

VLR-6/17/92 NRHP-10/15/92

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dublin Historic District:

other names/site number VDHR #210-4

2. Location

Downtown Dublin, including portions of Church, Main, Maple, Second, Third, Fifth street & number and Sixth streets, and portions of South, Giles, Locust, Black, and Glendy Avenues; portions of U.S. Route 11 and railroad tr
city or town Dublin vicinity n/a

state Virginia code VA county Pulaski code 155 zip code 24084

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Deborah C. Miller
Signature of certifying official/Title

13 Sept 92
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Dublin Historic District
Name of Property

Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
97	34	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
98	34	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheet

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

see continuation sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation see continuation sheet

walls see continuation sheet

roof see continuation sheet

other see continuation sheet

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see continuation sheet

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

A: Transportation
Commerce

C: Architecture

Period of Significance

1854-1942

Significant Dates

1854

1871

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

L.L. Trinkle & R.A. Dobyns

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Dublin Historic District
Name of Property

Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 90 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

[A] 1

1	7	5	2	7	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

[C] 3

1	7	5	2	8	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	0	6	7	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

[B] 2

1	7	5	2	7	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[D] 4

1	7	5	2	8	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Roanoke Regional Preservation Office staff:

name/title Dr. John R. Kern, Director/Historian; and Leslie A. Giles, Architectural Historian;

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date 01 May 1992

street & number 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE telephone (703) 857-7585

city or town Roanoke, state Virginia zip code 24013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Dublin Historic District
Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.

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6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC:

single dwelling
secondary structure
boarding house/hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE:

business
financial institution
specialty store
department store
warehouse

SOCIAL:

meeting hall

GOVERNMENT:

government office
post office

EDUCATION:

school
college
education-related housing

RELIGION:

church
church school
parsonage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

processing
stockyard
agricultural outbuilding
agricultural field

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

communications facility

HEALTH CARE:

medical business

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Function or Use (continued)

DEFENSE:

- arms storage
- military facility

TRANSPORTATION:

- rail-related (railroad, train depot)
- road-related (turnpike, highway)

CURRENT FUNCTIONS

DOMESTIC:

- single-family dwelling
- multiple dwelling
- secondary structures

COMMERCE/TRADE:

- business
- financial institution
- professional
- specialty store
- warehouse

SOCIAL:

- civic (rescue squad)

GOVERNMENT:

- government office
- post office

EDUCATION:

- school
- library

RELIGION:

- church
- church school

FUNERARY:

- mortuary (funeral home)

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Function or Use (continued)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
telephone company facility

LANDSCAPE:
parking lot

TRANSPORTATION:
rail-related (railroad)
road-related (highway)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification

GREEK REVIVAL
 GOTHIC REVIVAL
 QUEEN ANNE
 ROMANESQUE REVIVAL
 BEAUX ARTS
 COLONIAL REVIVAL
 GEORGIAN REVIVAL
 BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
 OTHER:
 I-HOUSE
 FOUR-SQUARE

Materials

Foundation: BRICK
 STONE
 CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD:weatherboard
 shingle
 plywood
 BRICK
 METAL
 STUCCO
 ASPHALT
 ASBESTOS
 SYNTHETICS

Roof: STONE (slate)
 METAL (tin)
 ASPHALT
 SYNTHETICS

Other: WOOD
 BRICK
 STONE
 METAL

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Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.Section number 7 Page 5**Narrative Description**Summary Description

The Dublin Historic District is located in the town of Dublin, in Pulaski County, Virginia. The district encompasses over 130 buildings and sites in the town, which developed around a depot established on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad in the 1850s. The railroad line, now owned by Norfolk-Southern, still passes east to west through the town; it parallels present-day Route 11 (Lee Highway). The main intersection in town, that of Giles Avenue and Main Street (formerly Va. Route 100 and U.S. Route 11), lies just south of the railroad tracks. Dublin's historic commercial area is clustered at the intersection, and many of the town's historic residential properties lie along the two major roads that lead to it. The historic architectural resources within the district's boundaries include mid-nineteenth-century domestic buildings, late-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century commercial, religious, transportation-related, and domestic buildings, and an early-twentieth-century complex of education-related buildings. In addition, one historic domestic archaeological site dating from at least the early twentieth century lies within the district boundaries. Of the 132 buildings or sites in the Dublin Historic District, ninety-eight (more than 74%) are contributing resources, while only 34 (less than 26%) are non-contributing resources.

Early Architecture

The town's earliest surviving building dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Known as the Sutton House (VDHR Site #210-1), this two-story brick I-house with two-tier Greek Revival portico is located along Old Route 11, now East Main Street. Built for local landowners John and Elizabeth Sutton, the building is typical of the region's larger farmhouses. Clearly identified in the 1864 Gilmer map of Pulaski County, the Sutton House was included within the town of Dublin's boundaries by 1906.

The town now known as Dublin did not exist until 1854, when the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad established a depot at the junction of the north-to-south Giles and Pulaski Turnpike and the east-to-west road later known as Old Route 11. Located on a three-acre lot donated to the railroad by adjacent landowners John Trollinger and Stephen Trinkle, the depot served passenger traffic to and from Newbern, the Pulaski County seat located two miles to the south.

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Description (continued)

The depot could not be placed in that town, as it was sited on a high ridge and not suitable for rail traffic. Newbern Depot, as the depot was first known, also served as the shipping point for much of the region's agricultural produce, which included cattle, turkeys, hogs, and other livestock. In addition to the original depot building, other railroad-related structures built on the site in 1854 probably included a temporary turntable, a wood house, switches and a well. Livestock pens and a telegraph office also were established at or near the depot. None of these buildings or structures survive intact above-ground.

Trollinger, who served as the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad's agent in 1854, apparently had the depot's name changed from Newbern Depot to Dublin Depot, in honor of the New Dublin Presbyterian Church, which was founded in 1769 and located a mile and a half to the north (outside of the present district boundaries). In March of the following year, Trollinger and Trinkle laid off town lots on their lands adjoining the depot, establishing the village of Dublin. John H. Cecil, a merchant, bought the first lot; located immediately adjacent to the depot, it served as the site of a general store. By February 1859, one local observer could remark that "our little town is still improving, 5 houses built in recent months & the sixth commenced" (Darst, "Dublin in Old Virginia," 4).

About five years later, the 1864 Gilmer map of Pulaski County shows eight or nine structures at "Dublin Depot," primarily distributed along both sides of the Giles and Pulaski Turnpike, with fewer structures along the perpendicular route now known as Main Street. Some of these buildings, which included at least one hotel (exact location unknown), undoubtedly reflected Dublin's role during the Civil War as the military headquarters of the Confederate Army's Department of Western Virginia. A large military supply warehouse was built in Dublin, and the depot and telegraph office provided transportation and communications links to other regional headquarters. On 9 May 1864, Union forces routed Confederate troops at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, five miles north of the depot. Later that day, the Confederate troops abandoned Dublin and retreated beyond the New River. That evening, Union forces reportedly burned the depot, a woodyard that contained locomotive fuel, the telegraph office and poles, the water tank, the military supply warehouse, a hotel, and some private homes (Darst, "Dublin

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Description (continued)

Depot," 3).

Post-Civil War Commercial and Residential Development

A new depot was erected in 1866, following the cessation of fighting. It included freight and passenger areas, a station office, and space for storage of the coal oil used to fuel the station's switch lamps. This depot survived until 1912, when it succumbed to fire (Darst, "Dublin Depot," 3). The post-war recovery period marked the construction of several new houses and commercial buildings on the lands close to the depot lot. In 1866, James H. Darst, a successful local farmer, built a two-story frame I-house with Greek Revival details on his hillside lands south of the tracks (DHR Site #210-4-15). Other frame I-houses, apparently dating from the two decades following the war, were built south of the tracks along Main Street [320 E. Main Street, now Bower Funeral Service (DHR Site #210-4-51)], and north of the tracks (fronting an unnamed road commonly known as "Railroad Alley"). Although all have had later additions or alterations, the core structures of the Baskerville-St. Clair House (DHR Site #210-4-80/210-4-24) and two other houses (DHR Sites #210-4-25 and #210-4-26) along "Railroad Alley" reflect this early period of Dublin's development.

In March 1871, the General Assembly approved an act to incorporate the town of Dublin; the incorporated area was to include "the village known as the town of Dublin, in the county of Pulaski, as . . . has been laid off in lots, streets, and alleys." To this area would be added a portion of land "beginning at the southeast corner of D.S. Painter's lands . . . [and extending] to the Giles and Pulaski Turnpike . . ." (Acts of Assembly, 160-161). The town's incorporation encouraged commercial development at the region's transportation hub: the area around the depot and the intersecting turnpikes.

