

Bremen, beneath the familiar

A historical audit of settlement, resources, infrastructure, buildings and community institutions. Bremen, Georgia, with explicitly labeled nearby context. Research reviewed October 13, 2026.

What this investigation establishes

Bremen offers a stronger historical narrative than a list of picturesque stops. The evidence points toward a town repeatedly reshaped by transport, industrial reuse and the legal definition of its boundaries. The most promising public series would follow those changes through particular parcels, buildings and records.

This is a completed online documentary audit and a field-research dossier. It is not a completed title examination, archaeological survey or physical inspection. Primary records were read where accessible; archive catalog entries are labeled as leads rather than treated as if their underlying files had been examined.

The strongest discoveries

Finding	Evidence and importance
A downtown that shifted	A historical-society reconstruction distinguishes the first depot settlement from the later rail-crossing center. The next decisive evidence is the original plat and successive municipal acts. [1]
Mining beside the town	A contemporary geological survey describes Reeds Mountain operations and contains maps and photographs. It creates an unusually concrete route into the resource history. [4]
Commerce beyond cotton cloth	An 1889 newspaper advertisement and a 1963-64 state directory reveal agricultural buying, printing, metalwork and other trades. [7, 10]
Boundaries with consequences	Published decisions preserve specific disputes over labor organizing, annexation, schools and a proposed wastewater facility. [11-13]
Recoverable community memory	Newspaper reels, a church history, a school file and federal recognition of a local singer provide named archives, not just broad suggestions. [14-17]

Evidence labels used throughout

P - Primary: contemporary document, published decision or official record read. **S - Sourced synthesis:** later historical reconstruction or institutional history. **L - Lead:** a cataloged record or a plausible claim still requiring verification. **I - Interpretation:** an explicitly identified inference or research proposal.

A primary document proves what its author recorded; an advertisement is not proof of sales, a proposed facility is not proof of construction, and a later recollection is not a contemporary observation. Source numbers resolve to the annotated references at the back.

Where the town began

Foundational catalyst, changing boundaries and the danger of a simple origin story.

S | Two centers, not one founding instant

The Haralson County Historical Society dates the first public lot sale to October 31, 1882 and incorporation to September 5, 1883. It places the first depot about three-quarters of a mile southwest of the later railroad crossing. Its reconstruction describes a grid around the depot, then boundary changes in 1892 and 1898 that shifted the municipality toward the crossing. [1]

It reports 312 residents in 1890 and 291 in 1900, while explaining that the later boundary excluded much of the old settlement. These figures therefore cannot, by themselves, demonstrate economic collapse. The society cites an October 6, 1882 *Carroll County Times* report locating the depot at the old Seventh Court Ground. The original newspaper page and plat were not successfully inspected in this audit. [1]

S | Later enlargement changes the population question again

A further reconstruction dates reincorporation to August 20, 1906, with a 1,400-yard radius measured from the rail crossing. It gives 890 residents in 1910 and 917 in 1920. Its printed growth percentage contains an apparent typographical defect; the count change from 291 to 890 is about 205.8%, calculated here. Boundary expansion prevents treating that as a like-for-like migration rate. [2]

I | What likely mattered, and what remains unproved

The strongest working explanation is depot placement, a planned land market and subsequent junction access. No record examined proves that a particular spring, mineral vein or Indigenous path determined the precise depot site. Nearby mineral resources do not establish a mining origin for downtown.

The familiar Kramer/vineyard naming account remains a later-source claim in this dossier. A name origin, the reason land was first occupied, and the reason a railroad selected a station are three different historical questions. [21]

Specific records needed to close the gap

Land: original town plat; first lot conveyances surrounding the October 1882 sale; grantor/grantee entries for E. G. Kramer and associated purchasers; earlier land-lot plats. **Government:** incorporation and boundary acts for 1883, 1892, 1898 and 1906. **Transport:** railroad location surveys, station plans and valuation maps. No deed book/page or railroad file identifier has yet been verified.

