

141

FEB - 1

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sol Loeb Building/Garrett-Joy Building
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 900 Front Ave and 901 Broadway
city, town Columbus (N/A) **vicinity of**
county Muscogee **code** GA 215
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31902

(N/A) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	2	0
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	2	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Luce
Signature of certifying official

1-24-05
Date

for W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 3/15/05

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

NONE

Materials:

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK
roof	ASPHALT SHINGLES
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

This nomination consists of two adjacent commercial buildings located on the south end of the block bordered by Front Avenue, 9th Street, and Broadway, in downtown Columbus, Georgia. (Photos 1 and 2.)

The Garrett-Joy Building, 901 Broadway, was constructed in 1883 by Joseph S. Garrett, and is located on the northwest corner of 9th Street and Broadway in downtown Columbus, Georgia. (Photo 1.) The building measures 50 feet by 130 feet and is two-story, with brick exterior walls, a full basement and a parapet roof. During the mid-twentieth century, the entire building was covered with stucco. An attempt to remove the stucco was made in the early 1990s by a previous owner. An upper and lower band of stucco remains, in addition to the entire west elevation. (Photo 14.) The main entrance faces Broadway. It is a large center archway flanked by a pair of smaller arched windows. (Photo 16.)

The windows are the main exterior detail of the building. Over each window is decorative brickwork that forms segmental arches. The most decorative brickwork is over the windows and doors of the east elevation, the main entrance to the building. (Photos 1 and 16.) There are four historic pivot windows remaining on the south elevation. There are service entrances on the south and west elevations, and two arched freight doorways on the north elevation. Two large historic freight doors remain on the north elevation. (Photo 13, background.) An iron stairwell was added to the west elevation to act as a fire escape for the second floor and to connect to the Sol Loeb Building. (Photo 14.)

There are three floors, including the basement. All floors contain wood post-and-beam construction with load-bearing masonry walls. The basement beams are more massive in size than the main

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

floor. (Photo 17.) Originally, the basement had a dirt floor. The floors and ceilings of the main and upper levels are wood. The upper floor has a clear span rather than post and beam. (Photo 21.)

The building has been rehabilitated. The main floor is divided into shop stalls by six-foot-high removable partition walls. (Photo 19.) The upper floor is a large open space with a cement floor, original ceiling beams, and new rooms for bathrooms and kitchen facilities. (Photo 21.) There is a new elevator linking all three floors. A new metal stair has been added in the northeast corner of the building to connect the floors in the Broadway-end vestibule. (Photos 18 and 20.) Historic industrial antiques decorate the stair hall. The basement has a cement floor, remaining historic beams, with partitioning for office rentals in progress.

Due to the industrial and commercial use of this building, there is no evidence of any historical landscaping. There has been no observed archeological potential.

The main exterior changes for this building included the addition of stucco to the brick walls (c. 1960) and then the removal of most of the exterior stucco (c. 1990). The adjoining building, 905 Broadway, was demolished c. 1980. Also, this building has been connected on the west façade with the adjoining Sol Loeb Building, see below, through a modern metal fire escape/stairway, that provides access to the top floors of both buildings.

The Sol Loeb Building, at 900 Front Avenue, is at the northeast corner of Front Avenue and 9th Street. (Photos 4 and 5.) The building's size is 50 feet x 120 feet. It was constructed in 1902, and is a two-story, red brick building with a full dry basement and a flat roof. While the building was owned by the Sol Loeb Wholesale Company, several painted advertisements for products sold there were painted on the exterior walls, as well as the name of the company, and many of these remain on some exterior walls. There is a cornice band at the top of the building with decorative corbelled brickwork on the east and south elevations. All openings have segmented arches. The main entrance is on Front Avenue. (Photos 2-6.)

On the interior, there are three floors, including the basement. All three floors contain load-bearing masonry walls and wood post-and-beam construction. The floor and ceilings are wooden. An elevator was installed on the southern wall of the building, adjacent to the staircase. The southeast corner of the building was sectioned off from the remainder by brick partitions from the basement to the upper floor. (Photo 11.) The space was used as a loading area on the main floor and the exterior section on the south elevation was later bricked in. These spaces most likely were used for either storage or perhaps an office area.

The building has been rehabilitated and the main level is now a retail outlet with exposed open ceiling and pipes. (Photos 9 and 10.) There are new restrooms and an elevator that links the main floor to a lobby on grade with the Front Avenue street level. The lower level is a largely open space with two rows of massive wood posts. (Photo 7.) The upper/top floor is a large open space with its original wood beam ceiling and modern spaces created for future bathroom/kitchen facilities as well as a historic brick office area. (Photo 11.) There is a cement floor. There are also new metal window casings as well as some older window casings. There is an original, metal, sliding freight door on the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

main/first floor. (Photo 9.) The two buildings are connected with a modern stair/fire escape/balcony that ties the two buildings together with a courtyard and also makes their upper floors usable for events. (Photo 14.)

Due to the industrial and commercial use of this building, there is no evidence of any historic landscaping.