The oldest surviving commercial building in the district is a "double store" on the south side of W. Main Street, known as the Darst Building (DHR Site #210-4-14). Erected in 1871 by James H. Darst and other members of the Darst family as a general merchandise store, the building stands two stories high. It is composed of two gabled brick structures linked by a common front facade, which is ornamented with a corbelled parapet. Although the

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interior has been gutted, the first-floor storefronts have been altered, and a long, one-story "mini-mall" addition extends from the rear, the Darst Building remains a rare surviving example of mid-nineteenth-century brick commercial architecture in the region.

By 1880, Dublin's building count had risen to thirty-eight structures. Commercial buildings at that time housed a variety of businesses (general merchandise stores, a saloon, drug stores, livery stable) and trades (saddler, wagonmaker, butcher, civil engineer, watchmaker/jeweller). They probably also provided living quarters for the proprietors and their families.

Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth-Century Architecture

Between 1880 and 1910, the number of buildings in Dublin grew from thirty-eight to sixty-six, averaging about one additional building during each year of that thirty-year time span (Pulaski County Land Books, 1880 and 1910). This period included the addition of several buildings to the district's commercial area. The typical commercial building in Dublin during this period was a multi-story brick or frame structure with a shed roof and parapet walls, first-floor storefront(s), upper-floor windows with round- or segmental-arched tops, decorative brickwork, and pressed metal or sawnwork cornice treatments. Representative examples of the type that survive in the district include the St. Clair Building (DHR Site #210-4-7), located on Giles Avenue; the Henry Clay Lodge Building (DHR Site #210-4-11) and the Bank of Pulaski County (later the Bank of Dublin, DHR Site #210-4-2), located on E. Main Street; and the Brillheart Building (DHR Site #210-4-5), located on W. Main Street. The late-nineteenth-century, two-story frame building at 500 E. Main Street (DHR Site #210-4-6), now used as a four-unit apartment building, appears to have been a boarding house or hotel when originally built. Its location, across the street from the depot and along Old Route 11, would have been ideal for garnering the attention of travellers seeking room and board. Known locally as the Banner House, it could be the same "Banner House" advertised in the Norfolk and Western Railroad's Tourists' and Excursionists' Guide Book to Summer Homes: in the Mountains of Virginia, on the Line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad (1882). This early guidebook noted that "John W. Davidson, at the Banner House, near the depot, can accommodate from 10 to 15 persons" (p.34).

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In addition to the growing commercial area around the depot, Dublin's increasing population led to the establishment of residential areas in the town during this period. A phrase in the 1871 Act that authorized Dublin's incorporation mentions that a portion of land would be added to the town, "beginning at the southeast corner of D.S. Painter's lands . . . [and extending] to the Giles and Pulaski Turnpike . . ." (Acts of Assembly, 160-161). This phrase seems to refer to an early residential area north of the railroad tracks, along present-day Church Street. The Church Street neighborhood exhibits the highest residential density in the district, with late-nineteenth-century one- and two-story houses of various forms predominating. One of Dublin's most sophisticated buildings is the asymmetric McCorkle House at 317 Church Street (DHR Site #210-4-) -- a picturesque example of the Gothic Revival style, replete with board-and-beveled-batten siding, decorative vergeboards, clustered cylindrical brick flues, and finial-embellished label moldings over door and window openings, it dates from 1878.

The Dr. W.R. Cushing House (DHR Site #210-4-13) and the Jacob Trinkle House (DHR Site #210-4-76), both on Church Street, are more typical of the two-story residences erected in Dublin in the late nineteenth century. They interpret the traditional I-house form in frame construction, with gabled roofs and brick end chimneys, but both also exhibit Folk Victorian decoration, such as sawnwork brackets, bay windows, and cornice returns. Later two-story dwellings in the neighborhood, such as the circa-1900 I-house at 452 Church Street (DHR Site #210-4-27), also continued the local preference for variations upon traditional form. 425 Church's individual character comes from the addition of a projecting bay under a central front gable, with a full-length front porch that also features a projecting central bay.

Smaller dwellings of the late-nineteenth-century period in Dublin are typified by the Harkrader House, at 436 Church (DHR #210-4-23). This one-story frame residence with projecting ell and interior brick flues also incorporates board-and-batten siding, an entry with sidelights, and an L-shaped porch with chamfered wood posts. Later, circa-1900 one-story frame dwellings, of similar scale to the Harkrader House, are the most common residential type in the Church Street neighborhood. These "cottages" (408 Church Street;

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DHR Site #210-4-30; 472 Church Street, DHR Site #210-4-36; 473 Church Street, DHR Site #210-4-37; and 505 Church Street, DHR Site #210-4-38) share the following characteristics: each is a one-story, three-bay gabled house with a one-story rear ell, central front gable, cornice returns, and front porch. Variety among the dwellings is achieved through the use of different window (two-over-two, one-over-one, or six-over-six sash), door (some with transoms or sidelights, others without), and porch (shed roof or gabled portico) treatments.

The O.E. Jordan House at 333 Church (DHR Site #210-4-65) and the Mack Montague House at 525 Church (DHR Site #210-4-1), both built before 1910, are the latest residences to have been built in the Church Street neighborhood during the district's period of significance. Like other dwellings built in Dublin at this time, they are conventional in plan and form, and achieve individuality through the application of Victorian and/or Queen Anne stylistic motifs in various combinations. The one-and-one-half-story O.E. Jordan House features a double-pile, center-hall plan, with a wraparound porch, bay windows, gambrel roof and attic-story lunette windows; its "signature" features include the boldly-detailed front gabled roof dormer, with decorative wood shingles, bold cornice returns, and an arched embrasure around a Palladian window. The Mack Montague House, a two-story, double-pile residence with a hipped roof and front gabled dormer, has an unusual projecting vestibule that is echoed by the projecting central section of a fourteen-bay wraparound porch. A rooftop "widow's walk" and interior features such as wood flooring with an inlaid border and a built-in china cabinet are just a few of the other individualistic attributes used in the house.

Church Street takes its name from Dublin Presbyterian Church, which was built in the 1870s, following the organization of the local congregation in 1873. The church building is a nave-plan, frame structure with three bays on both the gabled entrance end and the longer side elevations, and includes an apse on the north side opposite the entrance. Freestanding pediment-like cornices surmount the openings on the entrance end, and a Doric/Ionic aedicule inside the sanctuary impart additional architectural character to the building. Modern siding obscures the original weatherboarding, while a three-stage Colonial Revival steeple

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replaced the original steeple in the early twentieth century. A one-story addition, linked to the west side of the church by a small hyphen, serves as the Sunday School annex and includes the church offices at present. The annex appears to date from the early twentieth century, and features two entrances, a single large room (with a folding partition?) inside, and a two-tier back porch (now enclosed).

Other congregations established in Dublin during the late nineteenth century built their own churches in town. Two (in addition to the Presbyterian church) survive within the district boundaries, although they have been altered to varying degrees. The Dublin Methodist Church, on West Main Street at Darst Avenue, is a frame nave-plan building erected in 1875 (DHR Site #210-4-21). As built, it featured a tall steeple similar to that of the Presbyterian Church located across the tracks, large one-over-one sash side windows with colored multi-pane borders, exposed rafters and bracketed gable eaves, and an apse on the south (rear) elevation. It was altered in 1927 by the removal of the steeple and the addition of brick veneer, a crenellated front entry tower and lancet-arched windows on some elevations, and an attached two-story classroom block on the west side. Although these changes substantially alter the original appearance of the building, they nevertheless impart a distinct, though somewhat provincial, Norman Revival character to the expanded complex. Since these changes occurred within the district's period of significance, they have attained significance on their own merits. Later twentieth-century additions to the west end of the church property, including an attached modern church, are far enough removed from the original church and school buildings to have little visual impact on the historic portion of the property.

The other church building located in the district is the former Colored [African] Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as Grace Baptist Church (DHR Site #210-4-68). Located on the southeastern end of the district at the corner of E. Main Street and Ziegler Avenue, this building apparently housed the black congregation by the mid-1880s. The one-story, three-bay frame church's surviving architectural features include a limestone foundation, a north-facing front gable end with round-arched window openings that flank a central entry, and an additional entry in the center bay of the

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east side elevation. Modern alterations, which include plywood siding, replacement windows and doors, and a recent steeple (the appearance of the original steeple is undocumented), have reduced the architectural significance of the building; however, the basic setting, form and small scale of the building remains virtually unchanged. The adjacent church yard retains its open-space character, with the canopy of large shade trees overhead.

Apparently one other church made its home within the district boundaries at one time; a Baptist church, probably located on the site of the house at 344 E. Main Street, burned in the 1912 fire that claimed the second Dublin depot building (Darst, "Dublin Depot," 4).

