

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium

other names/site number Mary Taylor House; Taylor Farm; Dr. Albert Brawner House; Brawner Hospital

2. Location

street & number 3180 Atlanta Road (State Route 3)

city or town Smyrna

state Georgia

code GA

county Cobb

code 067

zip code 30080

☐ not for publication

☐ vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility 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 ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☒ local

Richard C. Clower

Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date 1-24-12

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

3-27-12

Date of Action

Taylor-Browner House and Browner Sanitarium
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Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

HEALTH CARE: hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: government office

LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

OTHER: Georgian Cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK

CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

STUCCO

roof: METAL

ASPHALT

other: METAL

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The nominated property consists of two historic buildings on a 10-acre tract in a suburban setting on Atlanta Road in Smyrna, Georgia. Smyrna is a former rural community located about 12 miles northwest of Atlanta. On the northeast corner of the property is a one-story wood-framed house constructed c.1897 for Mary Taylor, and later inhabited by the Brawner family. The building is a modified Georgian Cottage house type with weatherboard siding and a hipped roof recently covered in seamed metal. A large central dormer located over the main entry was probably added in the 1920s. The front porch wraps around both sides, and simple squared posts support its roof. The Taylor-Brawner House Foundation has recently rehabilitated the house for use as an events facility, but the interior plan and materials remain largely intact. The plan consists of a central hall dividing four main rooms with additional rooms on the rear. Pine floors, some historic moldings and hardware, and some fireplaces have been retained. On a hill set back from the road near the property's southwest corner is the former Brawner Sanitarium (a.k.a. Brawner Hospital). This building has also been rehabilitated and is now used by the city of Smyrna for offices. The main section was built in 1910. The large, two-story, wood-framed building is roughly rectangular in shape with small projecting bays on each end of the front. A masonry 1914 addition extends from the rear. The central entrance is under a two-story pedimented portico with fluted Ionic columns. Front doors open into a large foyer with a staircase leading to a central double-loaded corridor running the length of the building on the second floor. The main structure of the historic layout is mostly intact, and important public spaces have been retained. Areas that once housed patient rooms and offices have been modified as classrooms, a reception hall, a catering kitchen, public restrooms, and city offices. The property's landscape has been recently altered to create a park and is not a contributing element to this nomination.

Narrative Description

TAYLOR-BRAWNER HOUSE

The Taylor-Brawner house is on the northeast corner of the property about 100 feet from Atlanta Road, facing northeast toward non-historic suburban development (photograph 2). The front sidewalk leads from the house to what is now part of a small trail system on the 10-acre parcel (photographs 1 and 7). The balloon-framed house is one story in height with an unfinished attic. The shape is generally rectangular with the two front rooms slightly narrower than the rooms behind them. An ell addition extends from the southwest corner on the rear elevation (photograph 5). The front façade has three bays consisting of a center bay with a door and adjacent window, flanked by side bays with one window each. This façade is not completely symmetrical because the front door is slightly off-center due to the double-window immediately to the east of the door. However, when the door and its adjacent window are considered together, the fenestration appears symmetrical (photograph 3).

The house is sided with the original wood weatherboard with a 4½-inch reveal. The foundation is brick piers filled in with brick and concrete block. This covers a crawl space. The roof is covered in seamed metal (replacing non-historic asphalt shingles). The main block of the house has a steep hipped roof, with gables on the larger rear rooms and the ell addition (photograph 6). No chimneys are extant on the exterior. A large dormer on the front, believed to date from c.1920, has a gable roof and a tripartite window (photograph 4).

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A shed-roofed porch wraps around the front and two sides of the house (photograph 3). It measures 10½ feet wide on the front and eight feet wide on the sides and has wood floors and ceilings. There is a small pediment over the single step that leads to the porch. The widely spaced, square, pine, porch posts are modern replacements similar to the original posts. At the beginning of the rehabilitation project (c.2007), the porch had round aluminum columns (non-historic), which were replaced with the square posts. Two ceiling fans were added to the porch. A concrete handicap ramp was added to the northwest side of the front porch. There was also a rear porch that had collapsed, which was replaced with an uncovered deck on the same footprint (photograph 9). Another small deck was added outside the rear door of the ell in order to accommodate an additional exit and stairs (photograph 8).

The house has several sizes of windows, which are mostly double-hung wood sashes. The two largest windows are on each end of the front façade. They extend almost all the way from the floor to the ceiling of each of the front rooms and consist of a small top sash with two panes and a large bottom sash with four panes. When lifted open, these sashes extend up into the wall structure above the window casing (photograph 3). East of the front door are two one-over-one double-hung sashes. The dormer has one large nine-over-nine sash window flanked by two smaller side windows. These have aluminum tracks and are likely mid-20th-century replacements. Windows on side and rear elevations vary in configuration, and include one-over-one, two-over-two, and four-over-four sashes. One window, which dated to the 1930s, was removed to facilitate the addition of two ADA compliant restrooms on the west side (photograph 6). The front entrance door is a wood paneled door with a single glass pane. Above the door is a two-pane glass transom.

The house has a modified Georgian Cottage-type plan with a wide central hall (photographs 10, 11, and 12) flanked by two rooms on each side. Ceilings are about 12 feet high. For the purposes of this nomination, room numbers have been assigned to the floor plan in order to facilitate the description. The front rooms (indicated on the plan as 101 and 103) are slightly smaller than the rear rooms (104 and 109). The rear ell (rooms 110 and 112) and room 106 were added after the initial construction. The house was constructed in phases, with the four front rooms and central hall dating from c.1897 when Mary Taylor had it built. A detached kitchen, along with a platform for the well, once stood about where the present kitchen (room 112) is located. It was connected with a breezeway.

The building underwent a few changes during the historic period, especially after the family of Dr. Albert Browner moved in c.1922. At some point the hearth and fireplace between rooms 101 and 109 were removed. An addition was added behind room 104 to create room 106, once a bathroom and now used for storage. Another addition formed part of what is now room 110, which was eventually connected to room 112. The kitchen was moved to room 110, while room 112 became the "rumpus room" (play room) for the Browner children. Small restrooms and closets were added to existing spaces in the house, such as between room 101 and 109, but these have all been removed. The back porch was enclosed in the 1940s to create a "sunroom." (This porch has now been rebuilt as an open deck.) At some point the Browners began using the central hall (room 102) as a parlor, while rooms 101, 103, and 104 were bedrooms. Interviews with Mary Browner Rambo, who grew up in the house, have revealed much about how the family used the spaces. Other minor changes occurred when the house was used as administrative offices for the hospital between 1960 and 1995.

The house was vacant between c.2000 and 2006, which resulted in some deterioration. A historic structure report in 2005 by graduate students at Georgia State University gave recommendations for rehabilitation. The guiding principles of the rehabilitation included saving as much of the historic fabric as possible, along with replacing some deteriorated features and also adding some needed modern facilities such as restrooms and ADA accessibility to all spaces, enabling use of the building for special events and rental to groups. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship remains high. Room 101 (photographs 13 and 14) is now used as a history and artifacts room. Room 109 is a dining room (photographs 15 and 16). Rooms 103 and 104 are used as one large meeting area (photographs 17 and 18).

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Interior materials include original tongue-and-groove pine floors, plaster on lath walls (most rooms), gypsum-board walls in some areas, painted plaster ceilings, wood wainscoting in the central hall, and wood door and window trim and picture molding. During the recent rehabilitation, intact materials were retained and refurbished where necessary. Six interior wood panel doors were refinished and reinstalled. Some historic hardware was retained. The three remaining fireplaces in rooms 102, 103, and 104 had lost their mantels and tiles, and these were replaced with a reproduction (based on photographs) in room 102 (photograph 10) and "period" purchased mantels in rooms 103 and 104 (photographs 18 and 19). The only interior wall that was damaged and required rebuilding was between rooms 101 and 109. Original dimensions were retained, though modern lumber was used. A new cased opening was made between rooms 103 and 104, but remnants of the wall were retained above (photograph 17). Structural repairs were made to floor and ceiling joists throughout the house. The rehabilitation also included the addition of modern systems such as sprinklers, new HVAC, electrical panels, wiring, lighting, outlets, and switches. These were disguised or concealed as much as possible. A new catering kitchen was added to room 112, and restrooms were added to room 110 (photograph 20).

The house had a couple of idiosyncratic features that were retained in the rehabilitation. In room 112, which was once the Brawner children's playroom, there is an inscription by Albert Brawner, Jr. in the plaster wall with his initials and those of his girlfriend (photographs 21 and 22). This section was framed and left exposed. (Albert Brawner, Jr., died in an accident shortly after the inscription.) In the unfinished attic are several rafters that are stamped with the name of the community of "Creatwood," which is what the local area was called around the turn of the 20th century.