Indigenous history: request relevant early land surveys, treaty-era maps and tribal historical guidance before naming an ancient route. Neither an old road alignment nor later local tradition alone establishes an Indigenous trail.

Rock, soil and resource cycles

Geological evidence is strongest around Reeds Mountain; agricultural statistics here are county-wide.

P | Reeds Mountain: a documented industrial landscape

The 1918 Georgia Geological Survey bulletin locates the property in land lots 246 and 259, district 7, section 5, across the Haralson-Carroll line. It records pre-Civil War copper prospecting, later iron-ore extraction, approximately 4,000 tons of pyrite concentrates shipped during a roughly four-year operation beginning around 1910, and a 175-foot shaft sunk in 1915 without ore shipments. These are the survey authors' reports, not independently audited production accounts. [4, pp. 38-39]

The authors connect resistant quartzitic schist to the mountain's relief, describe a watershed divide and a dark-red-soil belt along the mineralized trend, and warn that an older topographic map misplaced both the summit and county line. Their own site map and section are Figures 2-3. [4, pp. 39-42]

Limits: historical mine mapping does not establish current ownership, accessible ruins or a safe public visit. Its obsolete geological terminology should not substitute for modern mapping.

P/S | Why the boom could end

The 1984 state geological synthesis places the Bremen area within the regional New Georgia Group mineral-bearing belt. This is geological context, not proof that downtown was founded for gold. [5] A Georgia DOT historical mining study connects the wartime pyrite expansion to its subsequent contraction and reports that Georgia pyrite mining had ceased by 1920 as cheaper imported sulfur displaced it. That is a statewide conclusion; the precise last shipment from Reeds Mountain needs a local production record. [6]

S | Grapes, cotton and a changing rural workforce

The historical society, citing agricultural censuses, reports 1,593,536 pounds of grapes and 64,115 gallons of wine for Haralson County around 1900. It locates the main vineyard concentration east of Tallapoosa and around Steadman. These are not Bremen city totals. [3]

Its next-period account reports only 23,876 pounds of grapes in the 1910 census and attributes the decline to both poor profitability and state prohibition effective in 1908. It also records cotton surpassing corn in planted acreage by 1910. [2]

Research gap: no parcel-level link between vineyard failure, timber clearance, soil class and Bremen land wealth has yet been established. Test it with agricultural schedules, tax digests, mortgage releases, soil-survey sheets and repeated aerial photographs. Do not substitute county totals for household fortunes.

Industrial and building genealogy

The objective is to distinguish a company's history from the construction history of its buildings.

S | A sequence worth testing against plant records

The historical society traces Mandeville Oil Mills into Bremen Looms in 1924 and Bremen Mills in 1929, followed by closure at the end of 1931 and reopening in 1933 under Cluett and Peabody. It dates Sewell Manufacturing to 1928 and Hubbard Pants to 1935. This is a proposed business/site genealogy; it does not prove that every operation occupied the same surviving walls. [8]

The same reconstruction reports Bremen growing from 1,030 people in 1930 to 1,708 in 1940 without a boundary change, then expanding its radius from 1,400 to 2,100 yards in 1941. Unlike the earlier boundary-distorted comparison, the 1930-40 interval is useful evidence for actual growth within a fixed municipal footprint. [8]

S | What survives in institutional descriptions

The county identifies Sewell's Pacific Avenue complex as the former headquarters/Plant No. 1 and notes its Art Deco sign and clock. It also identifies the Hubbard/Georgia Converters complex and the former Arrow plant on South Buchanan Street. These are starting points for exterior comparison, not a fresh condition survey. [9]

The Sewell Mill date conflict must remain visible

The county describes the Hamilton Avenue building as a 1912 cotton warehouse; the Chamber/Tanner brochure says 1918. Neither establishes which portion of the building each date refers to. Construction, purchase, expansion and company founding may have been conflated. Publish both dates as an unresolved conflict until deeds, tax assessments or dated construction notices resolve it. [9, 20]