The Dublin Institute, a coeducational preparatory school situated on a prominence at the northern end of town, had erected three educational buildings by 1907. Pictured in the Jamestown Exposition Commission's Pulaski County, Virginia: A Historic and Descriptive Sketch (1907, p.87), the Institute's physical plant included a large two-story, hipped-roof school building with eight classrooms, a bell tower, and a gabled entrance vestibule. A sheltering gabled portico marked the front entry. Two, two-story gabled-roof dormitories, each with multiple brick flues, a central front gable over a projecting bay, and a one-story front porch, are also pictured. The dormitories, which apparently housed male and female students in separate facilities, flanked the central school building. Since most students attending private schools during this period were boys, it may be assumed that the larger of the two dormitories (five bays, with a two-story rear ell) was the Boys' Dormitory. The smaller dormitory (three bays, no rear wing), was probably the Girls' Dormitory. By 1911, the Pulaski County School system had taken over the Institute and made it one of three high schools in the county. The Institute's two larger buildings were replaced in the 1920s by three brick buildings (a small cafeteria; a three-room, L-shaped kindergarten/elementary school; and a large middle/high school), all of which remain on the grounds to date. The smallest of the three original Institute buildings -- the "Girls' Dormitory" -- does survive. Before 1952, it was moved from its original site, on the western edge of the campus, to an adjacent lot approximately 100 yards west. This move was made to accommodate a modern classroom building added to the campus in

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Description (continued)

1952; although the move reoriented the dormitory, so that its front faces east rather than south, a compatible site maintains the historic relationship of dormitory to adjacent open space of the campus. The building's integrity is further enhanced by the fact that its exterior remains essentially intact and unaltered from its historic appearance.

The circa-1913 Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot at Dublin (DHR Site #210-4-21) replaced an earlier depot, which had burned in 1912. Built as a combination freight and passenger station, the depot is similar to other depots constructed by Norfolk and Western during the period, notably those at nearby Blacksburg and Radford. Built of frame construction with weatherboard siding and a wide, decoratively-shingled frieze band, the one-story, twelve-bay depot features a hipped roof with dormer vents and decorative rafter ends, a gabled projection on the south side with decorative wood shingling and a keystone-motif louvered vent in the gable end, an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap, and exterior freight doors and loading docks. The original trackside canopy (shown in an early photograph) no longer remains, but otherwise the building looks much the same as it did when the railroad still made regular stops in Dublin. A 1980s rehabilitation of the structure into offices has not compromised its architectural integrity; today, the Dublin Depot serves as a significant reminder of the railroad's influence upon the town's formation and development.

Residential construction in Dublin in the second decade of the twentieth century was characterized by larger dwellings, mostly built north of the railroad tracks, along Giles Avenue and Maple Street. They constitute the earliest phase of residential development in what is now known as the Giles Avenue neighborhood. Usually, their settings are large, "suburban" lots with mature, often ornamental trees and plantings, in addition to other landscaping elements, such as wrought iron fences or stone retaining walls. In addition, domestic outbuildings (garages, carriage houses, a carbide plant for generating electrical power, and other storage sheds) and agricultural buildings (small barns) are often associated with these sites. Two basic domestic architectural forms predominate in Dublin during this period. The Cecil House, at 108 Giles Avenue (DHR Site #210-4-12), is an example of one basic type found in the town. This two-story,

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Description (continued)

complex-plan house with Queen Anne stylistic details features a hipped roof, projecting polygonal bays surmounted by decorative pedimented gables, and a Classical wraparound porch. Similarly-styled houses include the Howe House at 308 Maple Street (DHR Site #210-4-61), the Neidermeier House at 317 Maple Street (DHR Site #210-4-69), and a house at 344 E. Main Street (DHR Site #210-4-58). The Tom Ingles House (DHR Site #210-4-62), which formerly stood at 12 Giles Avenue, also represented this basic house type; it was torn down in early 1992, but the foundation, landscaping, and historic outbuildings remain intact and in situ. These character-defining features of the historic domestic site imbue the property with enough significance for it to be considered a contributing archeological site within the context of the historic district.

The Edgar Woodrow Bell House, at 13 Giles Avenue (DHR Site #210-4-4), is an example of the second basic house type built in Dublin during this period: a two-story, large brick Four-Square house with a center-hall plan, hipped roof, pedimented gabled dormers and hipped dormers with decorative muntins in attic-story sash windows, wraparound porch, and decorative brickwork (jack arches over openings). The George A. Vermillion House next door, at 109 Giles Avenue (DHR Site #210-4-79), is nearly identical in form, with variation achieved in the details. A similar, though larger and more elaborate, version of this second basic type occurs with the George Moomaw House, located at 320 Maple Street (DHR Site #210-4-67). In addition to the standard features of its type, the Moomaw House exhibits a Colossal Order Ionic portico, an ornate arched entrance with contrasting brick keystone and impost blocks, sidelights, and fanlight, and a two-story curved bay on one side.

Dublin's next phase of residential construction took place from the late 1920s through the early 1940s, and is dominated by houses of bungalow form. The bungalow was a small, one-and-one-half-story house with an efficient square plan, a sheltering front porch, and the Craftsman aesthetics of simple, "honest," natural materials and finishes. The Giles Avenue neighborhood contains the majority of the examples of this domestic type found in Dublin, but a small group may also be found along Darst Avenue. The construction firm of L.L. Trinkle and R.A. Dobyms was responsible for many of the bungalows built in Dublin during this period. The A.C. Spotts House at 213 Third Street (DHR Site #210-4-74), the house at 205

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Description (continued)

Third Street (DHR Site #210-4-60), and the Dr. David Stewart House at 328 Maple Street have all been attributed to the firm. Quality craftsmanship, decorative rafter ends and eaves brackets, and subtle variations in exterior treatments and finishes are just a few of the characteristic features of the bungalows constructed in Dublin during the 1920s and 1930s.

One of the latest residences built in Dublin during the period of significance is the Lacy L. Trinkle House, located in the Giles Avenue neighborhood at 217 Giles Avenue (DHR Site #210-4-77). Lacy L. Trinkle, a principal of the Trinkle and Dobyys construction firm, did not choose the popular, modern bungalow form, which he had built for others in Dublin during the period, for his own house. Instead, his traditional brick I-house features such "academic" Georgian Revival details as six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows, quarter-circle lunettes in the gable ends, a symmetrical five-bay facade with central Doric entrance portico, and a modillioned cornice. Like most other domestic properties in the Giles Avenue neighborhood, it continues the "suburban" qualities of a large, open lot with mature trees and foundation plantings, incorporates architectural features such as the picket fence along the perimeter of the property, and includes a detached period garage as a contributing outbuilding on the site. Minor rear and side additions do not mar the house's architectural integrity, and it remains as one of Dublin's finest examples of the Georgian Revival style.

The 1930s commercial building on the northwest corner of Giles Avenue and Main Street, one of the latest contributing properties in the district, now serves as the Municipal Building for the Town of Dublin (DHR Site #210-4-72). Of brick construction with an interesting cut-away corner/drive-thru feature, the building originally functioned as a combination service station/office building/bus stop.

With the coming of World War II and employment opportunities at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant located just east of town, Dublin and its environs experienced a growth spurt which has continued throughout the twentieth century to the present day. The adoption of only one boundary expansion to the town since 1940 has meant that nearly all new growth has taken place as "infill" on

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previously undeveloped or undivided lots. As a result, the town has a much higher density now than it did during the period of significance. Fortunately, most of Dublin's modern (post-World War II) development has taken place along new streets that serve either the former rear portions of early lots or additions outside of Dublin's historic commercial and residential core. As a result, the district's integrity and continuity has not been impacted negatively by the overall increase in density. In addition, of the 119 buildings present in town in 1940, seventy (nearly sixty percent) fall within the district's boundaries. This high proportion of surviving historic properties reflects the community's stability and ongoing concern for the preservation of its architectural heritage.

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Description (continued)

Architectural Inventory

Properties in the inventory are organized alphabetically by street and numerically by address. Entries list the name of the property (if known), the date or date range of construction, basic architectural features (style or form, story height, construction material and exterior finish, roof type, etc.), and pertinent historical data. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources site numbers for properties that have previously been surveyed are included in parentheses at the end of each entry. Following each entry is the designation "CB," "CS," or "NB," for the status of each resource as either a "contributing building," a "contributing site," or a "noncontributing building."