The two buildings are located in a growing cultural and business district, only a block or so north of the Columbus Historic District (National Register). The buildings are across the street from a historic hotel (formerly a grist mill), the Columbus Convention and Trade Center located in the Columbus Iron Works (National Register) and across Broadway from the new RiverCenter for the Performing Arts. There is a 94-space parking lot adjacent to the buildings on the north side which is not included in this nomination.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance:

1883-1955

Significant Dates:

1883, 1902

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Unknown

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Garrett-Joy Building and the Sol Loeb Building are significant in architecture because they are both good examples of late 19th century/early 20th century warehouse construction that remain relatively intact with the original brick walls, interior wood posts and ceiling beams, window openings, and siting next to many other remaining historic buildings. This type of construction, known as "slow burning" construction, was widely used in textile mills and warehouses throughout Georgia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These two buildings are excellent examples in Columbus of this building technology. The newly replaced windows reflect the buildings original appearance and the utilitarian design employed in these commercial buildings.

The buildings are also significant in commerce because throughout their history each has been the home of a succession of varied commercial activities important to the history of Columbus. The Garrett-Joy building began as Mr. Garrett's wholesale whisky and tobacco business. Later uses include a warehouse for groceries, wholesale confectioners, a painting and roofing company, a tailor, and from 1934 to 1978 by the Schwob Company, a clothing manufacturer. The Sol Loeb building began as a candy manufacturing company, then a syrup refinery, and later a hosiery manufacturing company. In 1930, the Sol Loeb company took over and ran a regional wholesale grocery company there until 1989.

National Register Criteria

This nomination meets National Register Criterion A because the buildings were built to be commercial/warehouse buildings and have continued in that capacity since they were built. The various businesses that were operated from these buildings contributed to the commercial and industrial history of the City of Columbus. The buildings meet Criterion C because they are good examples of buildings built to be warehouse/industrial buildings with a minimal of detailing and they retain their original form, shape, and window and door arrangements. There are some sliding freight doors remaining, as well as the post-and-beam construction throughout. They still look like the industrial/commercial buildings they were in the early 20th century.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance runs from the building of the Garrett Building in 1883 until the end of the historic period, 1955, because the buildings were in continuous use during that time as commercial structures.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

There are two contributing buildings in this nomination.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The city of Columbus was laid out and surveyed in 1828 with the initial sale of city lots taking place in July 1828. The nominated property included two of those original city lots but the history of the current buildings does not begin until 1883 when the Garrett-Joy Building, as it is called now, was built.

In 1883, Joseph S. Garrett purchased the lot on the northwest corner of the intersection of Broad and 9th Street where the Garrett-Joy Building would be built that year. The building would be the new home for his wholesale whiskey business. He had opened his first establishment in 1866 at another location. The new building was shown on the 1886 Birds-Eye-View Map of Columbus as a six-story building. The building was never constructed that large, so the plans must have been altered after that drawing. Garrett operated his business there until 1900.

The original owner/builder has an interesting life story, some of which was accounted for in the *Cyclopedia of Georgia, Volume II*, as well as in other biographical sketches in the possession of his family: Joseph Simpson Garrett was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, March 9, 1831. He was a soldier of the Civil War, and rose to rank of Colonel in the Seventh Alabama Cavalry under the command of General N.B. Forrest. He relocated to Columbus, Georgia at the close of the War. He was a wholesale merchant of whisky, tobacco and groceries from 1867 to 1896. The "wholesale whisky and tobacco establishment was the first in the city... the establishment is regarded as one of the largest of the kind in the State..." (*Souvenir Sketches*, p.303). Also, Colonel Garrett was a director of the Columbus National Bank and was appointed Postmaster of Columbus in 1897 by President William McKinley. He resided at 1402 Second Avenue (listed on the National Register as the Garrett-Bullock-Delay House).

The next owner/occupier, according to the City Directory, was M. W. Kelly wholesale grocers, who occupied the building from 1900 until 1923. Two front entrances were created on the Broadway elevation to enable more business to occupy the building (then numbered 903 Broadway) and a secondary building was attached to the north elevation (905 Broadway, since demolished).

The next business in this building was Kaufman Brothers, wholesale confectioners, in 1925.

In 1927 and 1928, Wilde Paint & Roofing Company occupied 901 Broadway and the Standard Tailoring Company's workroom was located in 903 Broadway. Simon Schwob was the manager of the Standard Tailoring Company. The Paramount Chemical Company was in the building from 1931 until 1939. Schwob decided to open his own menswear company and created Schwob Manufacturing. He approached the business with a factory to consumer approach and it was successful.

By 1951, Simon Schwob and his thriving Schwob Manufacturing Company were occupying the entire building. In 1978, Schwob Manufacturing became Joy Fashions and operated in the Garrett-Joy Building until they closed in 1988. During the occupation of Schwob Manufacturing and Joy Fashions

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the stucco was added to the exterior and then later removed. The building attached to the north elevation (905 Broadway) was also demolished in the 1980s.