BRAWNER SANITARIUM

The Brawner Sanitarium (now known as Brawner Hall) is set back almost 400 feet from Atlanta Road, toward the rear of the property, and reached by an entry drive and a system of walking paths (photograph 25 and 26). It is a large, two-story, wood-framed building with novelty wood siding and a vented brick foundation. The main section is rectangular with bays on each end that project forward. The most prominent feature is a central two-story portico with a front-gabled pediment supported by four columns (photograph 27). The columns are covered in fluted sheet metal and topped with Ionic capitals (photographs 28, 29, and 30). The portico has a wood balustrade of turned spindles. When viewed from the street, this façade appears almost exactly as it did in 1910. The building has been recently rehabilitated for use as offices, classrooms, and meeting space by the city of Smyrna. There are few changes to the exterior, except for selective replacement of deteriorated elements, such as siding.

The front is symmetrical with a central doorway, flanked on each side by 10 windows on each floor (photograph 24). Three of these are in the projecting bays. Most windows are rectangular nine-over-nine sashes. Windows in patients' rooms were originally designed with steel frames that prevented raising them more than a few inches, but these have been replaced with replica windows for safety reasons. There is a fixed Palladian window in the gable of the dormer over the portico. There are also two large 15-over-15 windows above the main door. These open onto a small cantilevered balcony over the entrance. The recently altered front entry is a set of metal-and-glass double doors with transom and sidelights. It is reached by a set of five steps that lead to the wood-floored portico.

The main roofline is hipped, connected to smaller hipped roofs on the bays. All are covered in new asphalt shingle roofing. The original gutters had deteriorated, and these were replaced with round copper gutters. The vented wood soffit is under a relatively wide roof overhang. There are no chimneys. The attic is unfinished, and the foundation covers a crawl space.

When constructed in 1910, the hospital had rooms for offices and beds for 25 patients, with about 13,000 square feet of space. Rooms were arranged in a linear fashion along double-loaded lateral corridors on both

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floors. In 1914 a rear three-story addition on the southeast corner added 10 more patient rooms, plus other facilities, in about 5,500 square feet (photograph 31). This section has walls made of structural hollow clay tiles with a stucco finish. The floors are poured concrete. The ground floor (considered the basement) is separated from the upper two floors by a belt course. There was also once a small appendage (possibly original) in the center rear of the main section of the hospital, but that has been replaced by a new rear entry porch (photograph 32, center). One-story and two-story extensions (dates unknown) on the northwest and southwest corners of the main section may have been enclosures of exterior porches (photograph 25, right and photograph 32, left).

The first floor of the hospital includes an entry lobby leading to a wood staircase (photographs 35 and 36). On one side of the lobby is a reception room with a wood door and a sliding glass window (photograph 34). The staircase has decorative wood newel posts and a turned spindle balustrade. One set of stairs leads to a landing between the floors where the staircase splits into two sections that continue to the second floor (photograph 38). Above the staircase is a slatted wood "canopy" (photograph 37). According to oral history, this was put in place by the Brawner Sanitarium in order to prevent patients from jumping. The staircase and canopy were recently stripped of multiple layers of paint and returned to a stained finish.

The interior has had several changes due to deterioration and the need to comply with current building codes. All bathrooms were replaced with ADA compliant restrooms. New plumbing was installed. An elevator was added. All floor joists were reinforced with steel I-beams. The change that had the most visible impact was the replacement and reconfiguration of interior walls to create larger rooms. This is most apparent on the first floor where classrooms and a reception hall were created. The corridors were retained on both floors (photograph 39). Ceilings were returned to their original 12-foot height by removing non-historic dropped ceilings. The second floor nurse's station was reconfigured as a reception area. Deteriorated doors and floors were replaced with replicas.

A gas-powered generator once provided the building's electricity. A coal-fired furnace and boiler provided steam heat for the facility. Water came from wells on the property. All these systems were eventually abandoned and replaced over the years. When Georgia Power first supplied electricity, the sanitarium had to provide the poles to connect to downtown Smyrna. The recent rehabilitation included replacing the old wiring and electrical panels, and installing modern fixtures. A full sprinkler system and security system were added. Central heat and air conditioning were installed.

SETTING AND LANDSCAPE

The Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium are on a 10-acre tract in the middle of suburban development including housing subdivisions and commercial properties. The landscape within the National Register boundary is a passive park operated by the city of Smyrna since 2009 as Taylor-Brawner Park. Overviews can be seen in photographs 1, 7, 23, 28, 31, 32, and 33. Because of the changes since the period of significance, the landscape is considered a noncontributing site. Structures within the boundaries (such as benches, picnic shelters, and playground equipment) are not significant in size and scale and are not individually included in the resource count.

The property includes several asphalt-paved surface parking lots, mostly near the buildings, and meandering walkways of poured concrete that connect the buildings and activity areas. The landscape is gently rolling with a grass lawn punctuated by hardwood and evergreen trees and small shrubs. Some of the largest trees were retained from the Brawner Sanitarium era. The sidewalks are framed by low bollard-type light fixtures. A few metal benches are scattered on the property. There are three curved, stepped, concrete benches that are set in the ground to serve as a small amphitheater. Two open-sided metal structures cover picnic tables, and one forms a gazebo. A small play area contains some children's equipment.

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There were once several other buildings and structures on the Taylor-Brawner property, both during and after the period of significance. The sanitarium grew and evolved on an 80-acre campus from 1910 until the 1980s. It had a pastoral setting that was considered important as a therapeutic tool. The site once contained a vegetable garden and small dairy. There were nurse's quarters and seven cottages that housed employees beginning in the 1920s. Most of the cottages were at the rear of the property on land that was later sold and developed (not within the National Register boundary). Some of the oldest buildings were demolished over time, and most (those that dated primarily from the 1970s and 1980s) were demolished after the hospital closed or just before the park was created. Volleyball and tennis courts were also removed. The following list includes construction and demolition dates, when known, of most of the buildings that were once associated with the Brawner Sanitarium:

- Brookside School and Nurse's Quarters: built 1920s, demolished c.1980s.
- Employee housing (some later used as hospital offices): built 1920s, demolished c.1990.
- Chemical Dependency and Recovery Center: built 1979, demolished 2006.
- Cafeteria and Activities Center: built 1980, demolished 2006.
- Gymnasium and Activity Center: built 1982, demolished 2006.
- Indoor Swimming Pool: built 1984, demolished 2006.
- Administration Building: built 1987, demolished 2006.
- Adult Psychology Center: built 1988, demolished 2006.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

c.1897-1962

Significant Dates

c.1897- House is constructed for Mary Taylor

1910 – Brawner Sanitarium is opened

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of Mary Taylor's house c.1897, and continues to the end of the historic period in 1962 when the Brawner Hospital was still functioning with its historic use.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Taylor-Brawner House is nominated under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance for its association with the history of Smyrna and Cobb County and also for its architecture. The Brawner Sanitarium is significant at the state level under Criteria A and C as one of the earliest private psychiatric hospitals in Georgia, as well as for the contributions of Dr. Albert F. Brawner and Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr. to the field of mental health, and for the building's architecture. In 1909 Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr. purchased approximately 80 acres (including an existing 1897 farmhouse) from Mary Taylor. Dr. Brawner immediately began construction of a 35-bed private hospital (later expanded by 10 beds) for the treatment of alcohol and drug addiction and mental disorders. The use of the house for some period is unclear, but it may have been patients' quarters until c.1922 when Dr. Albert Brawner and his family occupied it until 1960. The Taylor-Brawner House is significant in the area of architecture as a good intact example of a Georgian Cottage, as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The Brawner Sanitarium is significant in architecture as an excellent example of a large institutional building constructed in the Neoclassical Revival style in 1910 with state-of-the-art medical facilities. The hospital also reflects the linear designs of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, one of the early proponents of a standardized method of asylum construction. The sanitarium is significant in the area of health/medicine for the contributions of Drs. James (Sr.) and Albert Brawner, whose operation of a progressive mental hospital that focused on treatment and cure was once among the few alternatives to state facilities in Georgia. Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr. (1876-1859) served as medical director until 1955. Dr. Albert F. Brawner (1893-1960), brother of the founder, was a prominent psychiatrist associated with the Brawner Sanitarium for 40 years. Dr. James N. Brawner, Jr. (1904-1996), son of the founder, was medical director from 1955 until 1969. The facility remained open as the Brawner Psychiatric Institute and Brawner North until c.2000.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Taylor-Brawner House is significant in the area of architecture as a good intact example of a Georgian Cottage, as defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in Their Landscaped Settings*. The Georgian Cottage house type was named for its floor plan, consisting of a central hallway with two rooms on each side. The Taylor-Brawner House has a window next to the front door in the central bay, which is a slight departure from the exterior symmetry normally found on these houses. A large number of Georgian Cottages were built in the state between 1850 and 1890, but they were also constructed well into the 20th century. Most surviving examples are found in the Piedmont region of Georgia, which includes Cobb County. A review of surveyed historic houses in Cobb County reveals 205 identified Georgian Cottages, or approximately nine percent of the total of 2,363 single-family houses included in survey records. In Cobb County they were identified with construction dates between the 1840s and 1940. Statewide, Georgian Cottages comprise about eight percent of surveyed houses.

