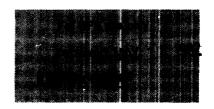
## **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·· <del>·····</del>	
historic Crawford W. Braze	ell House		
and/or common			
2. Location			
street & number 607 Jackson	Street	NД	A not for publication
city, town Vidalia	$\frac{N/A}{A}$ vicinity of	congressional district	
state Georgia	code 013 county	Toombs	<b>code</b> 279
3. Classification			
Category Ownership  district public structure both site	$\underline{X}$ yes: restricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	_X museum /gallery park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
street & number P.O. Box 33			·
city, town Vidalia	N/A vicinity of	state	Georgia 30474
5. Location of Lo	egal Description	on	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Superior Court		***************************************
street & number Toombs Coun	ty Courthouse		
city, town Lyons		state	Georgia
6. Representation	on in Existing S	Surveys	
title None	has this pro	perty been determined eli	gible? yes $\frac{X}{}$ no
date		N/Afederalstate	e county local
depository for survey records Non	e		
city, town		state	

# Condition Check one Check one \_\_\_ excellent \_\_\_ deteriorated \_\_\_ unaltered \_\_\_ original site \_\_\_ good \_\_\_ ruins \_\_\_ altered \_\_\_ moved date \_\_\_ fair \_\_\_ unexposed

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Crawford W. Brazell House is a two-story, Neo-Classical residence located on a corner city lot in Vidalia, Toombs County, Georgia. It was built in 1911 by architect-builder Ivey P. Crutchfield. The property is extensively landscaped and contains a small historic wood frame garage near the rear of the lot.

The Brazell House is asymmetrically massed with a complex, multi-hipped roof line capped by a small flat, deck area. It is balloon framed, rests on brick piers and is sheathed with weatherboard. The house has four tall brick chimneys with corbelling; two are exterior end chimneys, the other two rise up through the central part of the house. Windows throughout are one-over-one double hung sash with simple wood surrounds. The main exterior feature of the Brazell House is a series of prominent porches. The front facade has a monumental, two-story, pedimented portico and full-width, two-tier porches with simple wood railing on both levels. The gable roofed portico, placed asymmetrically on the front facade is supported by two massive, two-story wood columns and has a louvered, triangular opening in the pediment area. The porches are supported by similarly styled wooden columns arranged in groups of two, those on the first floor being slightly larger than those on the second. The main entrance and an entrance onto the second floor porch are treated identically with, in each case, oversize sidelights and a lighted transom flanking a modest door. Additional front facade entrances near the south end of the porch on both levels lead directly into bedrooms. Just beyond these entrances, on both floors, a portion of the south end of the porch has been enclosed to create two bathrooms. A second two-story porch with identical columns and railing is located along the rear half of the south side of the house. A third one-story, "ell" shaped porch in the corresponding area on the north side of the house serves as the kitchen/service entrance. This porch, originally screened, has been glassed in. ATT COLUMN TO SEE

The Brazell House interior has an asymmetrical floor plan with most rooms on both floors opening off a large stairhall. Triple folding doors between the dining room and sitting room, and sitting room and stairhall, create an open flow-through space. The open two-run stairway has a solid-looking railing with square balusters and a large square newel post. Interior details are simple. Walls are plastered and have wood baseboards, chair rails, picture rails and crown moldings. Ceilings are of beaded tongue-and-groove boards. Interior window and door surrounds feature paneled moldings that meet at patera blocks. Interior doors with five horizontal panels are all surmounted by transoms. Woodwork throughout is of heart yellow pine. The four chimneys serve fireplaces in every room. Mantels vary from simple wood ones in most bedrooms to the one in the dining room which has an overmantel with a shallow compartment fronted with leaded glass doors. The house has two original bathrooms in addition to the two added on the front porch about 1930. Lighting fixtures are original.

(continued)

#### **United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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The Brazell House sits on a corner, half-acre city lot. The grounds around the house are extensively landscaped. Shrubs serve as foundation planting. A formal garden planted with bulbs, roses and other flowers and partly surrounded by a wrought iron fence is located to the rear of the house. Nearby are two grape arbors and a small historic wood frame garage. Several large trees including a magnolia and oak are scattered around the grassed lot. A very tall "Washingtonia Filifera" palm in front of the house has attracted the attention of Florida's Palm Society. The front walk and the side walk in front of the house are laid with hexagonal concrete paving tiles. The property is located in a residential neighborhood which has had some intrusion. A modern regional library facility is located across Jackson Street on the site of another large residence dating from the same period.

#### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in March, 1981 still represent the character and appearance of the property. No sigificant changes have been made since that date, although some deteriorated front porch columns have been replaced.

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — agriculture — X architecture — art — commerce — communications	
Specific dates	1911	Builder/Architect Ivey P. Cruthfield.

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Crawford W. Brazell House is historically significant in the areas of architecture, landscape architecture and local history. Architecturally, it is a good example of a locally designed Neo-Classical style residence in South Georgia and the only one remaining in that style in Vidalia. In terms of local history, the house is significant as the home of Crawford W. Brazell, a locally prominent naval stores operator. The construction of the Brazell House, in 1911, corresponded to the first period of major economic growth and development in Vidalia, a city not founded until 1889. These areas of significance support property eligibility under National Register criteria B and C.

In terms of architecture, the Brazell House represents a small-town interpretation by a local builder/architect of the fashionable turn-of-the-century Neo-Classical style. This style achieved a widespread popularity in this country, following its introduction at the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition. In Georgia, it became the symbol of the post-Reconstruction New South, just as the Greek Revival style had been the symbol of the antebellum period. Around the turn-of-the-century, Neo-Classical residences were built in nearly every Georgia Community by men of means and prestige. In Vidalia three such houses were built; the Brazell House is the only one remaining.

The monumental pedimented portico, porch detailing and a few interior mantel details identify the house as "Neo-Classical", but the asymmentrical massing of the house with its projecting bay, the irregular, open floor plan and the off-center location of the stair hall are all holdovers from the Victorian period. The extensive use of porches is a local adaptation of the style to accomodate Southern climate and living styles. Detailing throughout is simple and lacks the elaboration and refinement often present in high-style Neo-Classical residences. However, as the extant specifications indicate, the house was intended to be a fine one, constructed of the best locally available materials. Yellow heart pine, a strong, dry, fine quality, knot-free lumber obtained from Mr. Brazell's timberland, was used throughout.

The house was built by architect/builder Ivey P. Cruthfield who is credited with designing several other Toombs County residences and five or six downtown Vidalia commercial buildings, including the First Bank of Vidalia.

(Continued)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Sheet

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10. (	Geographica	I Data					
Acreage of Quadrangle	nominated property Appropriate name Vidalia, Georemotes	oximately o gia	ne-half acre.	Quadrang	le scale <u>1:24000</u>		
Zone C   E   G	3 6 6 5 9 5 3 5 6  Easting Northin	g	Zone  D	Easting  Little Construction of the Constructi	Northing  Littles the bistoric		
Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property constitutes the historic acreage associated with the house; this acreage also coincides with the current legal description for the property.  See ~ P  List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries							
state N/A		operties overi	county	ounty boundaries	code		
				,			
state	orm Prepar	code	county		code		
name/title	Carolyn Brooks, Na Historic Preservat Georgia Department	ion Section			26, 1982		
street & nur	nber 270 Washingto	on Street	te	elephone 404 (	556-2840		
city or town	Atlanta,		s	tate Georgia			
<b>12.</b> §	tate Histori	c Pres	ervation	Officer C	ertification		
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:  national state X local  As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.							
State Histor	ic Preservation Officer sign	ature	Elizabeth	a. Lyon	·		
title Stat	e Historic Preserva	ion Office	r Blizabe	eth A. Lyon date	4/30/82		
3	use only by certify that this property  Lelous S	is included in th	he National Register Entered in National Re	the	6/17/82		
Keeper o	f the National Register						
Attest:				date			
∪hief of	Registration				į		

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Significance

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In terms of landscape architecture, the rather informally laid out grounds reflect the predominant landscaping practices of the early twentieth century. Flowering trees, fruit trees, shade trees and a magnificent palm tree are placed casually, yet strategically around the property. A grand-daughter recalls that Mrs. Brazell planted scuppernongs, muscadines and peach trees to the rear of the house shortly after moving in. Two arbors still remain. The hexagonal concrete paving tiles used in the fromt walk and sidewalks are also very typical of early twentieth sentury street landscaping.