The later owner, Simon Schwob, was also a significant personage in Columbus. He was a tailor from Alsace-Lorraine, discovered Columbus, Georgia, during his travels for a clothing company in Baltimore, Maryland. He opened his first clothing store on Broadway in 1912 and sold suits from Baltimore. He first called his business the Standard Tailoring Company, obtaining the suits he sold from Baltimore. Later he opened his own manufacturing business in Columbus and took the factory to consumer approach to keep the price of the suits down. "Schwobilt Suits the South" became the company slogan and the business became "the largest retailer of menswear" (Benham, "Schwob's Legacy Lives"). Simon Schwob also served as a director of the First National Bank in 1950. Schwob operated the company in the Garrett-Joy Building from 1934 until 1978, when it became Joy Fashions. Joy Fashions operated their plant at 901 Broadway until they closed their doors in 1988. The library at Columbus State University was later named for Mr. Schwob whose family was known for their philanthropy.

The building was vacant from 1988 until 1995, when it was purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Turner Corn. In 2001 it was purchased by the Stone Tree Group, LLC., who have handled its rehabilitation.

The second building that is part of this nomination is now known as the Sol Loeb Building and it was built in 1902 by the Cargill-Wright Company to be used as a candy manufacturing plant and a syrup refinery. Before they purchased the property, according to the 1889 Sanborn Map, four dwellings occupied this location. The Cargill-Wright Company had purchased the four lots that comprised 900 Front Avenue and became the first occupant of their new building. J. Ralston Cargill was President, and John Harris was Secretary and Treasurer. The building was known as the Cargill-Wright Company or building in its earliest days and that company is commemorated in a Historical Marker erected by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission on the south side of the building.

The principal of this business, J. Ralston Cargill, was actively involved in the Columbus community as president of the Chamber of Commerce and part of the group responsible for keeping Fort Benning in Columbus. In 1914, ground was broken on the ten-story Ralston Hotel, named for Cargill. The hotel was a civic club meeting center for the community. The Ralston is still standing and is now housing for seniors

The next owners were Penick & Ford, syrup refiners, who were listed as doing business in the structure in 1908, with J. Ralston Cargill as manager. In 1914, the Hardaway-Cargill Company, syrup refiners, were listed in the Columbus City Directory as doing business at 900 Front Avenue.

By 1918 Mitchell Hosiery Mills occupied the building with J.A. Mitchell as President. J.A. Mitchell, Jr., became President in 1921. In 1925 Abraham Straus, Jr., is listed as President of Mitchell Hosiery. In 1928, the name of the company became Archer Hosiery Mills, Inc. Abraham Straus, Jr., George Parker Swift III, and J.S. Baird were listed as company officials. Archer Hosiery manufactured pure silk hosiery. The hose were made from pure silk from Japan. The product was sold throughout the United States and overseas. The company sold directly to large department stores. Archer soon

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

moved from downtown and built a new facility on Talbotton Road in 1929. (That later plant has been demolished.)

Sol Loeb Wholesale Company moved to 900 Front Avenue in 1930 and remained in that location until 1989. The company began as Kern & Loeb in 1868. According to the Loeb family, Sol Loeb and Emmanuel Kern, the founders, had to get special permission from United States Army troops still occupying Columbus as part of Reconstruction in order to open the small wholesale liquor and tobacco business. Sol Loeb later bought out his brother-in-law, Emmanuel Kern, and the company became known as Sol Loeb. Sol Loeb did business from Pine Mountain, Georgia to Carabelle, Florida. Prohibition forced Sol Loeb to expand into the wholesale grocery business. The company was one of the ten original customers of the William Wrigley Company, the exclusive distributors of R.J. Reynolds tobacco products, the first wholesale company to sell a case of Red Devil lye, and one of the original 53 members of the Columbus Telephone Exchange. Mr. Loeb turned his business into a million dollar business by the time of his death in 1918. The company relocated in 1930 from 12th Street to 900 Front Avenue due to flooding and the needed space for more modern transportation. The company was held in receivership during the Depression, but returned to the family in 1938. The company moved prospered in 900 Front Avenue until 1989 when they moved to a larger building out of the downtown area.

Both buildings were purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Turner Corn in 1995 and in 2001 became the property of the Stone Tree Group, LLC, whose principals are Mrs. Betsy Butler Ramsay and Mr. S. Dykes Blackmon. After undergoing a certified rehabilitation, the buildings became known as Dillingham Place and have housed a variety of specialty shops, and a sandwich shop and have a large meeting space on the second floor of each building.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Biographical Souvenir of the States of Georgia and Florida. Chicago: F.A. Battey & Company, 1889.

Columbus, Georgia City Directories, 1896-2000. (various locations in Columbus)

Historic American Engineering Record, Sol Loeb Co. HAER GA-24.

The Industrial Index, Special Columbus issues for 1928, 1929, 1931.

Interview with Mr. Morris Loeb, June 19, 1997, by Tracy Dean.

Interview with Virginia Garrett Ellis, 1998, by Tracy Dean.

Kyle, Clason. *Images: A Pictorial History of Columbus, Georgia.* Virginia: The Donning Co., 1986.

The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, Columbus, Georgia, August 16, 1994; and March 13, 2000.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbus, Georgia, 1889, 1929, 1951. (various locations)

A. C. Smith Collection, Columbus State University Archives, Columbus, Georgia.

Whitehead, Margaret and Barbara Bogart. *City of Progress.* Columbus: Columbus Office Supply Company, 1978.