According to deed records, Mary Taylor purchased the property in 1897 and had the house built about the same time. The house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Smyrna, and the only house remaining from the late-19th-century community known as Creatwood. Taylor sold it as part of an 80-acre tract to Dr. James N. Brawner in 1909. The house was associated with the Brawner Sanitarium/Hospital and its successors until c.2000. At various times, it served the sanitarium as a patient cottage, physician's residence, and

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administrative offices. The family of Dr. Albert Brawner lived in the house from c.1922 until 1960, and made a few changes as their family expanded. The historic plan of the Taylor-Brawner House is largely intact. There was once a detached kitchen on the rear of the Georgian Cottage that was subsequently connected to the house. The rear ell and the added room are also important features of the house, as they indicate how changes were made for a growing family. It was a comfortable home for five people, but it also had a conservative unpretentious design with no academic style. Its most important character-defining features, such as the central hall floor plan and original room layout, have retained a high degree of integrity. Other intact features that contribute to the significance include the large front porch and the steep roofline. The house retains most of its significant materials and workmanship, such as wood siding, interior doors, pine flooring, windows, walls, and ceilings. On the exterior, it looks almost exactly as it did in the historic period. Interior changes are mostly cosmetic, except for the enlarged opening between two of the rooms, and the new restrooms and kitchen in the rear.

The Brawner Sanitarium is significant in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a Neoclassical Revival institutional building. The classical design, linear floor plan, and pastoral setting reflect the design ideals extolled by Thomas Story Kirkbride. Kirkbride was one of the 13 original founders of the American Psychiatric Association and influenced mental hospital design and administration in the 19th and 20th centuries. For more than 40 years, he headed what was considered one of the finest private mental hospitals in the country, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (later called the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital). Kirkbride's treatise *On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane* was first published in 1854 and revised in 1880. State hospitals across the country were built according to the "linear" or "Kirkbride" plan his treatise outlined. For mental hospitals, Kirkbride promoted ambitious architecture that included impressive building mass, simplicity and predictability of exterior lines, lofty dimensions of ceilings and windows, sweeping hallways and staircases, and impressive vistas offered by carefully landscaped grounds. The Brawner Sanitarium, with its imposing columns and two-story portico, was a smaller scale version of these ideals. The Brawner Sanitarium still reflects its institutional design through its long double-loaded corridors, reception lobby, high ceilings, and imposing central staircase. The staircase features an unusual wooden "canopy" at the second floor landing that would appear to prevent falls between the floors. Most former patient rooms have been enlarged in order to reuse them as offices, conference space, or classrooms.

The Brawner Sanitarium is significant in the area of health/medicine as a progressive private facility for the treatment of substance abuse and mental disorders, and as one of the few alternatives to state institutions such as Central State Hospital in Milledgeville, Georgia. Central State Hospital (originally the State Lunatic Asylum) opened in 1837 utilizing some of the ideas of 19th-century social reform movements. As the hospital grew, the model for treatment evolved from the "institution as a family" to more custodial care and a concurrent decrease in quality. By the 1960s, Central State was the largest mental health institution in the United States. When Brawner opened in 1910, patients were offered a smaller (and perhaps more humane) setting with a high staff-to-patient ratio and the newest in treatment models. It drew patients from all over the southeastern United States. The hospital's founder, Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr., was a respected physician with publications covering such topics as the role of dietary deficiencies in mental illness, studies of syphilis and the nervous system, and various etiological factors in brain disorders. In addition to his 1942 book, *The Mind and Its Disorders*, Dr. Brawner published at least nine articles in the *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia* between 1914 and 1942, three articles in the *Journal-Record of Medicine*, and one article in the *Southern Medical Journal*. The Brawner Sanitarium made important contributions in the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse through the work of several physicians and a well-trained staff of nurses, social workers, pharmacists, occupational therapists, and others.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Note: Nancy K. McGee of the Taylor-Brawner House Foundation wrote most of the following section in July 2007 as part of the "Historic Property Information Form" for the Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium (on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division). Georgia Historic Preservation Division staff edited the text and added some paragraphs.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY AND CREATWOOD

In the late 1860s and 1870s, Dr. Charles E. Boynton purchased large tracts of land in a section of Smyrna then known as Bowie Woods. By the late 1890s, several individuals purchased parcels of Charles Boynton's property to build summer retreats. Mary Taylor bought 88 acres in 1896 with a bond for title and acquired the deed in 1900. The Taylor family built a house in 1897 and moved onto the property. The property was also known as the Taylor Farm. Local oral tradition attributes the many jonquils that grow in Smyrna to Mary Taylor and the bulbs she brought from her lawn in Atlanta when she moved. As the bulbs multiplied, she generously shared them. The flowers thrived and Smyrna soon became known as the Jonquil City. The jonquil continues to be Smyrna's flower and is represented in the city's logo.

There is no record of any other building or structure on this property prior to the Taylor house. As a resident of the house, Mary Taylor may also have had relatives live with her for a time. Local history cites that Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Taylor came to Smyrna to live after their retirement as superintendent and matron of the Decatur Methodist Children's Home. They worked and lived at the Children's Home from 1895-1897. The file docket for land purchases in Cobb County shows that S.A. Taylor purchased a tract in Land Lot 669 in 1898, and Louisa K. Taylor (Mrs. S. A. Taylor) purchased a tract in Land Lot 668 in 1899. It is believed that they lived with Mary Taylor while they were building their own home. The Smyrna Methodist Church membership registry shows them to be members from 1901 through 1908. They moved with their son Maxie in 1908 to Spokane, Washington, to live near their son Henry.

When several families from West End Atlanta bought property in Smyrna and built summer retreats, they combined forces to name the neighborhood. The families decided on using the first letter of each surname; thus the name Creatwood was "invented" to reflect the Crowes, Rays, Eubanks, Andrews, and Taylors who owned property in the area. The area is still known as Creatwood, and a dairy once operated by the Crowes was known as the Creatwood Dairy. There was also a stop on the Atlanta-Marietta Trolley line (built in 1905) known as Creatwood. This stop was located on Atlanta Road in front of the Taylor House. (Several rafters inside the attic of the Taylor-Brawner house are stamped "CREATWOOD.")

At some point Mary Taylor sold eight acres of her property to Dr. Arthur Crowe, leaving her with approximately 80 acres. Mary Taylor lived in the house on the 80-acre parcel from 1897 until 1909, when according to the *Marietta Journal and Courier* she built a bungalow on Dunn Avenue in Smyrna after selling her property.

THE BRAWNER FAMILY

In 1909 Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr. paid \$9,000 to Mary Taylor for 79.81 acres and the Taylor house to build a sanitarium for treating "nervous and mental disorders." Dr. Brawner and his wife Nellie Barksdale Brawner may have temporarily moved into the Taylor house while the hospital was constructed. The hospital on the same property opened in 1910 as Brawner's Sanitarium. Dr. James Brawner was the founder of the sanitarium and served as medical director until his retirement in 1955. Brawner Sanitarium was a pioneer in private psychiatric treatment in Georgia and was an alternative to state-supported mental asylums. Treatment of drug and alcohol addiction became a specialty of the institution.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

The History of Harris County, Georgia 1827-1961 contains information about Dr. James Brawner's life, which is summarized here. James N. Brawner was born in 1876 to James Middleton Brawner and Mary Emma Buchanan Brawner in Harris County, Georgia. At the age of four, he moved to Troup County near Chipley and LaGrange. After graduating from high school in 1893, he "read medicine" for two years under Dr. Henry R. Slack of LaGrange and later attended medical school at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Maryland (now the University of Maryland Medical School). He graduated with honors in 1899 and continued post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins Medical School, the New York Post Graduate Hospital, and the Pasteur Institute in Paris, France. He began his medical practice in 1899. During his early years, he was a member of the Board of Health of the City of Atlanta, the first member of the medical staff of the Home for Incurables (later known as the A.G. Rhodes Home), and a board member of the Georgia Baptist Hospital.

In 1900 Dr. Brawner established the Pasteur Institute of Atlanta, where the first treatment in the South for the prevention of rabies was given. A 1908 article in the *Atlanta Constitution* cites his plan to have a six-month stay in Paris, "where he will take a course at the Pasteur Institute there and in addition a post-graduate course in nervous diseases. Dr. Brawner, since he became the head of the Atlanta Institute has treated hundreds of patients suffering from the dread fear of rabies, and has met with wonderful success in his treatment." When the state of Georgia established free treatments for the prevention of rabies, Dr. Brawner gave the entire endeavor and the inoculated rabbits to the state.

Dr. James Brawner was a member of the Medical Association of Georgia, the Georgia Psychiatric Association and the Southern Psychiatric Association. He was president of the Fulton County Medical Association in 1930, and was a delegate to the American Medication Association. He was frequently published in the *Journal-Record of Medicine* and *The Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia*, writing about his case studies and related theories. He also wrote *The Mind and Its Disorders* in 1942. On a local note, *The Marietta Journal and Courier* (October 31, 1913) announced Dr. Brawner's election to president of the newly formed Smyrna Board of Trade in 1913. In addition, Nellie Barksdale Brawner, his wife, was the first president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Medical Society of Georgia.

