Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

PH0012874
STATE:
Georgia
Dougherty
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE
'MM: 0 5 1974

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. NAME							1
COMMON:							]
Municipal Auditor	<u>ium</u>						1
AND/OR HISTORIC:							
. LOCATION							1
STREET AND NUMBER:			•				1
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301 Pine Avenue			CONGRESSIO	NAL DISTRICT:			┥
Albany			2nd - Da	wson Mathis			
STATE		CODE	COUNTY:			CODE	1
Georgia		13	Dougherty			095	1
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☐ District 😠 Building	🔀 Public Pub	lic Acquisit	ion:	☐ Occupied	Yes:		
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Pro	cess	▼ Unoccupied	Restrict	ted	
☐ Object	☐ Both	□ Being	Considered	Preservation work	Unrestri	cted	
				in progress	Mo No		
PRESENT USE (Check One or	More as Appropriate)				1		1
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OWNER OF PROPERTY				<u>n</u>		<del></del>	1
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City of Albany				REGISTER			ί. Η
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Courthouse, 225 P	ine Avenue					her	۲:
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Albany			Georg	gia	13		
. REPRESENTATION IN EXIS	TING SURVEYS						
TITLE OF SURVEY:						2	m
Georgia Heritage			9			2	ENTRY NUMBE
	1973	Federal	🔀 State	☐ County 🙀	] Local	20	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z \end{bmatrix}$
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY R		,				7	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Georgia Heritage	Trust, Departmen	t of Na	tural Res	ources		19/4	
STREET AND NUMBER:							"
270 Washington St	reet, S.W.						
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		COD	E	+-
Atlanta			Geor	gia	13		D >
				-			1 -1 '

7.	DESCRIPTION							
		(Check One)						
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	🔀 Fair	☐ Dete	eriorated	Ruins	☐ Unexposed	
	CONDITION	(Check One)			(Check One)			
	☐ Alte	red	X Unaltered	J j		☐ Moved	Original Site	
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The Albany Municipal Auditorium, prominently located in downtown Albany, is on the northwest corner of North Jefferson and Pine Streets between North Jefferson and Flint Streets near the Albany City Hall and Dougherty County Courthouse. The square brick building, in a park setting, is reminiscent of designs such as Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Temple.

The main part of this building is a three story rectangle that is surrounded with cubes of various heights which are attached to the building. The main entrance, in the center section of the building, is denoted by the overhang of a marquee entrance that features diamond shaped projections above the top of the awning with geometric Art Deco patterns on them. The side entrances, in the one story cubes, also feature these overhanging shelters in a smaller and plainer style. These side cubes are flanked two story cubes on each corner of the building. Although the squareness of the main section of this building and of the side cubes make it appear severe, it does have some decorations such as the drip moulded brick bands that encircle the building near the top of the main section and the cubes. These bands of brick also vertically orient the windows and doors in groups of twos and threes, giving relief to the vast expanses of brick wall. These expanses of wall are also relieved by bands of marble that circle the building at the top of the main section and the side cubes. The Albany Municipal Auditorium may be compared with Frank Lloyd Wright's Unity Church of 1906 because of these details; however, the Wright church is smaller, more unified in its squareness, and more focused on the windows under the eaves than the Albany Auditorium.

The Auditorium is entered through the main semi-circular foyer that was originally painted cream and gold with marble trim around the double doors to the orchestra, the galleries, and the smaller meeting rooms. This marble trim also extends along the base board of the floor throughout the building. Other doors with geometric Art Deco glass panels lead from the side entrances through short corridors to this foyer. The Auditorium, itself, is an oval that is entered from the foyer on a short axis. There are approximately 1,500 seats in this oval that are arranged in the orchestra, the lodge, and the two balconies; originally there were also four boxes on either side of the stage. Because of this short oval, the balcony seats are brought forward close to the stage. The only decorations in the auditorium are paired paneled columns supporting the balconies and moulding along such joints in the wall as the joint between the ceiling and the proscenium arch. The interior of the audience part of the Auditorium was, like its foyer, also painted cream and gold with marble trim. The dressing rooms were located at the sides of the stage and in the basement below the stage. There were also business offices located off this main section of the Auditorium in a wing extension of the two story cube at the rear of the building on the left side.