Other abbreviations used in the inventory include:

N. = North
S. = South
E. = East
W. = West

CHURCH STREET

- 210-4-81
- 317: McCorkle House. 1878. Gothic Revival, 2-story frame residence with board-and-[bevelled] batten siding, asymmetrical plan, sawn verge boards with finials, quatrefoil-clustered cylindrical brick chimney flues, molded window and door crowns with decorative finial ends, single-door front entry with stained glass sidelights and transom. This property is architecturally significant as one of the most sophisticated and "academically correct" Gothic Revival houses in the region (DHR #210-4-). CB
- 325: House. Circa 1950s. 1-story, 3-bay brick ranch house with gabled front porch. Typical dwelling form of period (DHR #210-4-29). NB
- 333: O.E. Jordan House. 1908 (date in roof system). 1-1/2-story modified double-pile, center-hall-plan frame

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Description (continued)

residence with a 2-story bay on the west side, glazed and blind lunettes in the gambrel ends, and interior brick chimneys (1 original, with inset panels). Large gabled front dormer with cornice returns, sawtooth wood shingles, and arched embrasure featuring a Palladian window. 1-story, partly-engaged wraparound porch with paired columns shelters decorative house wall with diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove panelling. Elaborate interior detailing includes jigsaw screen archway, colonnetted mantelpiece, incised wooden breaker box, and tongue-and-groove wainscot panelling. O.E. Jordan was a prominent local farmer, and his residence is one of Dublin's most sophisticated properties (DHR #210-4-65). CB

- 345: Dr. W.R. Cushing House. 1870s, circa 1900. 2-story, gable-roof frame I-house with board-and-batten siding, frieze board, brick end chimneys, weatherboarded 2-story ell with 1-story side porch (sawnwork brackets and balustrade), interior millwork mantels, 2/2 sash windows, 1-story front bay with dentil cornice and flush board panels. Formerly detached kitchen is incorporated into the rear of the house. Dr. W.R. Cushing, a physician who practiced in Dublin in 1897 (Virginia State Directory, 1897) through at least 1917 (Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1917), owned this house at the turn of the century (DHR #210-4-13). CB
- 357: House. Circa 1950-1960. 1-story, 4-bay modern brick ranch house with hipped roof. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-28). NB
- 408: House. Circa 1900. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with engaged 1-story gabled front porch, and 1-story rear ell. 6/6 sash windows, center front entrance with sidelights and transom. This house was apparently occupied at one time by a Mr. Durm [?], who was the Dublin station agent for the Norfolk & Western Railroad. It is one of several surviving small houses located along Church Street (DHR #210-4-30). CB

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Description (continued)

- 409: Dublin Presbyterian Church. On the NE corner of Church Street and Glendy Avenue. Circa 1873-1874. 3-bay, nave-plan frame church with apse on N. end, 6/6 sash windows and central double-door entrance with freestanding pediment-like cornices on S. end. 1-story hyphen connection to a 1-1/2-story, 4-bay (1 room) frame annex. Church Street apparently derives its name from this church, which was organized in 1873 (according to a posted sign in the church yard) (DHR #210-4-18). CB
- 420: Roseberry House. Circa 1940s. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay frame Craftsman-style bungalow with engaged front porch, shed dormer. Built by Muncy Pennington of Wytheville [or Fries?] in form and plan typical of the period (DHR #210-4-31). NB
- 425: House. Circa 1950-1960. 1-story, 4-bay brick ranch house with attached garage. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-32). NB
- 433: House. Circa 1950. 1-story, 6-bay brick ranch house with front porch, engaged carport, and decorative front gable with wood shingle sheathing. May have been built by local builder, Leo Linkous. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-33). NB
- 436: Harkrader House. Late 19th century. 1-story, steeply-gabled frame residence with board-and-batten siding, projecting front ell, 6/6 sash windows, front entry with sidelights, and interior brick flues; 1-story L-shaped porch with chamfered square wood posts. Among a small group of surviving board-and-batten frame houses in Dublin (DHR #210-4-23). CB
- 441: Jacob Trinkle House. Late 19th century. 2-story, 3-bay, gabled frame I-house on limestone foundation with interior brick chimneys, cornice returns, 1/1 sash windows, front entrance with transom, sidelights, and unusual sawnwork decoration; 1-story rear ell on limestone piers; 2-story, 2-tier Folk Victorian porch. Frame smokehouse or woodhouse survives on property.

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- Typical dwelling form of the period, with unusual decorative detail and early outbuilding (CB) (DHR #210-4-76). CB
- 452: House. Circa 1900. 2-story, 3-bay, gabled frame I-house with 2nd-story projection under central front gable; 4/4 sash windows, cornice returns, interior brick flues, 2-story rear ell; 1-story, 5-bay, Folk Victorian porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, central projection. Typical dwelling form of the period, in exceptionally fine condition. One small early outbuilding (CB), two larger modern frame outbuildings (NB) (DHR #210-4-27). CB
- 465: House. Circa 1970-1980. 1-story, 3-bay brick ranch house with engaged side carport. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-34). NB
- 467: House. Circa 1960-1970. 2-story, 4-bay frame split-level house. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-35). NB
- 472: House. Early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with 1-story rear ell, central front gable, cornice returns, pair of interior brick flues; glass-enclosed front porch. One of several similar small dwellings of the period to survive along Church Street (DHR #210-4-36). CB
- 473: House. Early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with 1-story rear ell, central front gable, 6/6 sash windows, 2-pane transom over front door; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with square wood posts. One of several similar small dwellings to survive along Church Street (DHR #210-4-37). CB
- 505: House. Early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with 1-story rear ell, central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, brick chimney on W gable end; 1-story, 3-bay front porch (reworked). One of several similar small dwellings to survive along Church Street (DHR #210-4-38). CB

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Description (continued)

- 513: House. Circa 1980s. 1-story, 3-bay frame house clad in weatherboard and diagonal wood sheathing. Typical modern period dwelling (DHR #210-4-39). NB
- 517: House. Early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with 1-story rear ell, central front gable, interior brick flue; 1-story, 3-bay front porch. One of several similar small dwellings to survive along Church Street. CB
- 525: Mack Montague House. Circa 1910. Queen Anne. 2-story, double-pile frame residence with hipped roof, gabled dormer (decorative wood shingles, cornice returns), 1-story polygonal projections on E. and W. elevations, 1-story polygonal vestibule with single arch-head window on 2nd story above, 1/1 sash windows throughout, interior brick chimneys, widow's walk, and 1-story rear ell; 1-story, 14-bay wraparound porch with projecting central front section; original interior woodwork (oak mantelpieces, door and window trim, panelled staircase, built-in china cabinet, etc.) intact throughout, including patterned wood flooring with decorative border. Local sources cite Mack Montague as the original owner of this house; it is one of the larger and more sophisticated buildings in Dublin, and is well preserved at present (DHR #210-4-1). CB

DARST AVENUE

- 120: House. Circa 1930s. 1-1/2-story brick (or brick veneer) bungalow with front gabled dormer, exposed rafter ends and eaves brackets, 3/1 sash windows; 1-story wing with carport on S. side; engaged 1-story, 3-bay Craftsman porch with brick pillars and kneewalls. One of several similar Craftsman bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-41). CB
- 121: House. Circa 1930s. 1-1/2-story brick and frame Craftsman-style bungalow with front shed dormer, exterior brick chimney, gable roof with kicked eaves; original 2-

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Description (continued)

- bay porch with square brick pillars enclosed circa 1940s. One of several similar brick Craftsman bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-42). CB
- 129: Ed Darst House. Circa 1910s. Four-square, 2-story, 3-bay frame house with hipped roof and front dormer, interior brick flues, 1/1 sash windows, decorative front window at base of interior stair, S. side window at head of stair; 1-story, 8-bay Classical-style wraparound porch with slender Doric columns. Two contributing outbuildings -- gabled weatherboarded frame garage (CB) and vertical-board-sided frame chicken house (CB) -- on S. side of house. Local sources claim that this house was built by Ed Darst, a son of James T. Darst (DHR #210-4-43). CB
- 136: House. Circa 1920s-1930s. 1-1/2-story brick and frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof, kicked eaves supported by decorative bracket beams, brick chimney, 1-1/2-story bay projecting on N. gable end; front shed dormer; 3-bay, engaged front porch with square brick columns on brick/concrete plinths, with brick wall balustrade. One of several similar Craftsman bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-40). CB
- 144: House. Circa 1920s-1930s. 1-1/2-story frame Craftsman bungalow with gable roof, decorative asphalt shingle siding, front shed dormer, 1/1 sash windows, interior brick flues, glassed-in 1-story, 3-bay shed-roof porch with square wood posts. Typical dwelling form of the period, with adjacent 2-story concrete block garage/apartment outbuilding (NB) (DHR #210-4-44). CB
- 145: House. Third 1/4 20th century. 1-story, 4-bay frame ranch house with gable roof, aluminum siding, and 1-bay gabled porch. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-45). NB
- 201: House. Circa 1960s-1970s. 1-story, 4-bay brick or brick veneer ranch house with gable roof, engaged end carport. Typical dwelling form of period (DHR #210-4-46). NB

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Description (continued)