In the early years following Dr. James Brawner's purchase of the property and Taylor house in 1909, the use and function of the house is unclear. Dr. Brawner and his wife Nellie Barksdale Brawner are listed in the Atlanta City Directory as living in Smyrna "near the carline" from 1911-1915. Whether they lived in this house is uncertain but probable. Eventually they moved to a home they already owned in Atlanta where they raised five children. In 1916 Dr. Albert Brawner (brother of James N. Brawner, Sr.), then a recent graduate of the Atlanta Medical College, was listed in the City Directory as living in Smyrna, possibly in the former Taylor house. In 1920, Dr. James Brawner advertised the sanitarium in the *Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia* and included a picture of the house as a patient's cottage. In 1922 following his service in World War I, Dr. Albert Brawner moved permanently into the Taylor house with his first wife Blanche Rice Brawner, where they subsequently raised three children (one of the three died at a young age). Albert and Blanche Brawner divorced, and Albert married Sarah Osborne in 1952 or 1953. They remained in the house until Dr. Brawner's death in 1960. He served at the sanitarium as the resident physician during those years. (The house was then used as administrative offices for the hospital from 1960 to 1995.)

Dr. Albert F. Brawner (1893-1960), brother of founder James N. Brawner, Sr., was a prominent Georgia psychiatrist associated with the Brawner Sanitarium for 40 years. He came to the sanitarium following graduation from Atlanta Medical College in 1916. After serving in World War I, returned to the sanitarium and house from 1922 until his death in 1960. He was a member of the Fulton County Medical Society; the Medical Association of Georgia; American Medical Association; and the American, Southern, and Georgia Psychiatric Associations; and the Atlanta Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. Dr. Albert Brawner served as resident physician at the sanitarium and participated in the treatment of patients for mental illness and addiction. He was also an influential advocate for insurance coverage for psychiatric treatment.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

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Dr. James Newton Brawner, Jr. (1904-1996), was the medical director for Brawner Sanitarium/Hospital from 1955 until 1969. He was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternities. He joined the hospital in 1940 and treated people of all ages for drug, alcohol, and psychological problems. In 1964 the Medical Association of Georgia honored Dr. Brawner for his work in expanding medical insurance coverage to include psychiatric care. After his retirement to Hilton Head in 1969, Dr. Brawner was called back to medical practice. At the time, there were few psychiatrists practicing on the island, so for a few days a week he treated patients at the Sea Pines Clinic and treated indigent patients at local public health centers. He was past president and life fellow of both the Southern Psychiatric Association and Georgia Psychiatric Association, and a life fellow of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, and the American Psychiatric Association.

THE BRAWNER SANITARIUM

The Brawner Sanitarium opened with 25 beds in 1910 and was one of the first private psychiatric hospitals in Georgia. It led the way in the treatment of alcoholism, drug addiction, and other disorders in the southeastern United States. The medical team quickly became recognized as pioneers in their field. The patients came from all socio-economic levels. By the 1980s, the hospital had 100 beds and more than 260 staff members, including physicians, nurses, social workers, and support personnel.

The 1910 facility followed a European design and was state-of the-art for its time. Through the years, treatment methods included pharmaceutical prescriptions, insulin-shock therapy, electro-shock therapy, counseling, nutrition, hydrotherapy, and recreational therapy. It provided an alternative to the state mental hospital, and it ensured confidentiality for patients. According to Brawner family member and former administrator David Miller, the sanitarium treated charity cases in addition to well-known clients. The practice of psychiatry at this facility focused on treatment and cure, and the Brawner physicians frequently wrote about case studies and theories.

Although Randall Brothers of Atlanta was the materials supplier for the construction of the sanitarium, neither the architect nor the builder of the Brawner Sanitarium has been identified. (Family sources indicate that Dr. James Brawner's wife, Nellie, may have had input into the hospital's classical design.) In 1914 a rear addition (annex) was added to the hospital, providing at least 10 extra beds. In addition to the main building, the Brawner Sanitarium maintained several other buildings that formed a hospital campus. These were added over the years and included seven wood-frame employee cottages (five for whites and two for African-Americans) constructed in the 1920s or 1930s; a doctor's office; Brookside School (c.1920s); a generator shed; and nurses quarters (c.1934). Employees who lived on campus referred to the housing area as "the Holler," since it was downhill from the hospital area and next to a small creek. Each house was similar in size and style, and was provided rent-free. The Brookside School was a state-approved alternative private school for patients in the adolescent treatment program. (The employee houses and other buildings were demolished in the early 1980s and the land, which was at the rear of the hospital property, was sold to developers.)

In the early 1960s, Dr. Mark Gould affiliated with Brawner Hospital and became the medical director after Dr. James Brawner, Jr. retired in 1969. During his tenure, the hospital expanded, building several additional treatment and support buildings for patients. The code of confidentiality continued and former employees report that many well-known and celebrated people were patients there. It was also during this time that the hospital began more community service outreach offering information programs to the general public. Dr. Gould also remembers admitting the first African American patient in the early 1960s when segregation in public facilities was still widespread.

Beginning in the late 1970s and continuing through the 1980s, several additional support facilities were constructed as the number of patients increased and the types of treatment and support care evolved at the hospital. The hospital operated both inpatient and outpatient clinics, and even had a small nursing school.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

Services included psychological testing, family therapy, a specialized school for children, and occupational therapy. New facilities included an administration building, a gymnasium and activity center, volleyball and tennis courts, an indoor swimming pool, a cafeteria, an adult psychology center, a chemical dependency and recovery center, and a maintenance shed. (All of these buildings and structures were demolished before the property was prepared for development as a passive park in 2009.)

The institution remained a psychiatric hospital until it closed in 2000, but it had changed hands several times in the last few decades. The sale of the property always included the Taylor-Brawner House along with the larger sanitarium/hospital building. The following is a synopsis of the name changes of the facility.

Brawner Sanitarium (1910-1940) — Dr. James N. Brawner, Sr. was founder and medical director of the sanitarium for over 40 years. The sanitarium was recognized as a leading institution of its kind at the time and was one of the few private hospitals available for treatment of addiction and mental illness.

Brawner Hospital (1940-1978) — The change in name from sanitarium to hospital reflected the progress of mental health treatment and the norms of the day. Physicians in the Brawner family continued to direct the operation of the hospital and treat patients. (Three acres of the property were sold in 1969.)

Brawner Psychiatric Institute (1978-1994) — The hospital was renamed after its purchase by the Psychiatric Institute of America and five Brawner staff physicians. In 1984 National Medical Enterprises purchased the physicians' interest. (The Brawner family had already divested themselves of financial interest in 1978 after they were unable to secure financing for a 34-bed addition.)

Brawner North (1994-2000) — The facility was renamed after the purchase by Charter Medical Corporation. Charter also purchased other facilities in the Atlanta area which they renamed Brawner South and Brawner Midtown.

Taylor-Brawner Property; Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Hall; and/or Taylor-Brawner Park (2001-present) — The names include both the house and the former hospital, and reflect the two owners of the property who had the most significant influence on the area. The house and former sanitarium were bought by the city of Smyrna in 2001 at a cost of \$2.8 million. Both stood vacant for several years. The 10-acre tract of land has recently been developed as a passive park (meaning no athletic fields), and the house and sanitarium have been rehabilitated to accommodate city offices and public meeting/special event space.

The Taylor-Brawner House Foundation, Inc. raised over \$450,000 for the rehabilitation of the house, which had initially been slated for demolition by the city of Smyrna. Working with a dedicated group of volunteers, the organization sought expert advice from architects and conservators. A historic structure report was used to guide the conversion into event space. The former hospital was also given a new purpose as city offices and classroom space, using architectural plans by the Office of Jack Pyburn, Inc. In 2010 Brawner Hall (the former hospital) received an award from the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation for "Excellence in Rehabilitation." The city of Smyrna now owns and operates Brawner Hall, the Taylor-Brawner House, and the park. Taylor-Brawner Park opened in April 2009 after a \$9.2 million construction project financed by a local bond initiative.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

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Klopper, Dr. Jeffrey. Interview by Nancy McGee by telephone. June 4, 2007.

Miller, Dave. Interviews by Nancy McGee by telephone. April and May, 2007.

Pittman, Nancy. Interview by Nancy McGee by telephone. May 2007.

Rambo, Mary Brawner. Interviews by Nancy McGee by telephone. May 26, 2005, and April and May 2007.

Richardson, Ruby. Interview by Nancy McGee. Smyrna, Georgia. May 25, 2007.

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City of Atlanta Directory. Editions from 1895 to 1927.

Taylor-Browner House and Browner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

Cobb County Superior Court. *Filing Dockets and General Index to Deeds*. Direct 30-G and Reverse 30-C, showing Bowie to Boynton (1871) and Boynton to S.A. Taylor, Dr. W.A. Crowe, Louisa K. Taylor, Mary Taylor, James H. Andrews, and J. B. Eubanks (1887-1900).

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United States Census. Randols District, Cobb County, GA, 1850.