Worsley, Etta Blanchard. *Columbus on the Chattahoochee.* Columbus: Columbus Office Supply Company, 1951.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- () preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- (X) preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued: June 26, 1998 (both buildings)
- () previously listed in the National Register
- () previously determined eligible by the National Register
- () designated a National Historic Landmark
- () recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- (X) recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # HAER-GA-24 (Sol Loeb Building)

Primary location of additional data:

- (X) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 688569 Northing 3593324

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is marked on the enclosed sketch map/site plan.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is all the current owners own at this location that includes the historic buildings, but not the parking lot.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 414-H
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** December 28, 2004
e-mail ken_thomas@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Elizabeth K. Barker, Preservation Planner
organization Historic Columbus Foundation
mailing address P. O. Box 5312
city or town Columbus **state** GA **zip code** 31906
telephone
e-mail N/A

NOTE: Some of the early research was provided by Ms. Tracy Dean for the then owner, Mrs. Corn.

- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Mrs. Elizabeth Butler Ramsay, Mr. S. Dykes Blackmon
organization (if applicable) The Stone Tree Group, LLC.
mailing address POBox 2442
city or town Columbus **state** GA **zip code** 31902
e-mail (optional) /Phone No. 706-321-1224

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Sol Loeb Building/Garrett-Joy Building
City or Vicinity: Columbus
County: Muscogee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: April 2003

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 21

1. Garrett-Joy Building in foreground, right, with Sol Loeb Building to left rear; photographer facing northwest.
2. Garrett-Joy Building on right, Sol Loeb Building on left; photographer facing northwest.
3. South façade of Sol Loeb Building showing basement level and stair access; photographer facing west.
4. South façade of Sol Loeb Building; photographer facing north.
5. West façade of Sol Loeb Building, showing remaining historic signage; photographer facing east.
6. West and south facades of Sol Loeb Building; photographer facing northeast.
7. Basement level of Sol Loeb Building; photographer facing east.
8. Stairway on main level, west end, of Sol Loeb Building; photographer facing southwest.
9. Main level of Sol Loeb Building, showing remaining freight door and commercial shop; photographer facing east.
10. Main level of Sol Loeb Building, showing another retail shop; photographer facing northwest.
11. Upper level of Sol Loeb Building, showing potential meeting room/restaurant space; photographer facing southeast.
12. Upper level of Sol Loeb Building, detail of old office space in southeast corner of the room; photographer facing east.

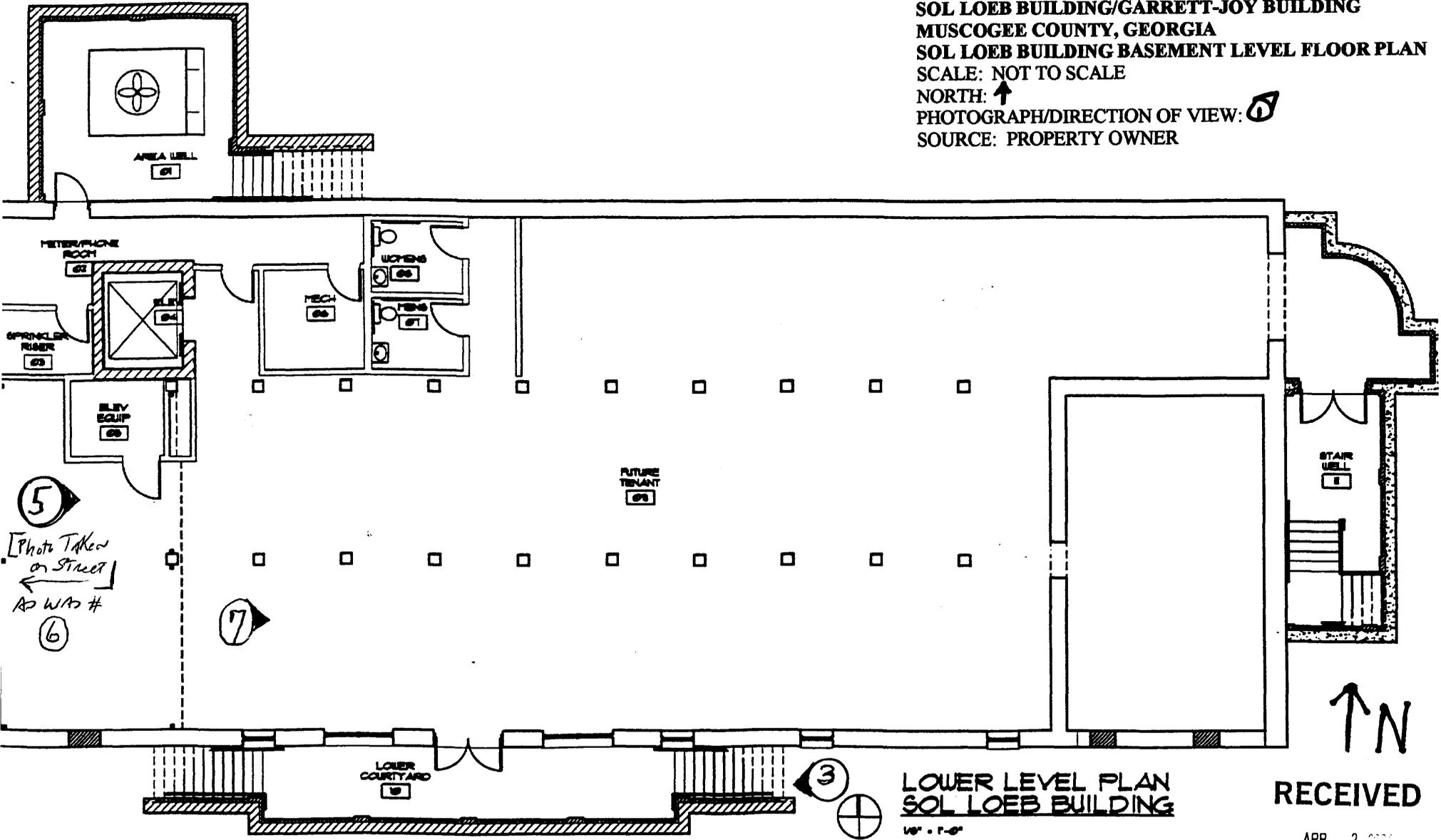
National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