Architectural field audit: observations that would be useful

Feature to record	What it could test - not yet an observed finding
Brick bonds and masonry seams	Whether a factory grew in separate campaigns; corroborate with dated photographs and tax-value jumps.
Blocked loading doors and floor levels	Former freight handling or a changed street/track elevation; require a plan before identifying a spur.
Cornices, parapets, sign bands	Changes in commercial presentation. Decorative style alone cannot date the entire structure.
Window spacing and infill	Possible shifts from daylight manufacturing to later interior use; compare successive images.
Stone footings beneath later walls	Potential earlier construction, reuse or retaining work. Appearance alone cannot establish age.

No abandoned narrow-gauge railway, canal or mill race inside Bremen was verified. Do not turn a proposed railway in a prospectus into a lost line on a public map.

What the original records reveal

Small details in advertisements, court notices and trade directories can recover an entire working town.

P | The 1889 buying advertisement

The October 25, 1889 *Haralson Banner*, image 8, contains a Bremen advertisement seeking one million bushels of cottonseed, 500,000 dozen eggs and 300,000 chickens. It also advertises incoming carloads of bran and hay. These figures are a solicitation, not a verified transaction or production total. The advertiser's heading is illegible in the available OCR, so no business name is assigned. [7]

P | A hotel becomes a parcel-level investigation

On the same page, a sheriff's-sale notice identifies Bremen town lots 1, 2, 3, 12 and 14, fronting Atlanta Street, with a hotel occupied by I. N. Cheney Sr. It names judgments in favor of E. G. Kramer. This proves an advertised enforcement proceeding, not that the sale occurred. The scan was blocked during this audit; frontage digits and name spellings need visual confirmation. [7]

Next record: locate the sheriff's deed or return, the original town plat and the underlying justice-court executions. Then trace each lot forward through conveyances. Do not equate this hotel with the Mangham or any surviving building without the chain of evidence.

P | A 1963-64 industrial street directory

Georgia's contemporary manufacturing directory places the following activities in Bremen. Addresses are historical and may have been renumbered; the OCR contains spelling defects. They are research locators, not current business listings. [10, printed p. 151]

Historical listing	Address in the directory	Activity
Arrow / Cluett, Peabody	203 Buchanan Street	Shirts
Bremen Gateway	222 Tallapoosa Street	Newspaper and job printing
Dixie Bakery	143 Buchanan Street	Bakery goods
Georgia Converters	119 Hamilton Avenue	Men's and boys' dress pants
R. Douglas Head Printing	107 Jackson Street	Job printing
Miller Machine Shop	Pacific Avenue	Tools, dies and general machine work

I | What the combination suggests

Bremen can be investigated as a network of producers, buyers, mechanics and printers. A good feature would follow one block across several decades, identifying who worked there and what actually changed, rather than assigning one permanent identity to every building.

Friction preserved in legal records

Historical findings are attributed to the deciding body. These summaries do not make claims about current conduct.

P | A local election that became a national labor precedent

Sewell Manufacturing Company, 138 NLRB 66, case 10-RC-5016, decided August 9, 1962, concerns the July 21, 1961 representation election at Bremen and Temple plants. The tally was 331 for and 985 against the union. The Board found that the employer's inflammatory racial appeals had tainted the election, set it aside and directed a second election. [11, pp. 66-72]

The employer's conduct is documented in the decision itself. It should neither be erased from the industrial history nor generalized to descendants or present businesses. This audit did not establish the result of the second election, nor prove a Bremen role in the separate 1934 textile strike.

P | Schools and boundaries collided in 1968-70

Plantation Pipe Line Co. v. City of Bremen, 227 Ga. 1, decided November 23, 1970, examines four 1968 annexations and the independent city school district. The court rejected the October 7 and December 31 annexations under the then-applicable statute and also invalidated the November 1 tract because the intervening invalid annexation defeated contiguity. The August 23 annexation survived the challenges considered. [12]

Landscape question: obtain the four ordinance plats and overlay them on period school and tax maps. This decision is not a map of present city limits, and its historical legal rule should not be presented as current advice.