United States Census. Smyrna Militia District, Cobb County, GA, 1910.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 9.8
acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References (NAD 1927)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 730580 3750930
Zone Easting Northing

3 N/A _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 N/A _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 N/A _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary is indicated with a heavy black line, drawn to scale, on the attached tax map.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the remaining land that was historically associated with the house and sanitarium. While the property was larger (approximately 80 acres) during the period of significance, most of that acreage has been subdivided and developed.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise Messick, historian

organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date January 2012

street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840

city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334

e-mail Denise.Messick@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

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: Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium

City or Vicinity: Smyrna

County: Cobb

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: February 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 39. Overview of property showing Taylor-Brawner House (left) and Brawner Sanitarium (right). Photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 39. Front (north side) of Taylor-Brawner House from Atlanta Road. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 3 of 39. Front (north side) of Taylor-Brawner House from front lawn. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 4 of 39. Front (north) and east sides of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing west.
- 5 of 39. North (front) and west sides of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 39. West side of Taylor Brawner House. Photographer facing east/southeast.
- 7 of 39. West side and rear (south side) of Taylor-Brawner House from middle of property. Photographer facing northeast.
- 8 of 39. West side and rear (south side) of Taylor-Brawner House from side lawn. Photographer facing northeast.
- 9 of 39. Rear (south side) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing northeast.
- 10 of 39. Central hall (Room 102, current reception room) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing south.
- 11 of 39. Central hall (Room 102, current reception room) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing southwest.
- 12 of 39. Central hall (Room 102, current reception room) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing north.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

- 13 of 39.** Front room (Room101, current artifacts room) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing southeast.
- 14 of 39.** Front room (Room101, current artifacts room) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing southwest.
- 15 of 39.** Dining room (Room 109) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing west/southwest.
- 16 of 39.** Dining room (Room 109) of Taylor-Brawner House, looking across central hall to Room 104. Photographer facing east.
- 17 of 39.** Current meeting area (Room104) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing north.
- 18 of 39.** Current meeting area (Room 103) of Taylor-Brawner House. Photographer facing west/northwest.
- 19 of 39.** Fireplaces in Room 103 and Room 104 of Taylor-Brawner House, from between the rooms. Photographer facing west/northwest.
- 20 of 39.** Room 110 of Taylor-Brawner House, currently used as a rear hallway. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 21 of 39.** Children's "graffiti" on plaster wall of former "rumpus room," current kitchen of Taylor-Brawner House (Room 112). Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 22 of 39.** Interpretive description on wall of former "rumpus room," current kitchen of Taylor-Brawner House (Room 112). Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 23 of 39.** Overview from parking lot in front of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing southeast.
- 24 of 39.** Front (north side) of Brawner Sanitarium from lawn. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 25 of 39.** North (front) and west sides of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing south.
- 26 of 39.** Front (north side) of Brawner Sanitarium from sidewalk. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 27 of 39.** Front portico of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing southwest.
- 28 of 39.** View from front portico of Brawner Sanitarium, with Taylor-Brawner House on left. Photographer facing northeast.
- 29 of 39.** Base of column on front portico of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing northeast.
- 30 of 39.** Capital of column on front portico of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing northeast.
- 31 of 39.** Southeast corner of Brawner Sanitarium with amphitheater in foreground. Photographer facing northwest.
- 32 of 39.** South side (rear) of Brawner Sanitarium from rear parking lot. Photographer facing northeast.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

- 33 of 39.** Landscape of passive park, with rear of Brawner Sanitarium on left and rear of Taylor-Brawner House on right. Photographer facing northwest.
- 34 of 39.** Foyer/lobby of Brawner Sanitarium (first floor), facing reception room. Photographer facing north/northwest.
- 35 of 39.** Foyer/lobby of Brawner Sanitarium (first floor), facing front door. Photographer facing north/northeast.
- 36 of 39.** Foyer/lobby of Brawner Sanitarium (first floor), facing main staircase. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 37 of 39.** Detail of woodwork and railings at top of main staircase (second floor) of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 38 of 39.** Second floor landing, looking toward main staircase of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing south/southwest.
- 39 of 39.** East corridor on second floor of Brawner Sanitarium. Photographer facing west/northwest.

Taylor-Browner House and Browner Sanitarium
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Smyrna
street & number 2800 King Street, SE telephone 770-434-6600
city or town Smyrna state GA zip code 30080

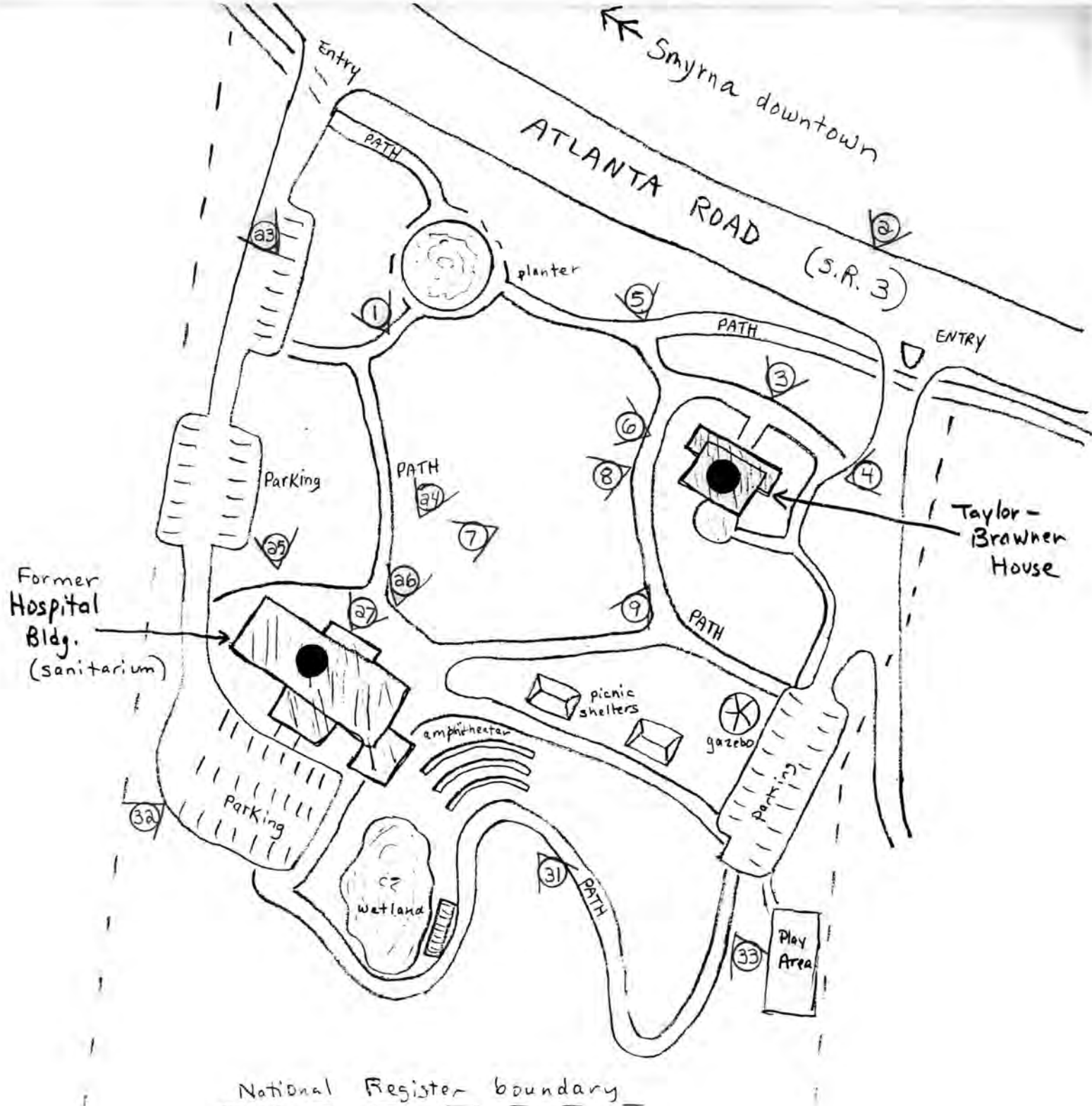
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

- To Smyrna downtown



Scale: 1 inch = approx. 225 feet
Source: Cobb County, Georgia, Tax Assessor



**TAYLOR-BRAWNER HOUSE AND BRAWNER SANITARIUM
SMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

SKETCH MAP/SITE PLAN/PHOTO KEY

Contributing: ●
(Note: The landscape is a noncontributing site.)