13. North facades of Sol Loeb Building on right and Garrett-Joy on left; photographer facing southeast.
14. Detail of connecting stairs/fire escape between two buildings, with Garrett-Joy Building on the right, showing its remaining stuccoed west façade, and historical marker; photographer facing northeast.
15. North façade of Garrett-Joy Building, showing access to basement level, looking back toward connection to Sol Loeb Building; photographer facing west.
16. East façade of Garrett-Joy Building on Broadway; photographer facing west.
17. Basement level of Garrett-Joy Building; photographer facing northwest.
18. Stairway at main level of Garrett-Joy Building; photographer facing north.
19. Main level of Garrett-Joy Building, showing interior of retail area; photographer facing east.
20. Stairwell on top floor of Garrett-Joy Building; photographer facing north.
21. Large room on top floor of Garrett-Joy Building; photographer facing west.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
SOL LOEB BUILDING BASEMENT LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 NORTH: ↑
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



⑤
 [Photo Taken
 on Street]
 ← AD WAS #
 ⑥

⑦

③



④

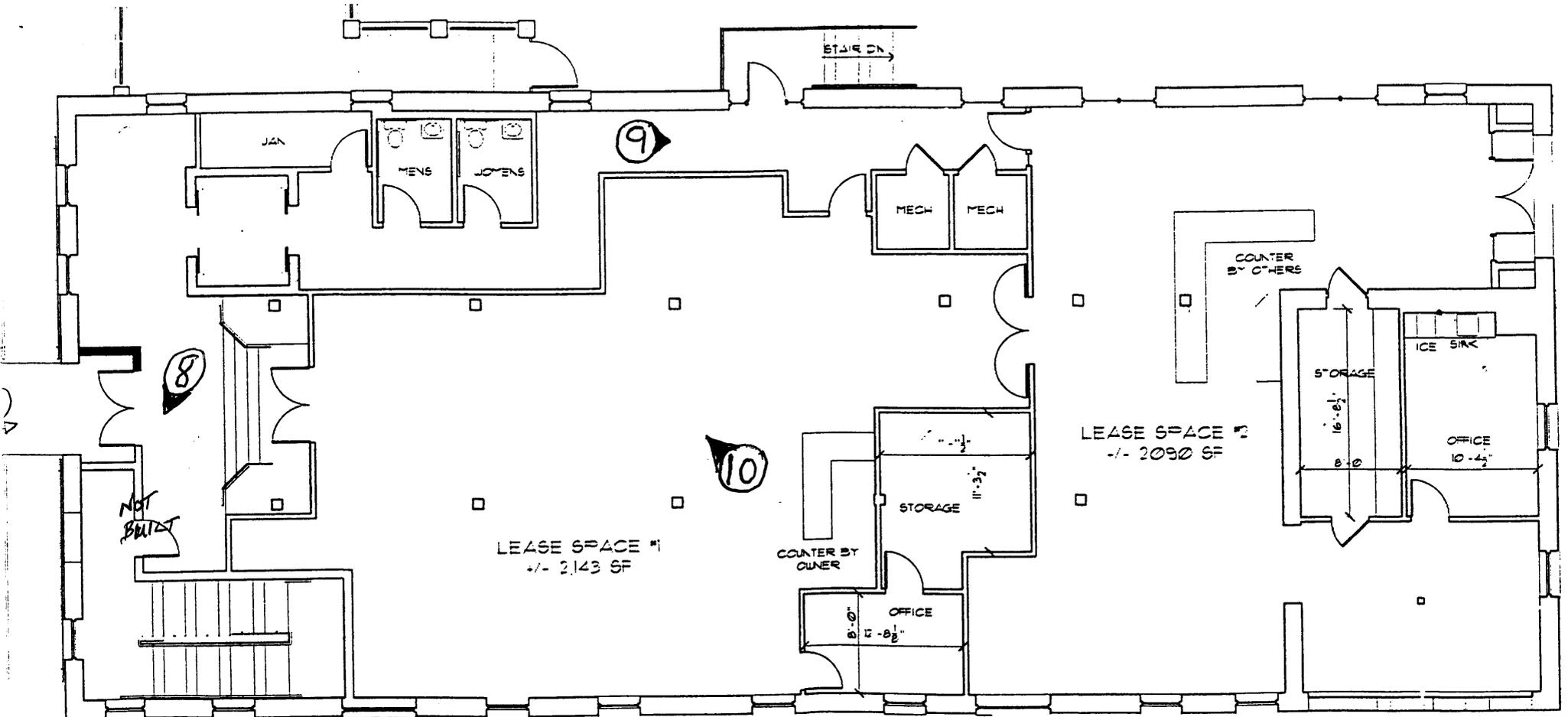
LOWER LEVEL PLAN
SOL LOEB BUILDING
 1/8" = 1'-0"