Today the Albany Municipal Auditorium is closed and vacant: the boxes on either side of the stage and the orchestra pit have been closed off and most of the cream and gold paint has peeled off the walls and ceilings throughout the building, but the exterior of the building has only had minimal changes during the 59 years since it was completed. It is still structurally sound, making the restoration simply a matter of repairs and painting.

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PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian 16th Century		☐ 18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)	c.1915	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Approp	oriate)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	X Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	History
Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science	
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☑ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	🔀 Theater	
Conservation	▼ Music	Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Municipal Auditorium in downtown Albany, Georgia, built c.1915 to replace an older wooden building that housed the Chataqua Society activities, was designed by A. Ten Eyck Brown, a well known Atlanta architect. Presently the Municipal Auditorium is in danger of demolition and replacement by a more modern auditorium.

The need for a new auditorium in the early 1900's grew out of the many activities of the Chataqua Society of Albany, Georgia. This Society was founded by Dr. N. A. Duncan of Syracuse, New York, the secretary of the New York Society, who bought a plantation near Albany, Georgia, in 1888. The Society was designed to provide an informal method of education for people who had little formal education. After the movement officially ended during World War I, the auditorium continued to be used for Chataque type events. The large stage of the auditorium was considered one of the best in the South during the early twentieth century. Many celebrities appeared on this stage, Sara Bernhardt, Maud Adams, David Warrick, and Henry Ford among others. Such musical events as the Al G. Fields Minstrels, Sousa's Band, and many Broadway plays attracted audiences from all over South Georgia to the Albany Auditorium. The building was also used for home talent shows, concerts by local musicians, high school graduations, and events of Albany State College and Albany Junior College.

The architect for this Municipal Auditorium, A. Ten Eyck Brown, designed many other buildings and homes in Atlanta and the Southeast, such as the Fulton county Courthouse and the Forsyth Theatre Building in Atlanta, the New Orleans Courthouse, the Western Kentucky Normal School in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the southeastern branches of the Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Brown was trained in New York and worked with the Supervising Architect's Office of the Federal Government in Washington before coming to Atlanta around the turn of the century. The squared off lines of the Albany Auditorium are typical of the style that Brown developed out of his training which was supposedly influenced by the early work of Frank Lloyd Wright, especially the Unity Church of 1906 in Oak Park, Illinois. Because the lines and proportions of Wright's Unity Church are much sharper and more compact than those of Brown's Auditorium, the Auditorium does not really seem to resemble the church on close comparison. The auditorium is much closer to the Werkbund Theatre by Henry van de Velde that was built in 1914 in Cologne, Germany because of the large blank spaces of wall that are broken by widely space groups of very small windows and the general appearance of the large rectangle surrounded by small geometric forms. The over-all appearance of the Albany Municipal (continued)

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

#### 8. Significance (continued)

Auditorium is one of severe simplicity for a building of this type during the early 1900's that almost approaches radically progressive design.

The Albany Municipal Auditorium has been an integral part of the cultural life of Albany for 59 years. As a structure originally built for use by the Chataqua Society of Albany, the auditorium represents well the efforts made at mass informal education during the late mineteenth and early twentieth century; as an architectural example, the auditorium displays a progressively modern approach in its streamlined, well coordinated design. Because of the building's local significance as a forward-looking early twentieth century auditorium and its impending proposed demolition, the auditorium greatly needs the prestige and protection that the National Register offers.

### 9. Bibliographical References (continued)

Macgregor, Elizabeth Z., personal inspection, Spring, 1974.

Stevens, Carole, Staff Researcher, Historic Sites Survey, Research for preparation of this form.

