional and national artists.



7. Mahoney-McGarvey "Trendition" House 1705 Reynolds Street, ca 1891

Considered the finest example of Carpenter Gothic architecture in Georgia today, this house was constructed in 1891 from plans drawn by J.A. Wood. Mr. Wood was an architect for the Plant Railroad System and, along with Stanford White, designed the Oglethorpe Hotel and the Tampa Bay Hotel.

8. Glynn County Courthouse, Union & G Street ca. 1907

The courthouse was built in 1907 on the town's common pasture, Magnolia Square. It is considered one of the most beautiful courthouses in the state. The grounds feature colorful azaleas, Tung Trees and Chinese Pistachios among the live oak trees. It is a favorite site for weddings and receptions.

9. Customs House, 601 Gloucester Street, ca. 1901.

This Georgian Revival structure, was built by the Post Office department to house the Brunswick Post Office and Customs House. The building was transferred to the City and remodeled in 1964 to be the "new" City Hall. The roof of the portico is a Guastovino tile ceiling system. If you view the building near sunset, you will see a uniform pattern of glazed bricks sparkling against the unglazed bricks. SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax) money was used to renovate the building in 2004.

10. Lissner House, 1319 Union Street ca. 1907

Built by J.J. Lissner, the house exhibits strong Prairie influences including a massive porch, use of natural materials like the roof tiles manufactured in Ludowici, GA. The home is owned by the Georgia Department of Labor, and has been "gifted" to the city.

11. Glynn Academy, Mansfield between Egmont and Albany, ca 1788

In 1840 the second Glynn Academy building was constructed and used until 1915, when it was moved to Sterling. That building will be coming back to the Glynn Academy campus in 2007. In 1923 construction was completed on the "new" Glynn Academy complex, including the Memorial Auditorium, designed by architect Handrik Wallen and patterned after the Louvain

Library in Belgium. The different buildings on campus represent a history of architectural design, from the Georgian style (Sidney Lanier, ca. 1930's) to the Classical Revival (Prep School, ca. 1909) to the Richardsonian Romanesque (Annex Building, ca. 1889, Albert Eichberg, architect of Old City Hall).

12. McKinnon houses, 1201-03 Union Street, ca 1910
Built by L.T. McKinnon, these Queen Anne homes have an unusual gambrel roofline. In the front elevation, both houses have retained original design characteristics and remain true twins. Magnolia and poplar were widely used in the construction.

13. Tupper house, 1128 Union Street, ca. 1895
Built by Captain William M. Tupper, this Queen Anne home exhibits unusual brackets flanking the upper level of the deep two story bay. Of the seven fireplaces, six use a common chimney draft. Unusually well preserved interior woodwork features massive pine paneling and delicate spindle work. After the house was completed, Captain Tupper decided the rooms were too small and built another house directly across the street.

14. Murray House, 1112 Union Street, ca. 1896
Built by J. Murray between 1896-1900, this symmetrical "T" house with applied porch is a typical tidewater house. The "T" house is one of the most basic American building forms, consisting of 4 "pens" (single building unit) with two on top and two on bottom. In the South, fireplaces were built on the ends of the buildings, to keep most of the heat outside, while in the North, fireplaces were built in the center of the house. This home exhibits a nice two-storey porch.

15. Aiken House, 1015 Union Street, ca. 1908
Frank D. Aiken, a Brunswick banker who was also in the lumber and cross tie business, built this home. It remained in the family until 1945. Though at first glance this home might seem to have Spanish influences, it actually draws more from the Prairie style, popular at the turn of the century. Of special note are the chimney medallion, window surrounds and the frieze over the front door.

16. Burroughs-Hazlegurst House, 8 Hanover Square, ca. 1870's
Dr. Burroughs designed and built this home in 1886. The

house is an excellent example of Second Empire. Considered a very functional style, the mansard roof allowed for a roomy, full third story. President Grant favored this style, and many public buildings of this style were built during his term.

17. Hanover Square ca. 1771
Originally laid out in 1771 by George McIntosh at the request of the Royal Governor of Georgia, the city plan of Brunswick was an evolution of General James Oglethorpe's famous "Savannah Plan". The first actively used of the six major squares of Brunswick is Hanover Square. The Square has long been a focal point for the social and communal life of the city. As the city grew and contracted from 1771 to 1825, Hanover Square was little more than a designation on the city map. In 1796 the county seat was moved from Ft. Frederica to Brunswick. Elections were held at Hog Crawl Creek off Hwy 17. Urbanus Dart and William Davis petitioned the state in 1825 to reconstruct the city. Thus, a lottery was held in Savannah to raise money. In 1825 a county courthouse, jail, and Masonic Temple were constructed as one building in the center of the Square. Over the next 30 years, the building fell into disrepair as the city was abandoned. As the city gained its third and final charter in 1856, Hanover Square became once again the main public square and gathering place for city residents

From 1952 to present day, the continued preservation efforts of previous citizen groups and individuals have saved Hanover Square from oblivion. In 2004, Signatures Squares of Brunswick was incorporated to actively restore Hanover Square to prominence and restore all the original squares of Brunswick to their rightful place in the city's social and community life.

Architectural Styles and Forms in Brunswick

During reconstruction and the boom years of the late 19th century, builders came from the Northeast to take advantage of the building frenzy in Brunswick. Since most houses were built without the services of an architect, the builders built what they knew. You will notice styles from New England that don't exist anywhere else in the state. The most noticeable periods in Brunswick are:

Victorian Era

The decades from 1860-1910 are called the Victorian Era in American architecture. During these years, industrialization allowed mass production of economical and more complex architectural details. This permitted buildings to be built with elaborate detailing. Styles in this group include: *Second Empire, Stick and Queen Anne*. Queen Anne is most easily subdivided into Richardsonian Romanesque and Folk Victorian.

Anglo-American and English Period Styles

Colonial Revival from 1880 to 1955 and continuing into the present, notably the Georgian and Adam styles. *Tudor* 1890-1940, readily distinguished by its steeply pitched roof and decorative half-timbering.

Mediterranean Period Styles:

Italian Renaissance Built from 1890-1935, these homes feature a low pitched hipped roof, typically covered in ceramic tiles.

Modern Styles:

Prairie One of a very few American styles, the Prairie house was most widely built during the period from 1900 to 1920. The style is characterized by strong horizontal elements.
Craftsman The Craftsman house, considered by some to be "the ultimate bungalow" was originated by the Greene brothers of Pasadena and drew its inspiration from the Arts and crafts Movement. Constructed from 1905 to 1930, the Craftsman features a low pitched gabled roof with a wide, open overhang.

A Walking Tour of Historic Old Town Brunswick, GA

"Gateway to the Golden Isles"



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