P | A wastewater site and competing public purposes

Carroll County v. City of Bremen, 256 Ga. 281, decided September 4, 1986, describes a proposed treatment facility on YMCA land. Bremen annexed the tract on October 18, 1985; Mount Zion attempted annexation three days later; Carroll County filed condemnation the following day for a stated training-facility purpose. The Supreme Court upheld rejection of the taking, finding sufficient evidence that it was intended to block Bremen's project. [13]

Landscape question: recover the condemnation exhibit, annexation plat, YMCA deed and facility plans before identifying the disputed tract on a visitor map. The opinion alone does not establish which present structures stand there.

What was not established

No verified town-wide fire that reset Bremen's street grid, unusual early municipal prohibition, or particular church schism emerged from the records read. Those remain bounded research questions, not empty spaces to fill with a dramatic story.

Institutions, voices and memory

Promising cultural history includes ordinary work, religious institutions, education and music.

P/S | Hugh McGraw: factory work and musical preservation

The National Endowment for the Arts identifies Hugh McGraw as a 1982 National Heritage Fellow from Bremen. Its biography places him in Bremen from age twelve and describes his work managing a clothing plant alongside leadership in Sacred Harp publishing and singing. This connects industrial livelihoods with a living musical tradition. [14]

The biography contains a chronology tension: a quoted age of 25 does not align with its separate 1952 turning-point date and 1931 birth year. This report does not resolve that conflict. For a profile, compare recorded interviews, songbook committee records and convention minutes before fixing a conversion-to-singing date.

L | A church history with an exact archival address

Emory's Pitts Theology Library catalogs *The History of the First United Methodist Church of Bremen, Georgia: 1881-1981*, 53 pages, as MSS 028, Box 4, Folder 7, item P_MSS028_B004_F007_BREMEN_I004. The description promises building photographs, pastors and community activities. The catalog was read; the PDF could not be inspected. [15]

Why pursue it: trustees' land purchases, church relocations and construction campaigns could independently anchor the early town. The history's title is not sufficient proof of the exact founding event. Compare its narrative with deeds and original church minutes; do not assume a theological schism.

L | School integration: a real federal file exists

The National Archives at Atlanta finding aid for RG 12, Emergency School Assistance Program case files, 1971-1973, lists **Bremen Public Schools, Box 114**; the series identifier is 1074745. It describes district correspondence, reports and integration-related materials. The Bremen folder itself has not been read. [16]

That listing supports an archive request, not a specific integration date, closure story or claim about a named person. Cross-check it with Bremen, Haralson and Carroll school-board minutes, attendance maps and accounts from Black alumni and teachers.

S | Familiar music, carefully bounded

The Harold Shedd Music Gallery identifies the producer's Bremen upbringing and work with Alabama and Reba McEntire. A future profile should trace his local radio years into recording credits. A producer's hometown connection does not mean the recordings were made in Bremen. [18]

Remaining gap: no early fraternal charter, lodge-minute book or traveling preacher's Bremen itinerary was inspected. Search Grand Lodge proceedings, church appointment lists, local newspaper notices and organizational deeds. Treat retrospective anecdotes as attributed recollections until independently corroborated.

A ground-verification checklist

Documented locations and what a field visit could establish. No current mine access or private interior access is implied.