↑ N
RECEIVED

APR 2 2004
 OFFICE OF
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
SOL LOEB BUILDING MAIN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: ↑
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ⑧
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

⑬

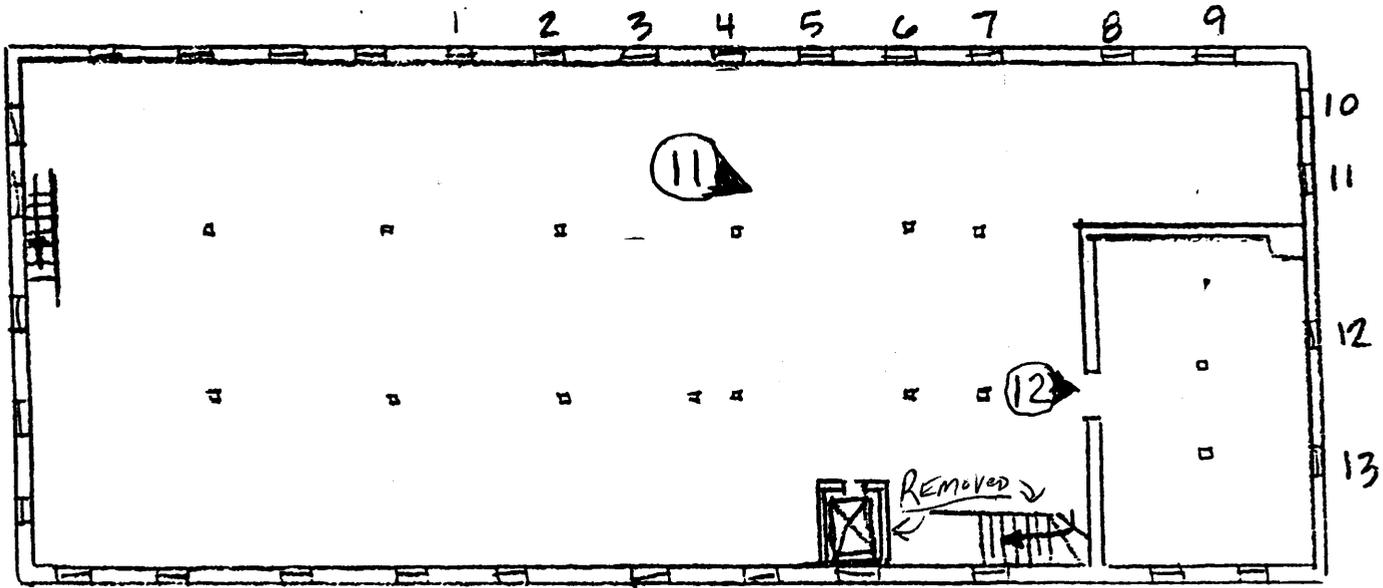


↑
N

RECEIVED

Sol Loeb
Architect A.