209: James H. Darst House. 1866, circa 1900. Greek Revival farmhouse with Victorian bay windows. 2-story, 7- (originally 3-) bay frame I-house with limestone foundation, 6/6 sash windows, front and rear cornices with dentil-like blocks, cornice returns, molded window surrounds, front entry with sidelights and transoms; ghostmarks of original 2-story, 2-tier front portico; bay windows with bracketed eaves, diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove panels; interior features center-hall suspended curving stair with turned newel posts and simple turned balusters, Greek Revival mantel in W. 1st-floor room, plaster walls ceilings, beaded door and window trim, molded baseboards, 4-panel doors; 1-story rear ell, 1-story side wing additions. According to Darst (The Darsts in Virginia, 1972), James H. Darst served as a delegate in the Virginia General Assembly from 1883 to 1887. According to Chataigne (Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880), James H. Darst was secretary of the Pulaski Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1880-1881. The Darst House is one of Dublin's earliest and best-preserved residences; it is also one of the few remaining examples of Greek Revival architecture within the district (DHR #210-4-15). CB

FIFTH STREET

220: House. Circa 1930s. 1-story, 3-bay, gable-front dwelling with novelty siding, interior brick flue. Typical dwelling form of period. CB

N. GILES AVENUE

12: Tom Ingles House Site. 1910s [demolished 1992]. Ruins of house (standing brick chimney, some porch piers, foundation and ground cavities); outbuildings remain standing [brick carbide plant with pyramidal pressed-tin roof (CB), weatherboarded frame garage (CB)]; prominent corner site with mature maples and spruces, limestone retaining wall. Before its demolition in 1992, the Tom Ingles House was among the largest and finest of the

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Description (continued)

early 20th-century residences in the Giles Avenue neighborhood (DHR #210-4-62). At present, it remains a significant property within the district, as an archeological site with numerous intact features. CB

- 13: Edgar Woodrow Bell House. 1914-1915. 2-story, double-pile, center-hall-plan 7-course American bond brick house with 1/1 sash windows (jack arches), front entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom, pedimented gable-front dormer, hipped side and rear dormers, dormer windows with decorative muntins; plastered walls and ceilings with intact interior woodwork that includes panelled staircase with square newels and turned balusters, oak colonetted mantel/overmantel with glazed brick surrounding coal grate door, and other oak mantels with mirrors and/or colonettes; 1-story, 9-bay Classical wraparound porch with Ionic columns, panelled frieze, brick piers. According to the current owners (descendents of the original owners), Edgar Woodrow Bell built the house in 1914 or 1915. Bell was a banker in town and also raised purebred sheep and hogs. The property also used to have a livery stable, chicken houses and a weatherboarded frame barn. The only extant outbuilding is a circa 1939 concrete block gabled smokehouse (CB). This house is among the largest and finest early 20th century residences in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-4). CB
- 108: Cecil House. Early 20th century. 2-story, double-pile house with weatherboard siding, hipped roof, two pedimented front gables (and one pedimented side gable) with decorative wood shingles and lunette windows, internal brick chimneys with corbelled caps, 1st story polygonal bay under S. gable, 1/1 sash windows, single-door front entry with leaded glass sidelights and transoms; 1-story, 9-bay Classical wraparound porch with Doric columns, pedimented gable over entrance bay. Outbuildings include 1-story weatherboarded detached kitchen (CB) and a 1-story concrete-block garage (NB). The Cecil House, probably associated with the Cecil's Pharmacy which existed in Dublin in 1917 (Hill's Virginia

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Description (continued)

Business Directory, 1917), is one of several large early 20th century residences in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-12). CB

- 109: George A. Vermillion House. Circa 1910s. 2-story, double-pile brick house with hipped roof, 1/1 sash windows (jack arches), front gabled dormer and side hipped dormers, dormer windows with decorative muntins; fireplaces with original colonnetted mantels and mirrored overmantels, speckled glazed brick surrounds, and figured coal grate doors; 1-story, 7-bay wraparound porch with square brick columns on limestone plinths. Extant historic outbuildings on the property include a 2-level weatherboarded carriage house (CB) and a 2-level weatherboarded barn (CB). The George V. Vermillion House is one of the larger and finer residences in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-79). CB
- 112: House. Third 1/4 20th century. 1-story, 5-bay brick veneer frame ranch house with gable roof, detached garage. Typical dwelling form of the period (DHR #210-4-47). NB
- 204: Jordan House. Late 19th century, mid-20th century. 2-story, 3-bay, hall-parlor plan frame I-house with gable roof, brick chimneys in gable ends, mid-20th century brick veneer, replacement windows, sidelights around front entry; 1-story, 1-bay Classical entry portico with Doric columns, hipped roof. Typical dwelling form of period in region; property was owned by Mr. Jordan of Jordan's Feed and Seed Store (DHR #210-4-64). CB
- 205: House. Circa 1920s. Craftsman. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay frame bungalow with wood shingle siding, gable roof, front and rear gabled dormers, decorative exposed rafter ends, 4/1 sash windows, brick side chimney, gabled roof overhang at S. side entry stoop; 1-story, 3-bay Craftsman porch with square wood posts supporting curved brackets, on wood-shingled plinths with wood-shingled railing. Original garage outbuilding on property with gable roof, exposed rafter ends, and wood shingle siding (CB). One

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- of several early-20th century Craftsman bungalows in Dublin; unique in the district for its wood shingle siding and exceptional detailing inside and out (DHR #210-4-48). CB
- 212: House. Mid-20th century. 1-story, 4-bay frame house with brick veneer, gable roof, 1-bay engaged stoop. Typical dwelling form of period (DHR #210-4-49). NB
- 217: Lacy L. Trinkle House. Circa 1930s. Georgian Revival. 2-story, 5-bay brick I-house with gable roof, 6/6 and 8/8 sash windows, brick end chimneys, 1/4-circle lunettes in gables, modillioned cornice with returns; Georgian Revival pedimented 1-bay front portico with Doric columns, elliptical cove ceiling sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove panels, single door entry with sidelights and blind fanlight transom motif; 1-story porch on S. side glassed in, 1-story rear wing, 1-story wing on N. side. Contemporary 2-bay detached brick garage (CB). Lacy Trinkle, a one-time mayor of Dublin, and principal of the construction firm of Trinkle and Dobyms, probably built this house in the late 1930s. It is one of the best examples of the Georgian Revival style in Dublin, and is a prominent building in the Giles Avenue neighborhood (DHR #210-4-77). CB
- 300: Free Public Library (aka Dublin Public Library). 1989 (date stone). Colonial Revival. 1-story, 6-bay frame library with brick veneer, gable roof, 12/12 sash windows with cast stone lintels; central entrance under 1-bay pedimented portico/stoop. Modern public building (DHR #210-4-20). NB
- 309: C.E. Vermillion House. 1913. 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile frame house with novelty siding, hipped roof with pressed tin shingles, gabled front and side attic dormers with decorative wood shingles and lunettes (with keystone-motif surrounds), front entry with single-pane transom; 1-story, 5-bay Classical wraparound porch with paired Doric columns, brick piers; shed-roofed weatherboarded frame garage (circa 1939-1940, CB); yard

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may contain 19th century blacksmith shop site. C.E. Vermillion was a Dublin businessman with restaurant, grocery, and plumbing businesses. Hill's Virginia Business Directory (1917) lists C.E. Vermillion under the headings "General Store" and "Grocery". The C.E. Vermillion House is typical of the larger houses built in Dublin's Giles Avenue neighborhood in the early 20th century (DHR #210-4-78). CB

- 313: Joe Neidermeier House. Circa 1930s. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay frame bungalow with brick veneer, wood shingles in the gable ends, front shed dormer, 3/1 sash windows; 1-story, 4-bay engaged Craftsman style porch with tapered square wood posts over brick plinths and balustrade, with porte cochere on S. end. One of several similar bungalows of the period in Dublin, but unusual for its use of a porte cochere (DHR #210-4-71). CB
- 321: House. Circa 1930s. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay frame bungalow with brick veneer, gable roof with decorative exposed rafter ends and brackets, 1/1 sash windows, front shed dormer; 1-story, 3-bay engaged Craftsman-style porch with paired square wood posts on brick plinths. One of several similar bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-50). CB
- 324: Gordon House. Early 20th century. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay, T-form weatherboarded frame house with interior brick chimney, cross-gable roof with pressed metal shingles, cornice returns and frieze board returns; rear wings and additions; 1-story, 5-bay Craftsman style wraparound porch with tapered square wood posts on brick plinths, square balusters. Weatherboarded frame garage with pilasters and panelled frieze remains adjacent to house (CB) (DHR #210-4-22). CB
- 405: House. Mid-twentieth century. 1-story, brick ranch dwelling. Typical form for period. NB
- 417: House. Mid-twentieth century. 1-story, brick ranch dwelling. Typical form for period. NB

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Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.Description (continued)

429: House. 1920s-1940. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay brick and . ame bungalow with gable roof, front shed dormer, Craftsman front porch with wood supports and brick piers. One of several similar bungalows of the period in Dublin. CB