Location / record anchor	What to inspect or compare	Present verification status
Downtown rail crossing; Buchanan / Tallapoosa area [1, 19]	Street alignment, public interpretive signs and archival depot views. Locate the first depot separately through its plat.	Documentary anchor; no new site visit. Remain on public pedestrian areas.
Sewell complex, Pacific Avenue [9]	Sign and clock, building joins, former loading elevations; compare dated plant photographs.	Institutionally described exterior; construction phases unverified.
Sewell Mill, 126 Hamilton Avenue [9, 20]	Masonry changes and old warehouse features; identify what evidence supports 1912 versus 1918.	Date conflict. County describes museum access by appointment.
119 Hamilton Avenue in 1963-64 [10]	Compare directory address with Georgia Converters / Hubbard plans and later numbering.	Historical address verified in OCR; current parcel equivalence unresolved.
Former Arrow site, South Buchanan Street [9, 10]	Plant perimeter and building phases against directory and corporate plans.	Do not treat historical number 203 as verified modern numbering.
201 North Buchanan Street [20]	Claimed Sears house: catalog plan, mortgage, purchase paperwork or stamped lumber with owner consent.	Local-guide attribution only; kit model and construction date not independently verified.
Reeds Mountain, historic lots 246 / 259 [4]	Georeference the historical site map against legal parcels before any owner-authorized survey.	No current access or surviving workings verified. Not proposed as a family stop.
1889 hotel lots on Atlanta Street [7]	Resolve lot numbers through sheriff's deed and original plat; match later addresses.	Historic location only; no modern map pin assigned.

How to record the visit

For each exterior: record date, public observation point, direction faced, address as displayed, building materials and image filenames. Describe what is visible before interpreting it. A blocked opening is a blocked opening until a dated plan proves it was a loading door.

A resident's recollection can supply a lead, but retain the interview date and whether the speaker witnessed the event or heard it from someone else. Obtain permission before publishing contributed photographs or identifiable interviews.

The next archive requests

These are concrete retrieval targets. No requests were sent and no paid archive access was purchased.

Priority / question	Exact target and desired result
1. Where was the first town?	Haralson Superior Court land and plat records: October 1882 lot sale and Kramer-related chains. Georgia session laws: Bremen boundary acts in 1883, 1892, 1898, 1906 and 1941. Deliver a georeferenced boundary sequence; file/page numbers remain to be located.
2. What happened to the hotel?	Haralson sheriff's return, deed and justice-court executions behind the October 25, 1889 notice. Resolve named town lots to the original plat. Do not assume an advertised auction was completed.
3. How did the plants change?	Bremen Gateway microfilm listed by Carroll County Genealogical Society: reel 2, October 1928-March 1933; reel 3, April 1933-September 1936. Seek openings, closures, contracts and building notices. [17]
4. What followed the union decision?	Gateway reel 12, March 1961-May 1963; NLRB case 10-RC-5016 and supplemental decisions. Establish election aftermath and compare local coverage with the administrative record. [11, 17]
5. What changed for school families?	NARA Atlanta, RG 12, series 1074745, Box 114, Bremen Public Schools; period school-board minutes and district maps. Recover institutional chronology before requesting individual recollections. [16]
6. Can church records fix early geography?	Pitts Theology Library MSS 028, Box 4, Folder 7, item P_MSS028_B004_F007_BREMEN_I004; then original trustees' minutes and deeds. [15]
7. Can buildings be dated precisely?	Georgia Historic Preservation Division / GNAHRGIS survey entries; county tax digests; dated insurance surveys; owner records. UGA holds Georgia Sanborn collections, but a Bremen-specific edition was not verified. [22, 23]

Bounded searches that still need work

The missing pieces are the original depot-site rationale; springs or early paths tied to that site; exact railroad-spur layouts; a parcel-based wealth history; lodge records; early fire reports; and original construction records for key buildings. A negative online search is not evidence that these never existed.

The search also surfaced a National Register listing for a Bremen commercial district and a Bremen library newspaper inventory belonging to other states. Neither is evidence about Bremen, Georgia. Geographic identity must be checked before every import.

From audit to useful local reading

Publication priorities, evidence controls and a repeatable approach for neighboring towns.

The first three features

- 1. The town that shifted toward the tracks.** Build a clear story around an original plat, boundary acts and photographs. The available synthesis supports an attributed introductory article; exact old-town map pins should wait for the plats.
- 2. Before the suits: what Bremen bought, made and printed.** Use the dated advertisement and state directory to recover everyday commerce. Present buying targets as advertising claims. Add images only after checking the scan and its reuse terms.
- 3. The industrial mountain beside Bremen.** Explain the mining record, its changing commodities and the difference between an ore prospect and a producing mine. Present it as documentary history until ownership and ground conditions support a field component.