North: ↑ Photograph/Direction of View: #

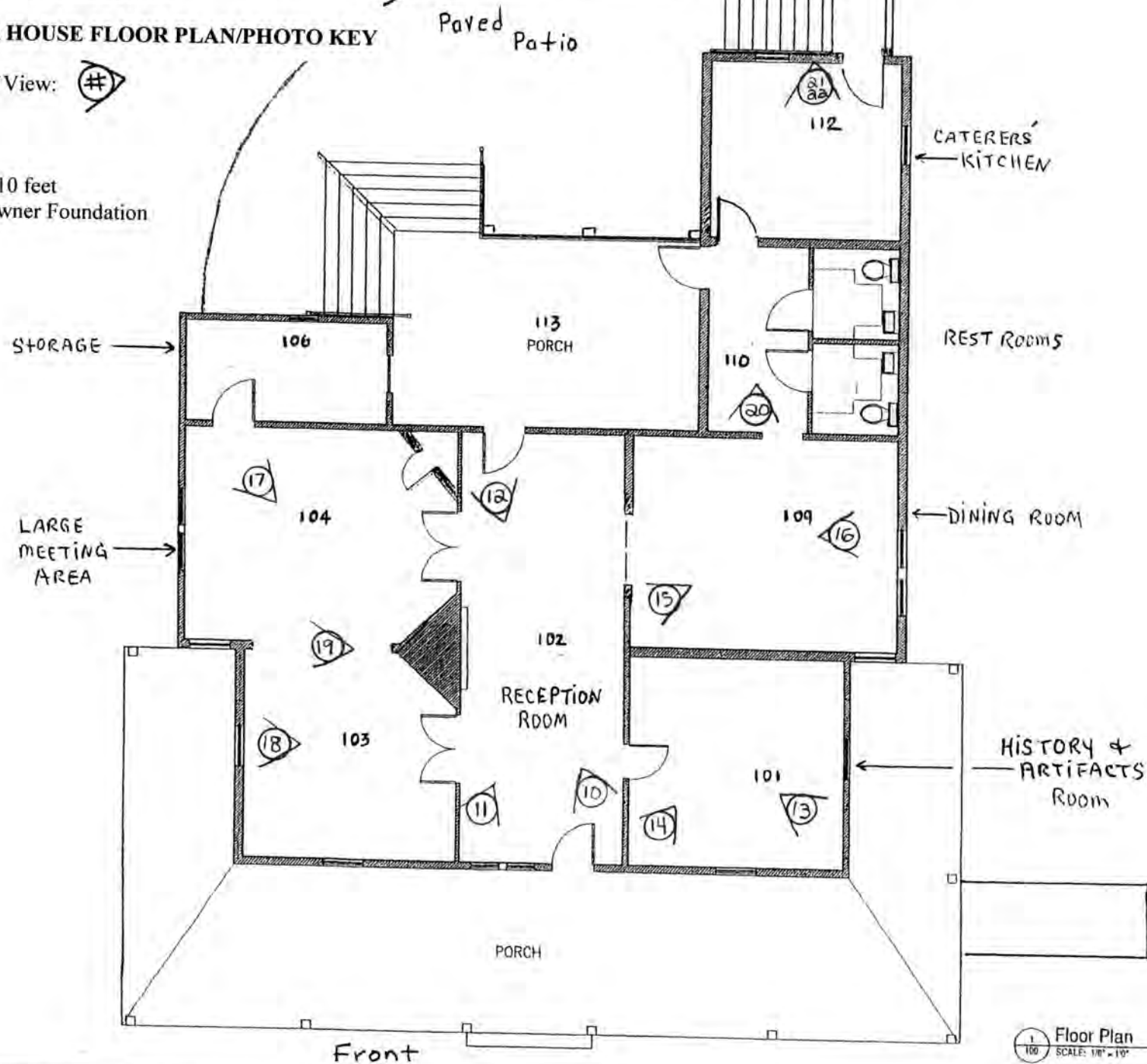
Scale: Not to Scale

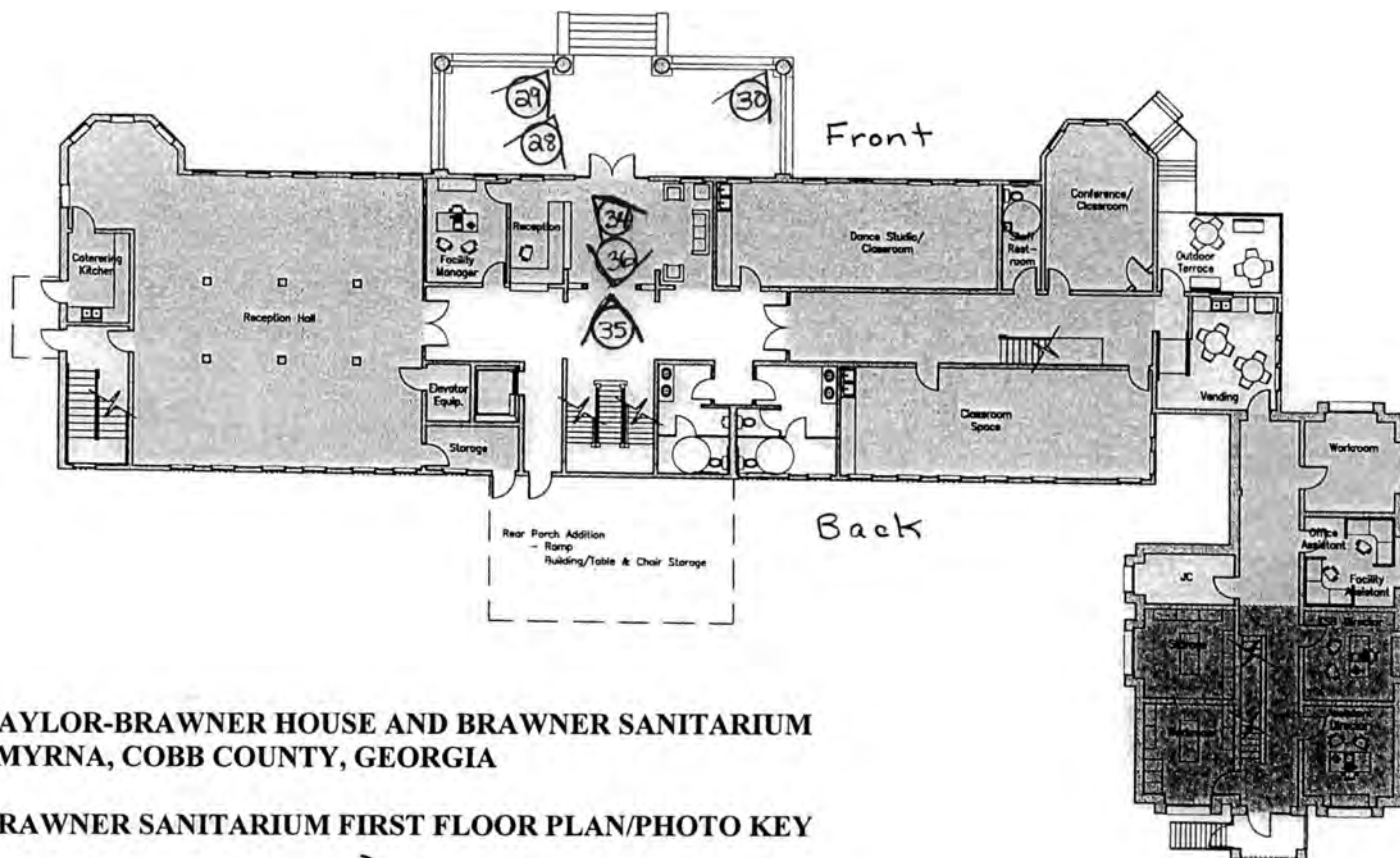
Source: The Taylor-Brawner House Foundation

TAYLOR-BRAWNER HOUSE FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY

North:

Source: The Taylor-Brawner Foundation





TAYLOR-BRAWNER HOUSE AND BRAWNER SANITARIUM SMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA

BRAWNER SANITARIUM FIRST FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY

Photograph/Direction of View:

North:

Scale: 1 inch = approx. 32 feet

Source: Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc.

OJP

Architect

Office of Jack Pyburn,
Architect, Inc.

1387 Peachtree St. N.E.
Suite 1000
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Tel. 404.525.0011
Fax. 404.525.0011

Member of American
Institute of Architects



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Revision	No.	Date	By

Client:	SM
Contract:	
Date:	14 April 2000
Scale:	As Noted on Drawing
Project #:	10000

Project

**Brawler
Hospital**

Smyrna
Georgia

During This
First Floor
Plan

During This

OJP
Architect

Office of Jack Pyburn,
Architect, Inc.