S. GILES AVENUE

- 5: Commercial building. Circa 1900 (original?), circa 1930s-1940s (alterations). 2-story, 4-bay frame commercial building with brick veneer, hipped roof, belt course separating stories, wide frieze board under boxed cornice, 8/8 sash windows, 1st floor storefront with transoms. Probable early (19th century?) commercial building with extensive 20th century alterations (DHR #210-4-8). CB
- 25-31: St. Clair Building. Circa 1900. 2-story, 3-bay brick commercial block with shed roof, stepped side parapets, mid-20th century storefront display windows on 1st floor, single door entry in central bay, round arched windows in 2nd story front, segmental-arched windows in 2nd story side elevations. Built and operated by Charles St. Clair, who also owned adjacent home on Railroad Alley circa 1900. One of the largest and least altered of Dublin's early surviving commercial buildings (DHR #210-4-7). CB
- 51-55: Jordan Seed and Feed Store. 1910, mid-20th century. 2-story, 4-bay frame commercial building with later brick veneer, flat roof, parapet with recessed panels, large metal multi-pane windows, rear loading dock. Typical utilitarian commercial structure of the period with relatively good integrity (DHR #210-4-63). CB

E. MAIN STREET

- 300: United States Post Office. 1960s. 1-story, 4-bay brick or brick veneer building with flat roof, rear loading dock. Typical post office form of the period (DHR #210-

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Description (continued)

4-19). NB

- 301: Dublin A.B.C. Store. 1963. 1-story, brick or brick veneer commercial building with flat roof, corner entry at intersection of Giles Avenue and Main Street. Typical commercial form of period (DHR #210-4-16). NB
- 305: Commercial building. Early 20th century. 2-story, 3-bay 7-course American bond brick commercial block with shed roof, header bricks darker than stretcher bricks, round-arched vent in parapet, round-arched 1/1 sash windows in second floor; pressed metal cornice links building to architecturally-similar and adjacent 307 E. Main Street. Storefront altered mid-20th century. One of Dublin's better-preserved early-20th century commercial buildings (DHR #210-4-9). CB
- 307: Commercial building. Early 20th century. 2-story, 5-bay 6-course American bond brick commercial block with shed roof, corbelled panels in parapet, round-arched 1/1 sash windows in 2nd floor front, segmental-arched 1/1 sash windows on E. side, tie bars, modern storefront with original storefront cornice; pressed metal cornice links building to architecturally-similar and adjacent 305 E. Main Street; 1-story brick addition at rear. At one time, this property served as a doctor's office; it is one of Dublin's better-preserved early-20th century commercial buildings (DHR #210-4-10). CB
- 309: Shop. Circa 1950. 1-story, 2-bay brick or brick veneer commercial building with shed roof, stepped side parapet. Typical small commercial form of period (DHR #210-4-73). NB
- 312: Bank of Dublin [Bank of Pulaski County]. 1909, mid-20th century (alterations). Beaux Arts. 2-story brick bank with original openings now closed up, but marked by surviving lintels (1st story openings with flat arches, 2nd story openings with round and elliptical arches) with keystones and impost blocks; shed roof with stepped side

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Description (continued)

parapets and recessed corbelled panels in front parapet (central panel shows date "1909"). Originally a sophisticated commercial building, the Bank of Dublin has been greatly altered over the years but still retains much of its rich detailing (DHR #210-4-2). CB

320: House (Bower Funeral Service). Late 19th century, mid-twentieth century. 2-story, 3-bay frame I-house with brick end chimneys, gable roof with cornice returns, 2-story rear ell; 1-bay front Classical portico/stoop at central entrance with Doric columns and cornice returns; modern, 1-story chapel addition to E. side. Typical dwelling form of the period, with modern brick veneer and addition (DHR #210-4-51). CB

344: House. Early 20th century. Queen Anne. 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile frame house with hipped roof, pedimented front and side gables with lunette windows, 2-story bay on E. side, interior brick chimney and additional brick flues, two-tier integral back porch (glassed-in sleeping porch above, latticed tier below); 1-story, 7-bay Classical wraparound porch with fluted Ionic columns. Extant early outbuildings (all five are CB) include a board-and-batten frame smokehouse, a weatherboarded frame storage building, a weatherboarded frame garage, and two vertical board-sided frame sheds. Property is presently threatened by deterioration, and possible demolition, following 1989 fire. Typical large early-20th-century dwelling in Dublin, with extensive collection of surviving domestic outbuildings (DHR #210-4-58). CB

408: Henry Clay Lodge. 1903. 2-story brick commercial block with shed roof, stepped side parapets, decorative pressed-metal parapet cornice, segmental-arched windows in 2nd story, recessed panels in parapet; storefront alterations. Typical commercial form for the period in Dublin, with relatively good integrity (DHR #210-4-11). CB

409: Dublin Depot. 1912. 1-story, 12-bay frame depot building with hipped standing seam metal roof, dormer

also
#210-5

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Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.

Description (continued)

vents, decorative rafter ends, wide wood-shingled frieze band, window with multi-pane upper sashes, gabled S. side projection with wood shingling and keystone-motif louvered vent in gable, interior brick chimney with corbelled cap; loading dock and freight-type doors remain intact. The Dublin Depot served as both a passenger station and a freight depot, and is similar to other depots constructed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad during the period. It is the only railroad-related structure, other than the tracks themselves, to survive in Dublin (DHR #210-4-17). CB

- 424: Dublin United Methodist Church. 1873, 1927, 1955, 1970s. 1873: 1-story, 3-bay nave-plan frame church with apse, large 1/1 sash side windows with colored multi-pane borders, exposed rafters and bracketed gable eaves; 1927: brick veneer, large 12/12 sash lancet-arched windows on front gable, crenellated front entry tower with lancet-arched transom over door, corbiestep front gable parapet, 2-story attached classroom block with same detailing; 1955: 2-story addition to rear of classroom annex; 1970s: modern church addition with vertical board siding, steep gable roofs, 2-stage steeple with stained glass windows. This originally small, 19th-century frame Methodist church has been greatly modified over the years; the changes with the greatest direct impact on the original structure (circa 1927) occurred within the district's period of significance, and have retained integrity to that period (DHR #210-4-21). CB

- 500: Banner House [boarding house or hotel?]. Late 19th century, early 20th century. 2-story, 3-bay frame building with gable front, applied pilasters on each elevation topped with sawn brackets under wide eaves of roof, cornice returns, paired louvered lunettes in gable ends, 2/2 sash windows, 4 interior brick flues; 1-story, 14-bay wraparound porch (Craftsman) with square wood posts on brick plinths, square balusters, and entry bay at center of Darst Avenue facade. Now serving as apartments, this building appears to have been a boarding house or hotel (located just south of the Norfolk &

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Description (continued)

- Western depot); its unusual form represents a rare building type for the area (DHR #210-4-6). CB
- 509: House. Late 19th-early 20th century. 1-1/2-story gabled frame house with board-and-batten siding, 1-1/2 story rear ell, two gabled front dormers, 6/6 sash windows, modern brick flue; 1-story shed-roof front porch. One of a group of board-and-batten houses to survive in Dublin; may have been associated in some way with the railroad operations (located adjacent to tracks and depot) (DHR #210-4-55). CB
- 516: House. Late 19th-early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with gable roof, wide frieze board and cornice returns, 6/6 sash windows, single-door entry with transom and sidelights, 1-story rear ell, 3-bay projecting gabled porch (DHR #210-4-52). Typical early "cottage" form in Dublin, nearly identical to 520 E. Main Street (DHR #210-4-53) located next door; in near-original condition. CB
- 520: House. Late 19th-early 20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame house with gable roof, wide frieze board and cornice returns, 6/6 sash windows, single-door entry with transom and sidelights, 1-story rear ell, 3-bay projecting gabled porch (DHR #210-4-53). Typical early "cottage" form in Dublin, nearly identical to 516 E. Main Street (DHR #210-4-52) located next door; in near-original condition. CB
- 521: House. Late 19th-early 20th century. 2-story, 3-bay frame I-house with gable roof, interior brick flues, 6/6 sash windows, front entry with sidelights and transom, door in second level above main entry (porch access?), 2-story rear ell, 1-story rear ell; 1-story, 3-bay original porch with square wood posts, simple molded caps. Typical dwelling form of period, with good integrity (DHR #210-4-57). CB
- 528: Sutton House (aka Old Methodist Parsonage). Circa 1850. Greek Revival. 2-story, 3-bay, 5-course American bond

also
#210-1
#210-4-85

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Description (continued)

brick (Flemish variant) I-house with stone foundation, large 6/6 sash windows with lintels and corner blocks, wide wood frieze board, boxed cornice, hipped roof, two interior brick chimneys, raised front entry with 10-pane transom and sidelights; 1-story rear kitchen ell with brick flue; 2-story, 2-tier, 1-bay front portico: paired, tapered octagonal posts with octagonal caps and simple square balusters, wide frieze boards, cornice line of top tier matching that of house. Early brick outbuilding with vented opening converted into garage/storage building sometime in early twentieth century (CB). Known locally as the Methodist Parsonage, this was the home of Elizabeth Sutton in 1864 (it appears on the Gilmer map of Pulaski County of that date). Probably the earliest surviving property in the district, the Sutton House is also a fine example of the Greek Revival style as applied to I-houses of the period in southwestern Virginia (DHR #210-1). CB