Keep the family features, with their uncertainty intact

The catalog-house identification and downtown picture hunt remain attractive entry points. A short question-and-reveal format can be fun without inventing certainty. Label the house as identified by the local walking guide until stronger building evidence is found. Avoid using sensitive labor or school history as novelty entertainment.

A small evidence ledger for every article

Required field	Purpose
Claim and geographic scope	Distinguish Bremen city, its rural surroundings, Haralson County and neighboring towns.
Source / page / date / link	Let another reader reproduce the finding and distinguish publication date from event date.
Record type and status	Separate primary observation, advertisement, court finding, retrospective account and untested lead.
Contradiction / missing step	Keep competing dates visible; identify the document that could resolve them.
Physical location and access	Separate historical address from current parcel and legal public access.
Revision note	State what changed and why when a reader supplies better evidence.

A faithful business connection

Use one modest footer identifying Moss & Sons as the local business supporting the research, with an optional services link. Let the history occupy the page. A correction channel and carefully moderated memory submissions would contribute more credibility than stronger sales language.

Research boundary: this report completes the present digital audit. It does not claim an exhaustive search of every physical archive. Its remaining work is specific enough to assign, price and verify. Neighboring-town reports should follow the same evidentiary standard, while maintaining separate records for each place.

Sources and retrieval notes

References 1-8. Links are clickable in the digital PDF. All online research reviewed October 13, 2026.

[1] Haralson County Historical Society, Growth and Development of Towns 1881-1900.

<https://www.haralsoncountyhistory.com/hchisttowns.html>

Later reconstruction; includes first-depot location, boundary changes and census counts. Original acts and cited 1882 newspaper remain uninspected.

[2] Haralson County Historical Society, Haralson County 1901-1920.

<https://www.haralsoncountyhistory.com/hchist1901.html>

Later synthesis; demographic and agricultural comparisons. Apparent printed percentage error is flagged in the report.

[3] Haralson County Historical Society, Haralson County 1881-1900.

<https://www.haralsoncountyhistory.com/hchist1881.html>

County-level agricultural synthesis; not Bremen-only production.

[4] H. K. Shearer and J. P. D. Hull, A Preliminary Report on a Part of the Pyrites Deposits of Georgia, Bulletin 33 (1918), pp. 38-51.

https://dlg.usg.edu/record/dlg_ggpd_s-ga-bm500-pg4-bb1-bno-p-b33

Contemporary geological report; text inspected through DLG. Figures 2-3 and plates are identified but not reproduced or newly georeferenced.

[5] Georgia Geological Survey, Geology of the Greater Atlanta Region, Bulletin 96 (1984).

https://dlg.usg.edu/record/dlg_ggpd_s-ga-bn200-pg3-bb1-bno-p-b96

Official regional geological synthesis; New Georgia Group discussion inspected.

[6] Georgia Department of Transportation, Mining and Mineral Industries of North Georgia: A Historic Context.

<https://www.dot.ga.gov/InvestSmart/Environment/CulturalResources/Pubs/MiningContextFinalReduced.pdf>

Government-hosted historical synthesis; indexed pyrite section inspected, not a complete page-by-page review.

[7] Haralson Banner, October 25, 1889, image 8.

<https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn89053999/1889-10-25/ed-1/seq-8/ocr/>

Contemporary newspaper OCR inspected. Image access encountered verification barrier. Names and dimensions require scan confirmation.

[8] Haralson County Historical Society, Haralson County 1921-1944.

<https://www.haralsoncountyhistory.com/hchist1921.html>

Later synthesis of industrial succession, population and boundary expansion.

Sources and retrieval notes

References 9-16. Links are clickable in the digital PDF. All online research reviewed October 13, 2026.

[9] Haralson County Board of Commissioners, The Clothing Center of the South.