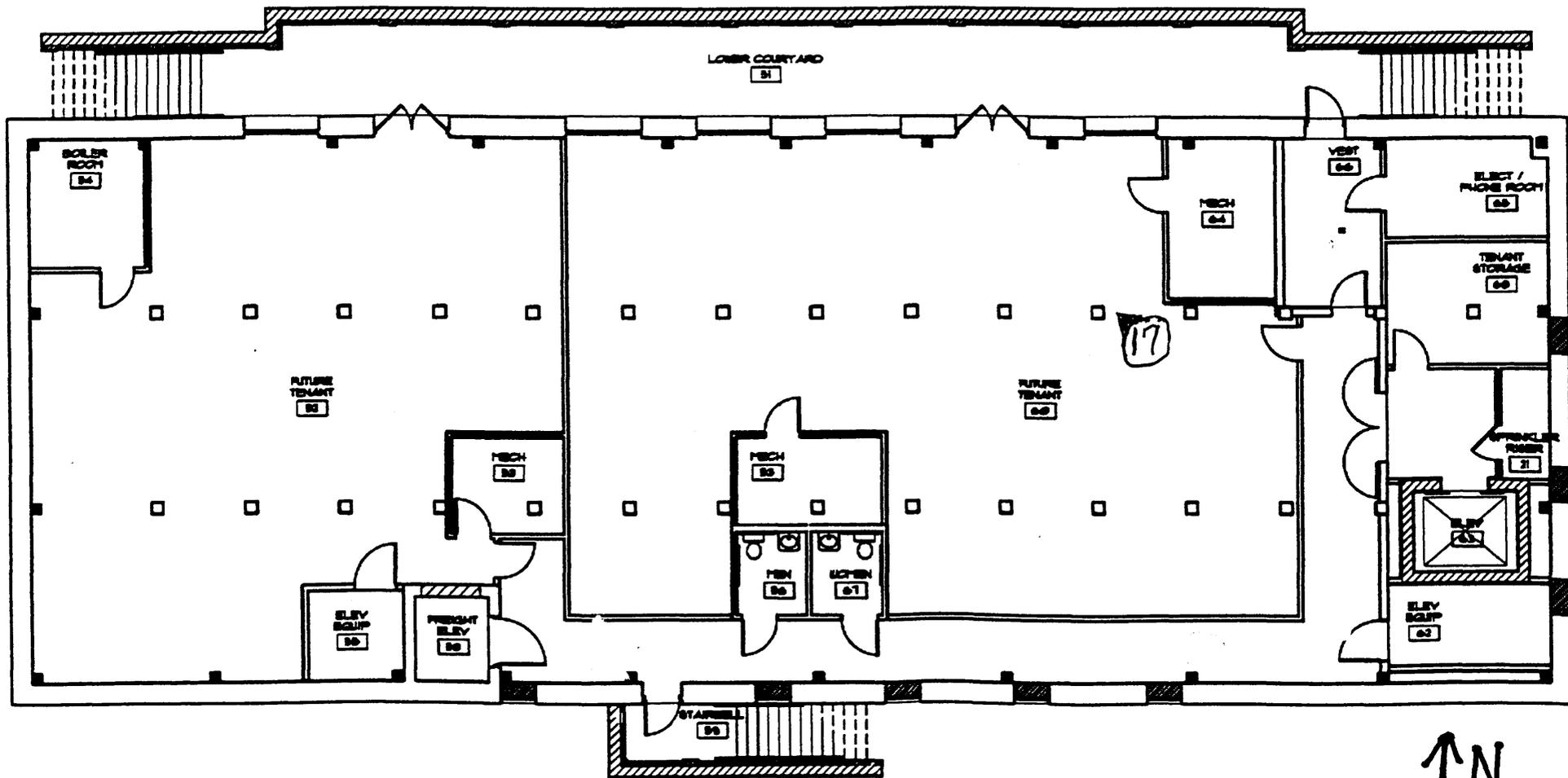
SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
SOL LOEB BUILDING UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: ↑
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↗
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



UPPER LEVEL

SOL LOEB BUILDING
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
THE STONETREE GROUP, LLC

SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
GARRETT-JOY BUILDING BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
 NORTH: ↑
 PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①
 SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



CITY
 ARKUN
 LEVEL
 MUSKOGEE
 BROOK
 2021
 www.city

↑N

②

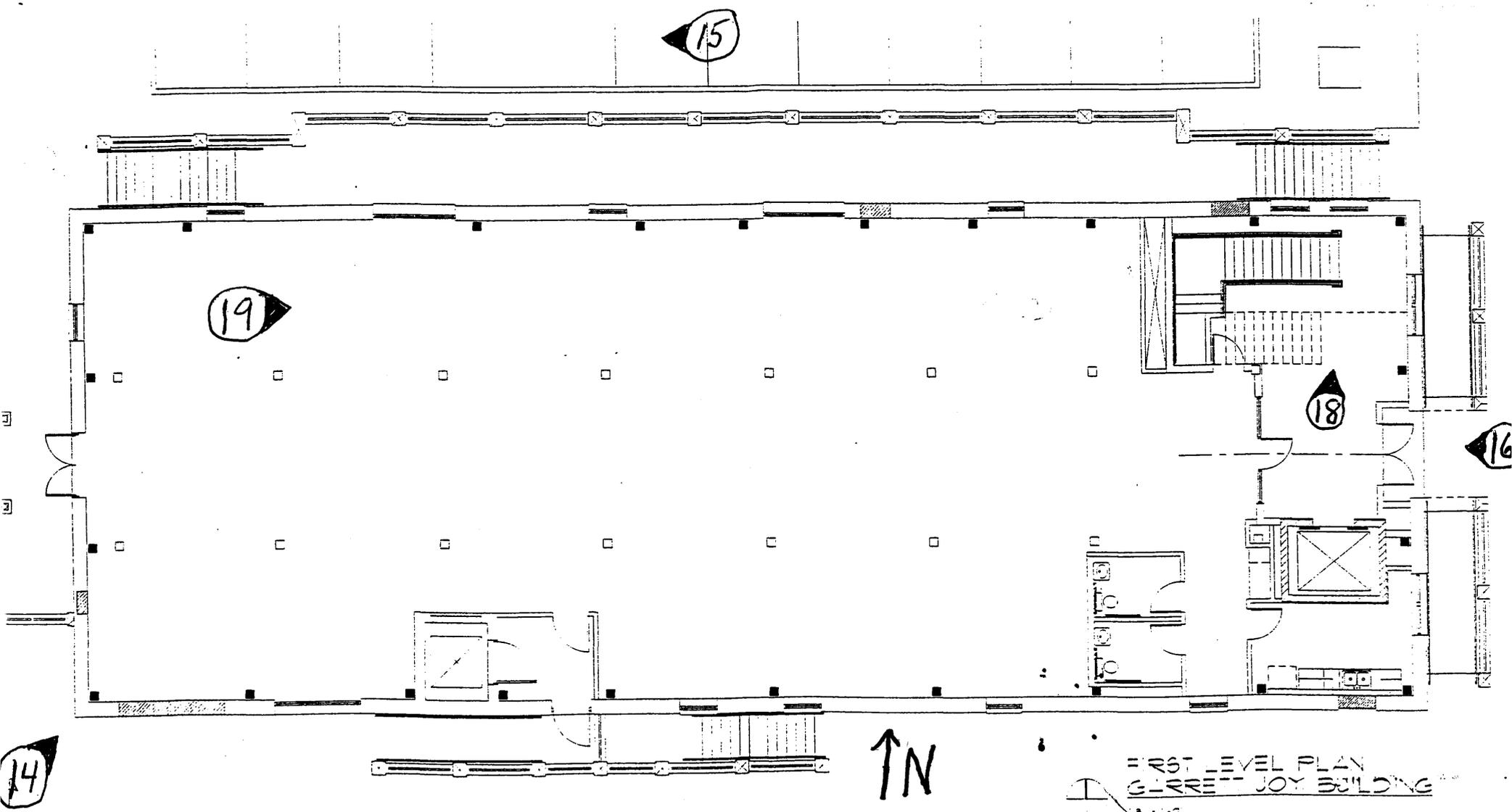
Proposed
LOWER LEVEL PLAN
GARRETT JOY BUILDING
 1/2" = 1'-0"