537: House. Late 19th century. 1-story, 4-bay (2 doors) frame residence with gable roof, central brick flue, modern windows and recent siding; 1-story, 3-bay front porch; weatherboarded frame shed (CB) remains on property. Reworked example of typical dwelling form with unusual front bay sequence and no major additions (wings or ells) to the original 2-cell form (DHR #210-4-56). CB

552: Dublin Colored [African] Methodist Episcopal Church (now Grace Baptist Church). 1880s, late-20th century. 1-story, 3-bay frame church with stone foundation, gable roof, interior brick flue, round-arched window openings on N. gable end, modern fenestration, doors, entry porch on E. side, small (replacement) steeple. This church building was erected on land acquired in 1881 by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church congregation. Known as the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church at the time of its 1970s merger with Dublin United Methodist Church (located further W. on Main Street). One example of a larger group of altered 19th-century frame churches in Dublin, the Dublin Colored [African] Methodist Episcopal Church is additionally significant for its association with

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Description (continued)

black history in the town (DHR #210-4-68). CB

W. MAIN STREET

- 251: Brillheart Building. Circa 1900. 3-story, 5-bay brick commercial building with shed roof, stepped side parapets, semicircular vent and blank recessed panels in front parapet, pressed metal cornice, signage cresting that reads "Brillheart", original or early storefront on 1st floor, segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows, loading dock openings on rear elevation. Appears in a photograph of Dublin dated 1900. J.W. Brillheart & Co. is listed in the 1917 Hill's Virginia Business Directory under the headings General Store, Hardware, Lumber, and Undertaker. The Brillheart Building is the largest and best preserved of Dublin's historic commercial buildings (DHR #210-4-5). CB
- 255: Frank's Barber Shop. Third 1/4 20th century. 1-story, 2-bay brick veneer frame commercial building with gable front and tripartite picture window. Typical small-scale commercial form of period (DHR #210-4-3). NB
- 263: Municipal Building (Town Offices). Circa 1930s. 2-story 4-bay, brick building with southeast corner "cut away," sheltered by large corner canopy supported by tapering stuccoed pillar on brick plinth, shed roof, decorative brickwork in recessed panels of parapet, 1/1 sash windows. Formerly a service station/office building that also served as the town bus stop (located at the prominent intersection of U.S. 11 with Route 100), this commercial building of unusual form presently serves as the Dublin Town Offices (DHR #210-4-72). CB
- 272: Darst Building. 1871. 2-story, 6-bay brick "double store building" with gable roofs, corbelled parapet, molded brick cornices, brick flues, bricked-up window openings on 2nd floor, altered storefront with modern vertical sheathing; 1-story "mini-mall" addition extends from rear of original building. According to H. Jackson

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Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.**Description (continued)**

Darst's The Darsts of Virginia (1972), several members of the Darst family built this structure in 1871. The general store housed in the building sold drugs, agricultural implements, and fertilizer as well as general merchandise. In Boyd's Virginia State Business Directory, 1871-72, the general merchandise store is listed as "Darst & Trinkle". The Darst Building is the oldest surviving commercial building in the Dublin Historic District and a rare example of brick commercial architecture of the mid-19th century in the region (DHR #210-4-14). CB

MAPLE STREET

- 308: Howe House. 1910. 2-story, double-pile brick house with pencilled mortar joints, hipped slate roof, pedimented gables with sawtooth wood shingling and Palladian-like windows, 2-story bay windows, brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows (decorative upper sashes on windows under porch); interior: entry hall with multi-flight stair (square baluster and newels); 1-story, 7-bay wraparound porch with paired Doric columns supported by concrete plinths (chamfered corners and lancet-arched panels), decorative encaustic tile floor, beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling. Landscape features include ornamental trees, cast-iron fence, large corner site. Local sources report that a Mr. Howe built this house; it was next owned by A.C. Spotts, farmer and president of the Bank of Dublin; it was then "used" by the Methodist Church [purpose?], before being acquired by a succession of later owners. The Howe House is one of the more sophisticated early-20th century properties in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-61). CB
- 309: Bussey Neidermeier House. Circa 1930. Four Square. 2-story, 3-bay house with hipped roof, front hipped dormer, hidden gutters, brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows; 1-story, 2-bay Craftsman front porch with square brick pillars on brick plinths (enclosed circa 1990); adjacent frame garage with pressed metal (brick pattern) siding

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Description (continued)

(CB). Typical dwelling form for period in region (DHR #210-4-70). CB

- 317: Neidermeier House. Circa 1910s. 2-story, 3-bay double-pile frame house with hipped roof, front pedimented gable with decorative wood shingling; 2-story ell with upper-story screened porch; 1-story, 5-bay Classical wraparound porch with Doric columns, brick piers; adjacent modern garage (NB). Typical larger house of the period in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-69). CB
- 320: George Moomaw House. 1910s. Georgian Revival. 2-story, double-pile brick house with hipped roof, front and side gabled dormers with cornice returns and windows with decorative muntins, brick chimneys, jack arches with buff brick keystones, 1/1 sash windows, front entrance with sidelights, fanlight, and arch with blond brick keystone and impost blocks, 2-story curved brick bay on W. side of house; interior: grand entry/stair hall with fluted column frame, rear stair with square newel posts and finials; 2-story, 1-bay Colossal Ionic portico with fluted columns, 2nd-tier balcony; 1-story, 6-bay wraparound porch with fluted Ionic columns; outbuildings and features include an above-ground brick cistern and a frame chicken house. Local sources report that George Moomaw, a former mayor of Dublin, had this house built. Hill's Virginia Business Directory (1917) lists George Moomaw as one of two insurance agents in Pulaski County (both located in Dublin). The Moomaw House is one of the more sophisticated early 20th century residences built in the Giles Avenue neighborhood of Dublin (DHR #210-4-67). CB
- 325: Frank Lindsey House. Circa 1920s-1930s. Craftsman. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay weatherboarded frame bungalow with gable roof, front and rear shed dormers, brick foundation and decorative brick side chimney, 1-story bay windows on W. and E. sides; 1-story, 3-bay Craftsman engaged porch with square brick pillars on brick plinths; modern aluminum-sided frame garage adjacent to house (NB). Lindsey served on the Dublin Town Council in 1930. One of

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several Craftsman-style bungalows in Dublin, this house retains a great deal of architectural integrity (DHR #210-4-66). CB

- 328: Dr. David Stewart House. 1935. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay brick and stucco bungalow with gable roof, front and rear shed dormers, house and dormer eaves supported by brackets, exposed rafter ends, side brick chimney, 3/1 sash windows; 1-story, 1-bay Craftsman porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths and rail, arched frieze, two brick plinths without posts; small back porch with tapered posts, square balusters; contemporary brick garage with stuccoed gable end and exposed rafter ends (CB). According to its owner, this house was built for Dr. David Stewart by contractors Trinkle and Dobyns, and sold soon afterwards to Dr. and Mrs. George Skaggs (who still owned it in 1989). According to Mrs. Skaggs, this was the last house on Maple Street until the 1940s. The David Stewart House is one of several Craftsman-style bungalows in Dublin; it retains a great deal of architectural integrity (DHR #210-4-75). CB

ROUTE 11

- 308: Baskerville-St. Clair House (original entrance faces "Railroad Alley"). 1860s-1870s; circa 1900. 2-story frame center-passage-plan I-house with hipped roof, brick basement, interior brick end chimneys, front (Railroad Alley-side) entry with sidelights and etched/painted transom, four-panel doors typical throughout; Greek Revival interior detailing includes simple pilastered mantel with arched frieze in W. room (1st floor), baseboard and door moldings in 1st-floor rooms, stair in center passage with turned balusters, thick newel posts, ramped handrails, and beaded stringer board; 2-story bay window addition on S. side of house, 2-story ell on N. side with bay window below, water tank above; altered 2-story, 2-tier porch (upper-level enclosed sleeping porch, lower-level modern metal posts and railing). A collection of small frame (CB) and concrete block (NB)