1187 Peachtree St. N.E.
Suite 300-A
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Tel: 404.526.8811
Fax: 404.526.8817

Member of American
Institute of Architects



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Drawn	CHK	BY

Drawn: JPP

Checked:

Date: 14 April 2005

Scale: As Noted on Drawing

Project #: 200401

Project

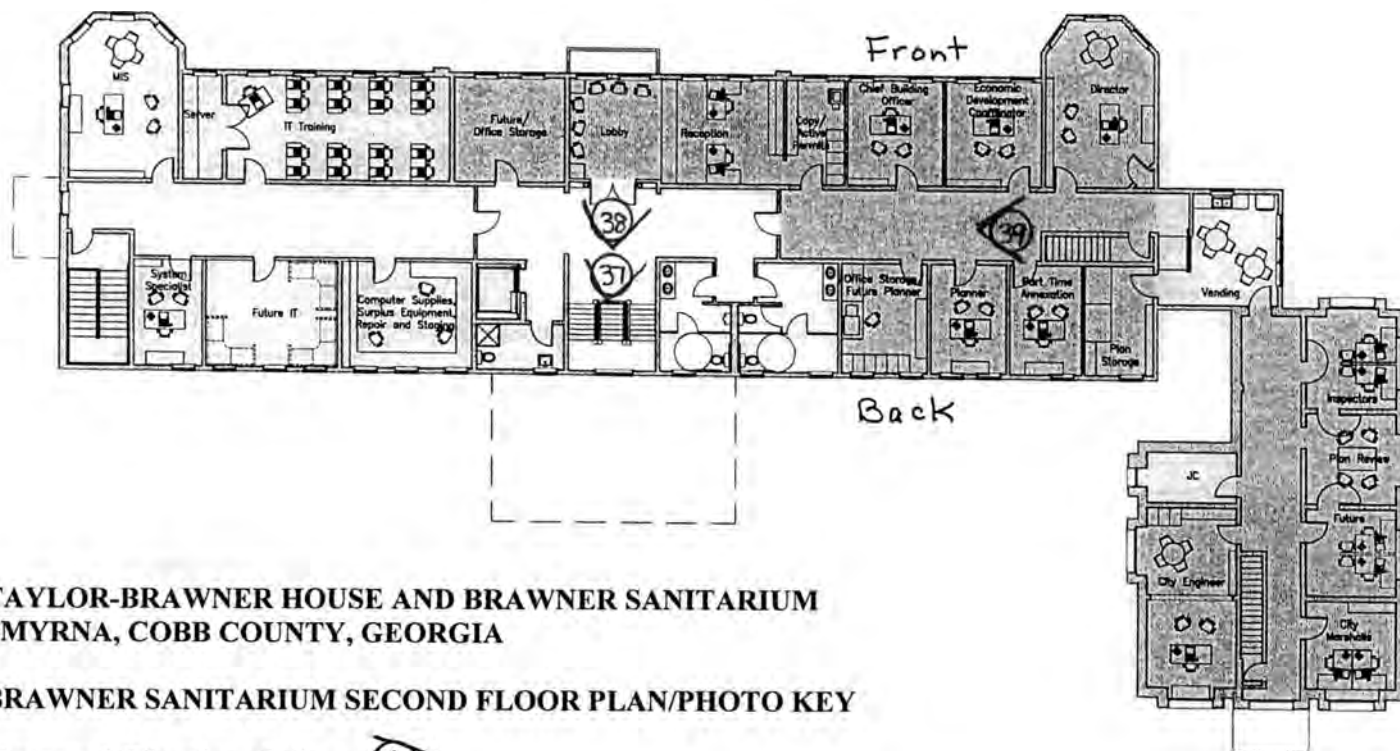
Brawner Hospital

Smyrna
Georgia

Drawing Title

**Second Floor
Plan**

Flooring Division



**TAYLOR-BRAWNER HOUSE AND BRAWNER SANITARIUM
SMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA**

BRAWNER SANITARIUM SECOND FLOOR PLAN/PHOTO KEY

Photograph/Direction of View:

North:

Scale: 1 inch = approx. 32 feet

Source: Office of Jack Pyburn, Architect, Inc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Taylor--Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Cobb

DATE RECEIVED: 2/10/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/02/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/19/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000149

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3.27.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 1 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 2 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 3 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 4 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 5 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 6 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 7 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 8 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 9 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 10 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 11 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 12 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 13 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 14 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 15 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 16 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 17 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 18 of 39

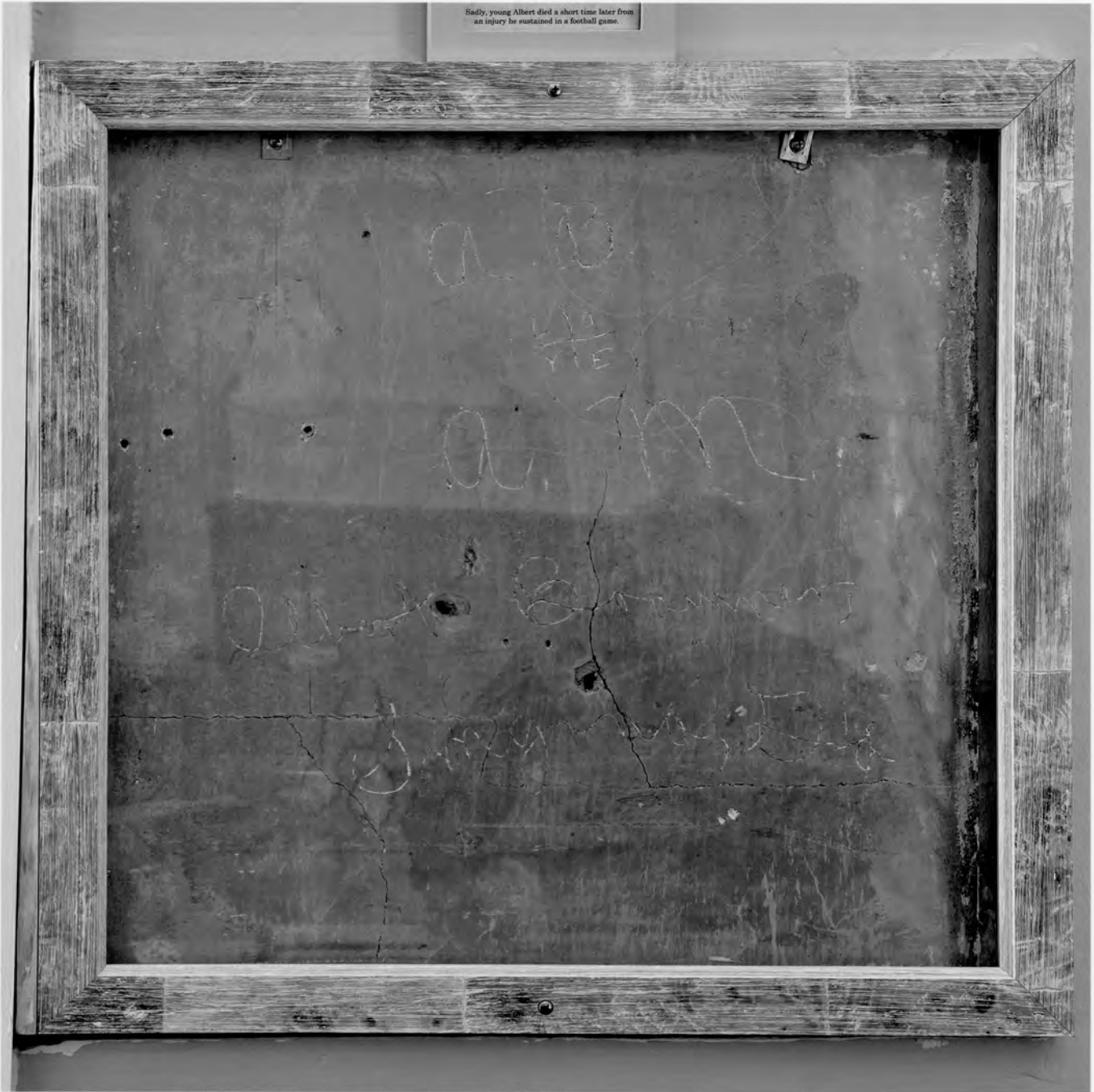


Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 19 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 20 of 39

Sadly, young Albert died a short time later from
an injury he sustained in a football game.



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 21 of 39

THE "RUMPUS ROOM"

Early in the 1930's Dr. Albert Brawner and wife Blanche decided to convert this room from a kitchen to a playroom for their three children. Prior to the walls being covered over, their oldest child Albert jr. scratched his initials and those of his girlfriend into the plaster wall. He inscribed:

a. B. (Albert Brawner)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} L & O \\ \hline V & E \end{array}$$

a. M. (Athlene Mitchell)

*albert Brawner,
Smyrna, Ga.*

Sadly, young Albert died a short time later from an injury he sustained in a football game.

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 22 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 23 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 24 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 25 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 26 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 27 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 28 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 29 of 39



**Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 30 of 39**



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 31 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 32 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 33 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 34 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 35 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 36 of 39



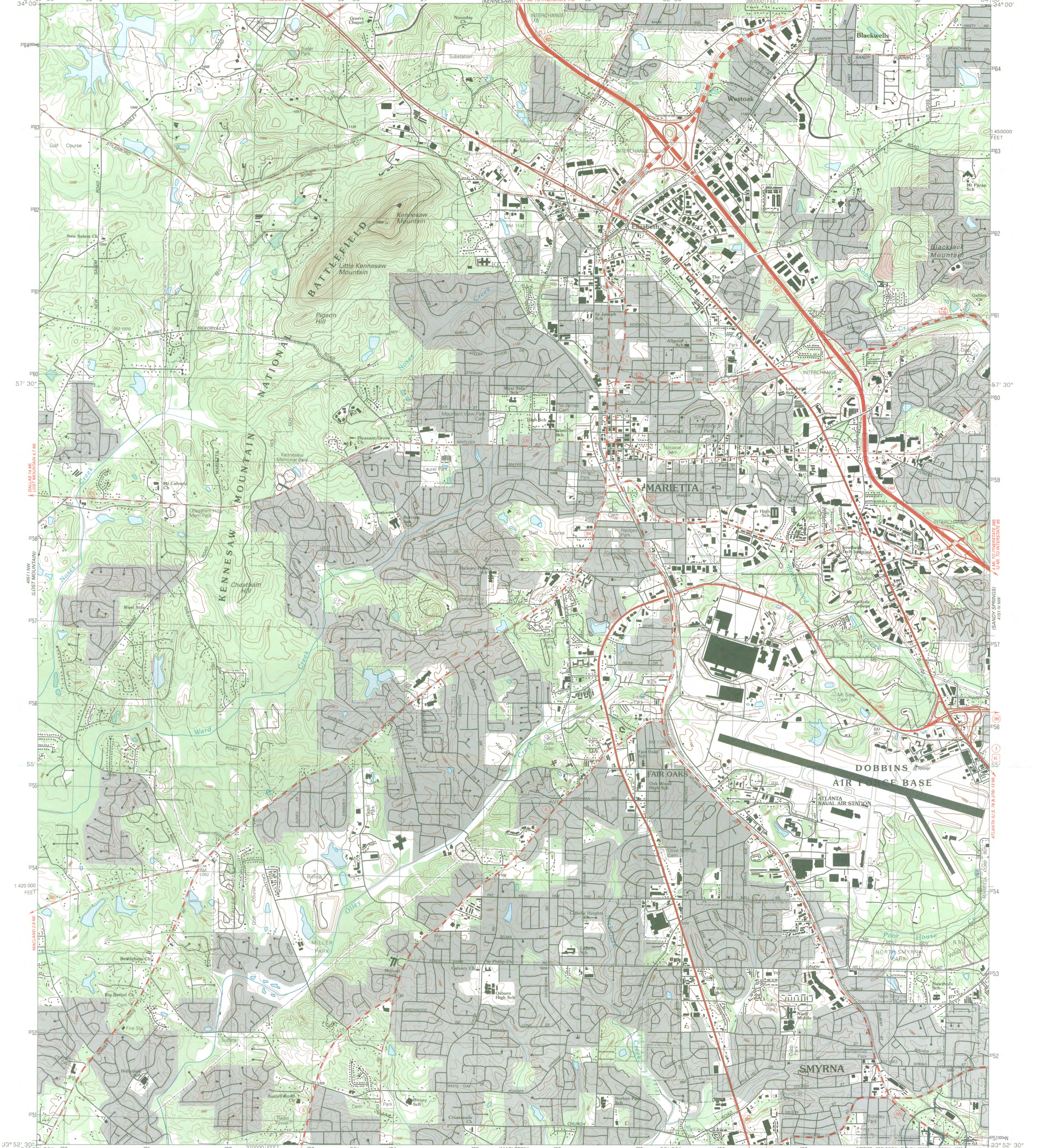
Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 37 of 39



Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 38 of 39



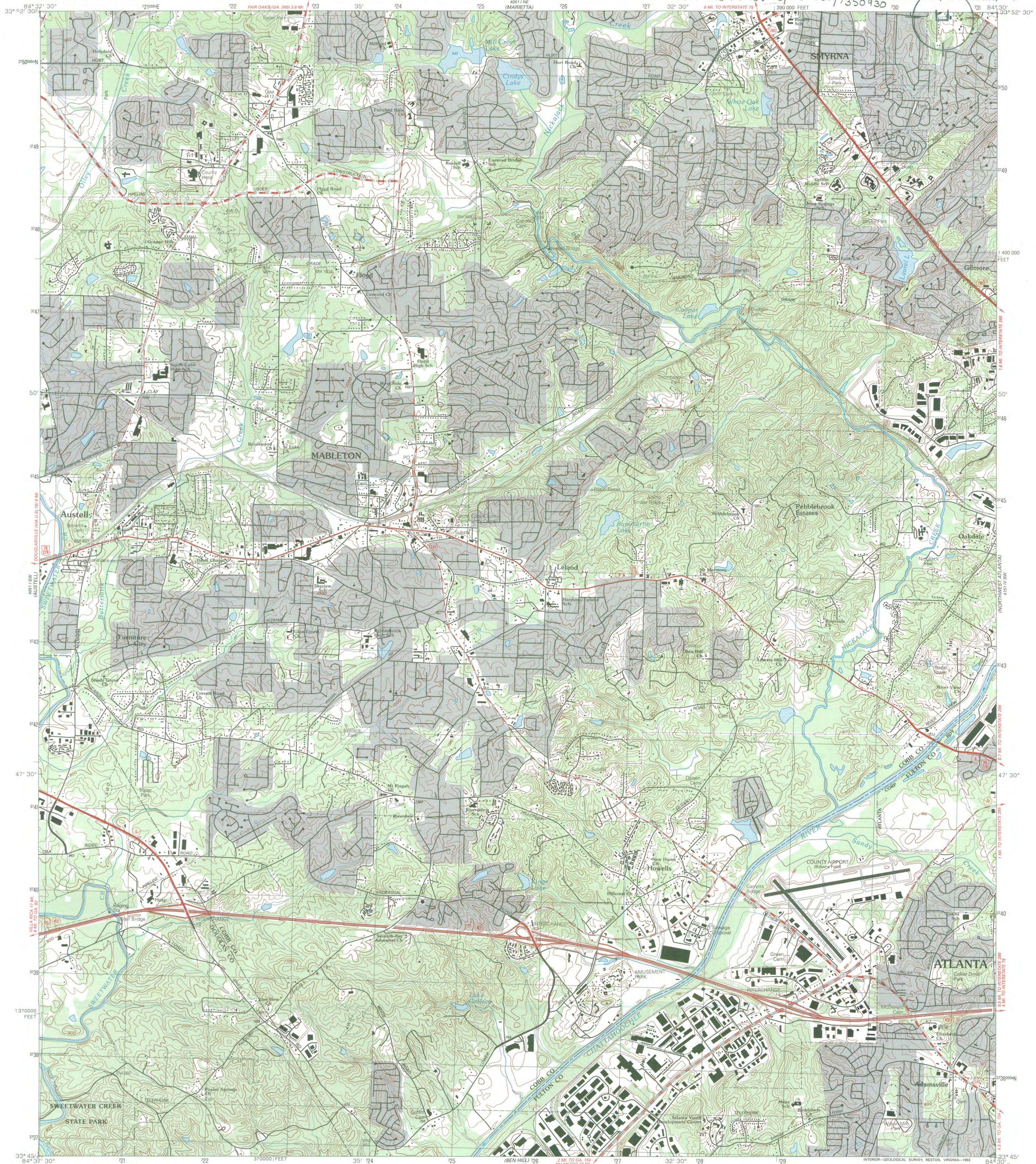
Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Cobb County, Georgia
Photograph 39 of 39



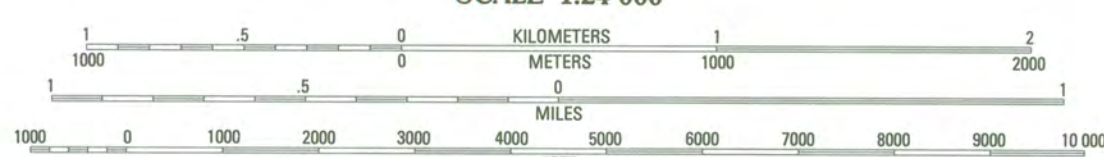
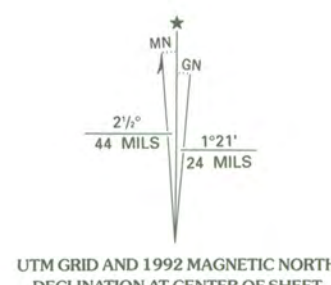
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Taylor - Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium
Smyrna, Cobb Co., GA
Map 2 of 2
UTM Reference: 16/730580/7350430

MABLETON QUADRANGLE
GEORGIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Georgia Geodetic Survey and City of Atlanta
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1988. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1992
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16 1927 North American Datum
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY - CLASS 2
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

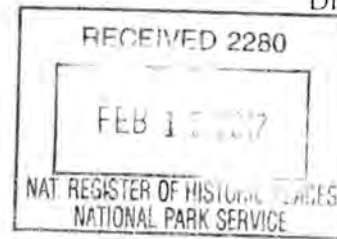
MABLETON, GA.
33084-G5-TF-024
1992
DMA 4051 I SE-SERIES V845



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR



January 26, 2012

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for your consideration:

Taylor-Brawner House and Brawner Sanitarium, Cobb Co., Georgia
Wynne-Claughton Building, Fulton Co., Georgia

Sincerely,



Gretchen Brock
National Register & Survey Program Manager