For two reasons the Brazell House is historically significant in the area of local history. For over fifty years the Brazell family played a role in the local community. Crawford W. Brazell, who brought his family to Vidalia from their farm on the Altamaha River in 1911, was a prominent dealer in naval stores, one of the most profitable industries in South Georgia in the early twentieth century. He died four years after the house was built, but his daughters lived in the house until recently. Several of them held jobs in Vidalia, and after 1944, when their mother died, they further contributed to the community by renting rooms to school teachers and young couples.

Crawford Brazell built his house and moved his family to Vidalia during the city's first major period of economic growth and development. Vidalia was not established until 1889, when a depot for the newly laid Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad was built there. In 1902, a second railroad arrived in Vidalia making it a regional transportation center. By about 1910 the foreward-looking city already had a hospital, police department and electricity, prompting not only Brazell, but also a number of other well-to-do citizens, to build substantial modern homes there.

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**Bibliography** 

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Brantley, Mrs. Garth and Susan Ham. "Brazell Home Application, Vidalia, Georgia". December, 1980. This document, on file at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, contains descriptive and historical material on the Brazell House and the Brazell family.

Brazell House Building Specifications. Dated April 10, 1911.

Graham, Elizabeth (grandaughter of Crawford W. Brazell). Written statement and personal interviews, 1980.

CRAWFORD W. BRAZELL HOUSE Vidalia, Toombs County, Georgia

PROPERTY/SKETCH MAP

Not to scale

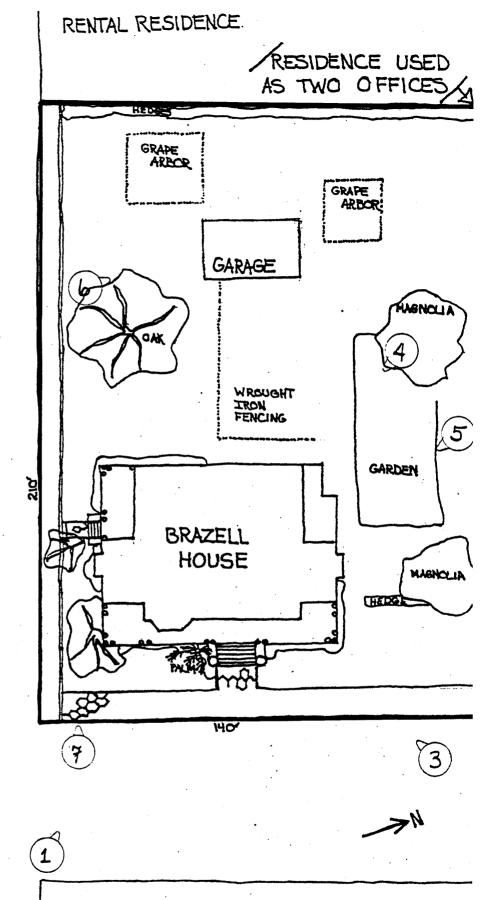
North: Property Boundary:

Date: Unknown

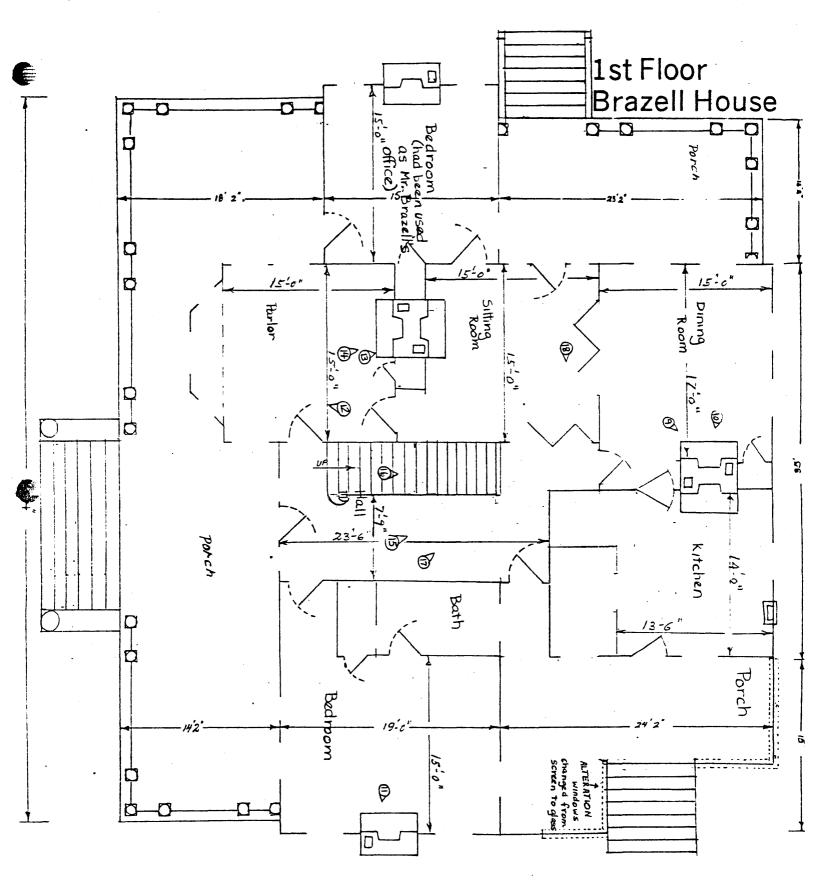
CANT LOT

JACKSON ST.

NATT ESIDENCE



REGIONAL LIBRARY



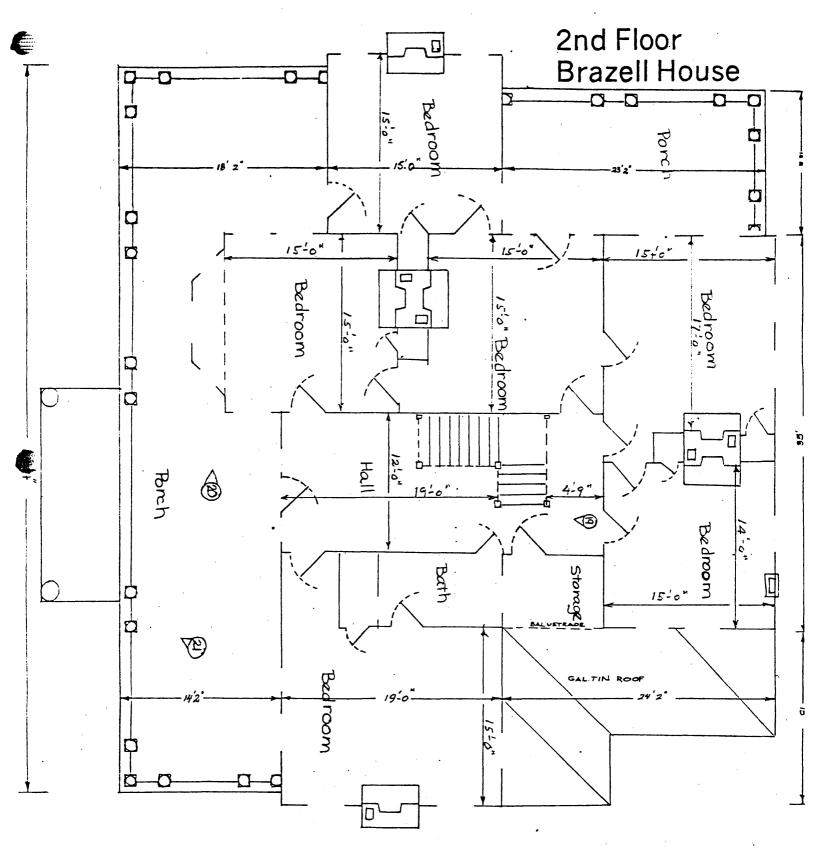
CRAWFORD W. BRAZELL HOUSE Vidalia, Toombs County, Georgia

FIRST FLOOR PLAN (APPROXIMATE)

Scale: Not to scale

Date: Unknown North:





CRAWFORD W. BRAZELL HOUSE Vidalia, Toombs County, Georgia

SECOND FLOOR PLAN (APPROXIMATE)

Scale: Not to scale

Date: Unknown

North:

