

About Bremen

Thank you for visiting the city of Bremen, Georgia Website.

Nestled in the gently rolling hills of West Georgia, Bremen is a place like no other. With a downtown marked by industrial heritage, a location that is convenient to southern backwoods charm as well as metropolitan culture, superior educational opportunities and first-rate churches and health services within minutes of home, Bremen is a traditional community that values long term progress. People are our most important product.

Whether you are visiting us in cyberspace as a long-time resident, a community business partner or one seeking to move to a thriving community, we invite you to come, explore and discover our wonderful sense of community. Bremen is a delightful place to live, learn, play, work, worship and conduct business. We'd love to have you join us.

Demographics



Area

Total: 8.9 sq mi (23.1 km²)

Land: 8.9 sq mi (23 km²)

Water: 0 sq mi (0.1 km²)

Elevation

1,394 ft (425 m)

Population (2020)

Total: 7,185

Density: 514.5/sq mi (198.2/km²)

Time Zone

Eastern (EST) (UTC-5)

Summer (DST) EDT (UTC-4)

Zip Code

30110

Area Code(s)

770

2020 census

Bremen racial composition[10]

Race	Num.	Perc.
White (non-Hispanic)	6,162	85.76%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic)	470	6.54%
Native American	8	0.11%
Asian	95	1.32%
Pacific Islander	8	0.11%
Other/Mixed	291	4.05%

As of the [2020 United States census](#), there were 7,185 people, 2,180 households, and 1,605 families residing in the city.

Historical population

Census	Pop. Note	%±
1890	312	—
1900	291	−6.7%
1910	890	205.8%
1920	917	3.0%
1930	1,030	12.3%
1940	1,708	65.8%
1950	2,299	34.6%
1960	3,132	36.2%
1970	3,484	11.2%
1980	3,966	13.8%
1990	4,356	9.8%
2000	4,579	5.1%
2010	6,227	36.0%
2020	7,185	15.4%

U.S. Decennial Census[\[9\]](#)

History



The town of Kramer was incorporated on September 5, 1883, and given the name Bremen. It was originally named for a German immigrant that owned a local vineyard but the name was changed at Kramer's request to honor the city of Bremen, Germany.

Bremen's economy was given a significant boost when the Chattanooga, Rome and

Columbus Railroad was built, crossing the Georgia Pacific Railroad lines at Bremen. As a result, Bremen began to develop a significant textile heritage. Factories sprung up adjacent to the rail lines, which provided easy access to delivery of products nationwide. Soon, Bremen became known as the capital of men's clothing. Suits were manufactured at Sewell's, Hubbards and more in the heart of town. This and other favorable circumstances have helped Bremen to grow from a simple railroad junction settled by German immigrants to the largest town in Haralson County, Georgia.

Early Inhabitants

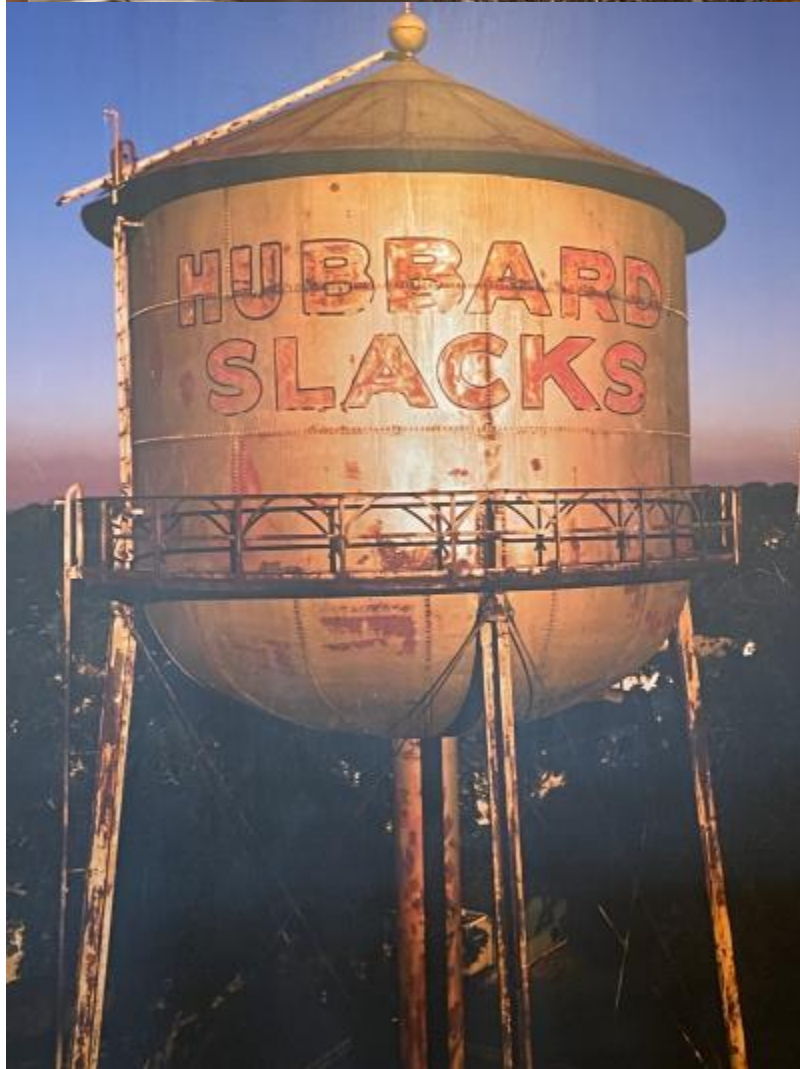
Prior to the early 18th Century Bremen and most of Georgia was home to American Indians belonging to a southeastern alliance known as the Creek Confederacy. Today's Creek Nation, also known as the Muskogee, were the major tribe in that alliance. According to Creek traditions, the Creek Confederacy migrated to the southeastern United States from the Southwest. The confederacy was probably formed as a defense against other large groups to the north. The name "Creek" came from the shortening of "Ocheese Creek" Indians; a name given by the English to the native people living along the Ocheese Creek (or Ocmulgee River). In time, the name was applied to all groups of the Creek Confederacy.

Most of the groups of the confederacy shared the same language (Muskogean), types of ceremonies, and village lay-out. The Creek people lived in large permanent towns or *italwa* with smaller outlying villages or *talofa* that were associated with the larger town. *Italwa* were centered around plazas (*pascova*) used for dancing, religious ceremonies and games. It was here that the Sacred Fire was rekindled annually at the Green Corn Festival (*Busk*). Plazas in the towns also contained a *rotunda*, a round building made of poles and mud used for council meetings, and an open-air summer council house. The people in the villages attended ceremonies in the towns with which they were associated. Surrounding the plaza area were the family homes. Towns were governed by a Chief, or "Mico", an assistant chief, and a "Mico Apokta", who acted as speaker for the Chief, announcing his decisions to the people.

These characteristics are very similar to what is known about the prehistoric Mississippian Culture who occupied the Etowah Mounds village. The people of the Etowah Mounds are

believed to be the ancestors of the Creeks who controlled the area until the early 16th century.











[View Slideshow](#)

Culture



Pastors and guests join in the singing at the twenty-second Pastors' Day Service in October of 1972. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale was the special

More Information

Bremen is the home of Hugh McGraw, a noted scholar of American hymnody and the foremost expert in the Sacred Harp tradition of shape note singing. McGraw's Sacred Harp Publishing company is located in Bremen, as is the Holly Springs Primitive Baptist church, where he leads monthly singing schools and an annual all-day singing held in early June.