<https://www.haralsoncountyga.gov/the-clothing-center-of-the-south.cfm>

Used as a location and building-history lead, not sole authority for disputed construction dates.

[10] Georgia Manufacturing Directory, 1963-1964, Bremen entries, printed p. 151.

https://dlg.usg.edu/record/dlg_ggpd_y-ga-bc500-pi5-bs1-bm2-b1963-h64

Contemporary state directory; OCR inspected. Addresses retain their historical status.

[11] Sewell Manufacturing Company, 138 NLRB 66 (August 9, 1962), case 10-RC-5016.

https://actionnetwork.org/user_files/user_files/000/046/216/original/Sewell_Manufacturing_Co.pdf

Seven-page reproduction of the Board decision read. Date/citation corroborated by NLRB decision index; hosted by a third party.

[12] Plantation Pipe Line Co. v. City of Bremen, 227 Ga. 1, 178 S.E.2d 863 (November 23, 1970).

<https://law.justia.com/cases/georgia/supreme-court/1970/25873-1.html>

Published judicial opinion reproduced by Justia; majority holdings read. Historical law, not current legal guidance.

[13] Carroll County v. City of Bremen, 256 Ga. 281, 347 S.E.2d 598 (September 4, 1986).

<https://law.justia.com/cases/georgia/supreme-court/1986/43199-1.html>

Published judicial opinion reproduced online. Parcel and facility completion require separate records.

[14] National Endowment for the Arts, Hugh McGraw, 1982 National Heritage Fellow.

<https://www.arts.gov/honors/heritage/hugh-mcgraw>

Institutional biographical account. Internal age/date tension noted; no unsupported resolution offered.

[15] Pitts Theology Library, The History of the First United Methodist Church of Bremen, Georgia: 1881-1981.

<https://digital.pitts.emory.edu/s/digital-collections/item/17236>

Catalog inspected; 53-page item not successfully opened. MSS 028, Box 4, Folder 7. Copyright not evaluated by repository.

[16] National Archives at Atlanta, RG 12, Emergency School Assistance Case Files.

<https://www.archives.gov/atlanta/finding-aids/rg12-schoolassistance>

Finding aid inspected, not case file. Series 1074745; Bremen listed in Box 114. Some documents may have access restrictions.

Sources and retrieval notes

References 17-23. Links are clickable in the digital PDF. All online research reviewed October 13, 2026.

[17] Carroll County Genealogical Society, Index to Microfilm, Haralson County newspapers, PDF p. 17.

<https://ccgsga.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Index-to-Microfilm.pdf>

Holding-list entries inspected, not newspaper reels. Confirm current custody, availability and issue gaps before visiting.

[18] Harold Shedd Music Gallery, About Harold Shedd.

<https://haroldsheddmusicgallery.com/>

Institutional biographical account; supports hometown and producer associations. Current museum hours were not verified.

[19] New Georgia Encyclopedia / Georgia Archives, Bremen Depot.

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/business-economy/railroads/m-9972/>

Archival image description, circa 1925. Obtain image-use terms and establish viewpoint before a then-and-now reproduction.

[20] Greater Haralson Chamber of Commerce / Tanner Health System, Bremen walking brochure, p. 2.

https://www.tanner.org/upload/docs/GHLW/Bremen_Walk_Brochure.pdf

Later local guide; house attribution and building-date claims treated as leads. Route and access not field-verified.

[21] City of Bremen, About Bremen.

<https://www.bremenga.gov/community/page/about-bremen>

Indexed city history read in initial research; direct retrieval later returned 403. Naming account needs primary corroboration.

[22] University of Georgia Libraries, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

<https://www.libs.uga.edu/magil/collections/sanborn>

Collection-level resource. No Bremen-specific edition confirmed; do not invent map years or sheet numbers.

[23] Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Historic Resource Surveys.

<https://dca.georgia.gov/community-assistance/historic-preservation/historic-resource-surveys>

Repository/process locator for architectural records. No Bremen survey sheet or individual resource assessment was examined.