①

REVISION
 DATE
 1/10/2021
 1/10/21

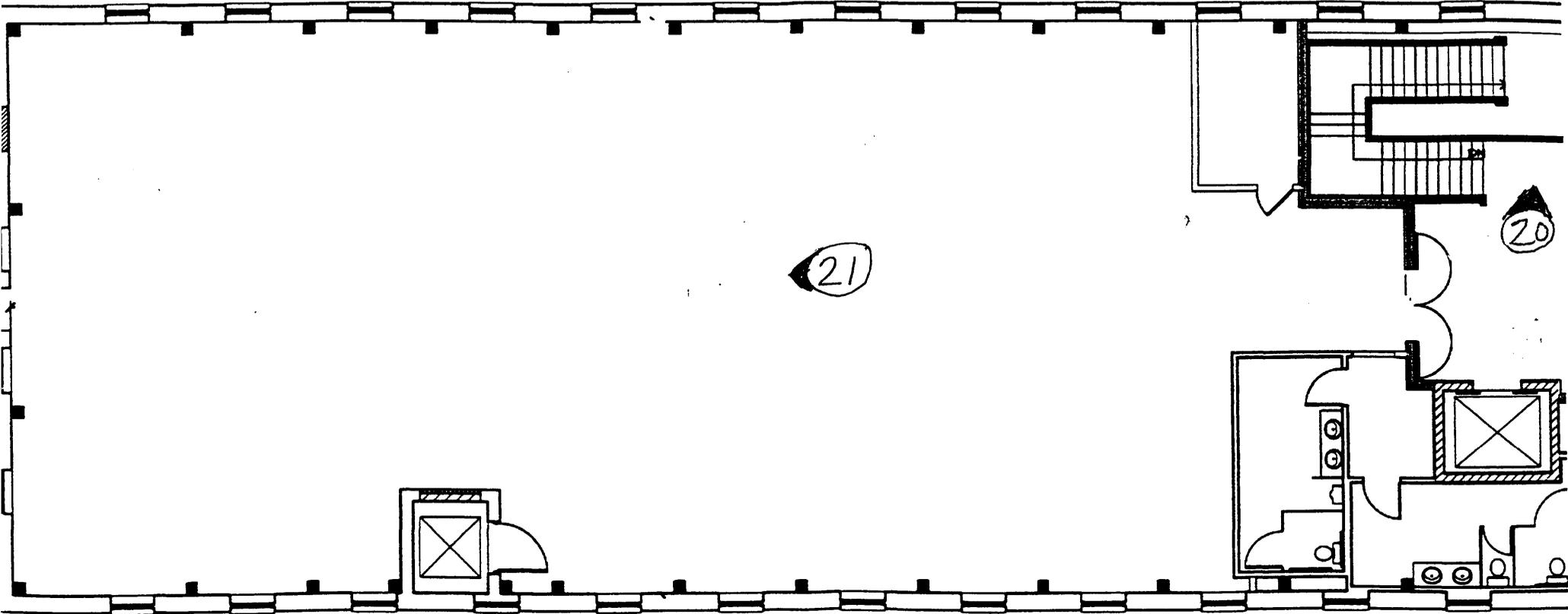
SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
GARRETT-JOY BUILDING MAIN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: ↑
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ⓪
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER

D
BY



FIRST LEVEL PLAN
GARRETT-JOY BUILDING

SOL LOEB BUILDING/GARRETT-JOY BUILDING
MUSCOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
GARRETT-JOY BUILDING UPPER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
NORTH: ↑
PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ①
SOURCE: PROPERTY OWNER



↑ N

⊕ SECOND LEVEL PLAN
GARRETT JOY BUILDING
1/2" = 1'-0"