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outbuildings exists on the property, which has frontages on Route 11, Giles Avenue, and Railroad Alley; a portion of decorative wrought iron fencing survives on the grounds as well. Built for local physician John B. Baskerville (original member of Town Council when town incorporated in 1871). Farmer/merchant Charles St. Clair bought this house from the Baskervilles, adding projecting bays and a water system at the turn-of-the-century; he regularly provided room and board for students of the Dublin Institute. Lee T. Dudley, operator of Dudley's Lumber Yard in Dublin and local builder, next owned the house. It is much altered from its 19th-century appearance, but is among the oldest residences in Dublin (DUPLICATE FILE NUMBERS: DHR #210-4-80, #210-4-24). CB

- 320: House. Late 19th century. 2-story frame dwelling (original front faces "Railroad Alley") with standing-seam metal gabled roof, modern wood shingle siding, 2-story projecting bay, 2/2 sash windows; original 1-story porch with shed roof, turned posts and sawn brackets. Typical early dwelling form in Dublin (DHR #210-4-25). CB
- 328: House. Late 19th century. 2-story, 3-bay weatherboarded frame I-house with gable roof, brick end chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, box cornice, front entry with sidelights and transom; 2-story hipped-roof rear ell with narrow weatherboard siding, 2/2 sash windows, 1-story side addition; 1-story, 3-bay Classical porch with Doric columns; adjacent outbuildings include weatherboarded frame smokehouse (CB), concrete cellar with vaulted roof (CB). Typical early dwelling form in Dublin (DHR #210-4-26). CB
- 343: Charter Federal Savings and Loan Building. Late-twentieth century. 1-story, brick bank building with Colonial Revival detailing. Typical commercial form of period. NB
- 344: Crew Hall (Dublin Rescue Squad). Mid-20th century. 2-

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Description (continued)

story, concrete-block building with large vehicular bays (for ambulances) facing U.S. 11. Typical commercial/service building of period. NB

SECOND STREET

205: House. 1920s-1930s. Craftsman. 1-1/2-story brick-veneer frame bungalow with gabled roof, gabled front dormer, decorative brackets, 4/1 sash windows; 1-story engaged Craftsman porch. One of several similar Craftsman-style bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-59). CB

SIXTH STREET/DUBLIN INSTITUTE GROUNDS

- 148: Dublin Institute Dormitory Building. Circa 1900. 2-story, 3-bay, double-pile dormitory with entry facing South Avenue; gabled roof, projecting bay under central front gable, 4 interior brick flues; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square wood posts. Pictured in a 1907 article on Pulaski County, this dormitory probably housed girls attending the co-educational boarding school, "one of the most prosperous preparatory schools in the State" (Jamestown Exposition Commission, Pulaski County, Virginia: A Historic and Descriptive Sketch . . ., 1907, p.86). It appears to be the sole building to survive from the private Dublin Institute, which was supplanted by the public school buildings that later existed on the grounds. CB
- 204: School-related building. 1970s. 1-story portable school building, used as educational annex. NB
- 205: School building. Mid-20th century. 1-story, brick classroom building with flat roof, 9/9 sash windows. Typical classroom building of period. NB
- 217: Old Dublin High School. 1920s. Colonial Revival. 1-1/2-story brick school building: 5-bay center block with

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1/2-story hipped "attic" clerestory, 2-bay side wings, raised poured-concrete foundation, tripled 9/9 sash windows on 1st floor, tripled 9-light windows in clerestory; 3-bay pedimented entry porch with elongated Doric columns; small, 1-bay side porches with Doric columns. Probably built by local contractors Trinkle and Dobyms, who advertised in 1939 their "continuous construction of residences, school buildings . . . since organization" (Southwest Times, 13 August 1939, Section 4:8); bears close stylistic affinities with several Trinkle and Dobyms bungalow residences from the period. CB

225: Old Dublin Primary School. 1920s. 1-story, 3-room L-plan brick school building with hipped roof, grouped 9/9 sash windows, side entry. CB

233: Old Dublin School Cafeteria. 1920s. 1-story, 3-bay gable-end brick classroom building with paired 9/9 sash windows, cornice returns, diamond-pattern voided-brick vent in gable end; central entry/stoop with bracketed gable-roof overhang. CB

: Dublin School Community Cannery. 1920s-1930s. 1-story, weatherboarded frame building with brick foundation, gable roof, exposed rafter ends; painted sign over 5-panel entry door reads "Dublin School Community Cannery;" windows boarded up at present. Used as agricultural produce processing building in early-20th-century vocational school programs of Dublin Public Schools. CB

SOUTH AVENUE

508: School-related building. Modern storage building on public school campus. NB

THIRD STREET

205: House. 1929. Craftsman. 1-1/2-story frame bungalow

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with aluminum siding, gabled roof, front and rear gabled dormers, decorative brackets, brick chimney, 3/1 sash windows, bay projection on W. gable end; interior: brick mantel; 1-story, 3-bay Craftsman porch with paired square wood posts, brick plinths and walls; adjacent 1-story weatherboarded frame garage with diagonal tongue-and-groove doors and exposed rafter ends (CB). According to owner, construction firm of Trinkle and Dobyons built this house in 1929; may have been residence of Mr. Dobyons (undocumented). One of several similar Craftsman-style bungalows of the period in Dublin (DHR #210-4-60). CB

- 213: A.C. Spotts House. 1926. Craftsman. 1-1/2-story, 3-bay brick, frame, and stucco bungalow with gabled roof, front and rear shed dormers, decorative rafter ends and eaves brackets, 4/1 sash windows, front entry flanked by original lights; original, 1-story, 2-bay engaged Craftsman porch with square brick columns, brick plinths, and brick bench-wall; front concrete walk with embedded ceramic diamond-shaped plaques; adjacent modern vertical board-sheathed shed (NB). According to local sources, this house was built in 1926 for A.C. and Christine Spotts by the construction firm of Trinkle & Dobyons. One of several similar Craftsman-style bungalows of the period in Dublin, this house is an excellent example of the type and has retained a great deal of integrity (DHR #210-4-74). CB

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement of Significance

The Dublin Historic District includes the historic commercial and residential areas of the town of Dublin, in Pulaski County, Virginia. In rural nineteenth-century Pulaski County, Dublin served as a hub for the region's transportation networks. Due to the strategic location of its railroad depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee's main line at the Giles and Pulaski Turnpike crossing, Dublin became an important center of commerce and transportation. As such, it also served as an important Confederate Army supply link during the Civil War, over which the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought in 1864. Economic recovery following the Civil War was slow but sustained in Dublin. Having received its town charter from the General Assembly in 1871, Dublin expanded its commercial and residential areas throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This commercial and residential growth also led to the establishment of religious, educational, and social institutions within the town. Dublin maintained its role as a service- and transportation-oriented community to the surrounding region throughout much of the twentieth century, due to the presence of Norfolk and Western Railroad's passenger and freight depot, in addition to the continued routing of U.S. 11 through town. Dublin's historic commercial and residential areas extend mostly along the town's earliest roads, outward from the important Giles Avenue [Giles and Pulaski Turnpike] and Main Street [Old Route 11] intersection, which lies immediately west of the railroad depot. The historic district's earliest buildings date to the mid-nineteenth century, but the majority of contributing properties date from the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century periods; they reflect the commercial success and ongoing development of the town since its founding.

Justification of Criteria

The Dublin Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, with two pertinent Areas of Significance: transportation and commerce. Dublin's association with the history of local transportation began in the 1850s, when the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad established "Dublin Depot" on its main line from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Bristol, Tennessee. The main line still passes through the town and district, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad's 1913 passenger and freight depot is

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one of the buildings directly associated with the railroad to survive within the district. Dublin's association with the history of local commerce is reflected by the survival of commercial buildings, dating from 1871 through the early twentieth century, which provided the town and region with shops, stores, business offices, banks, and hotels. Single-family residences, which make up the greatest number of contributing resources within the historic district, likewise are associated with local commerce. Most artisans, merchants, bankers, doctors, and other businesspeople -- including farmers with land nearby -- chose to live in town, in residential neighborhoods close to the commercial area. The district is also eligible for listing under Criterion C, for its historic architectural qualities. The district includes residential, commercial, religious, education-related, and transportation-related buildings that represent local interpretations of various academic styles and vernacular forms, from the 1850s through the present. The period of significance for the Dublin Historic District begins with 1854, the date that Dublin Depot, with its adjacent commercial area, was established on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad's main line. The period of significance concludes with World War II. At that time, changes in technology, the growth of large-scale local industries, and the widespread usage of automobiles led to substantial changes in the materials, forms, and scale of new commercial and residential developments in Dublin. After the war, increased use of automobile and truck transport also led to the loss of railroad passenger service and to the railroad's abandonment of the Dublin Depot.

Historic Context

The town of Dublin in Pulaski County, Virginia, began in the mid-1850s at the intersection of Giles Road [Giles and Pulaski Turnpike] and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Built after the formation of Pulaski County in 1839, Giles Road ran north from the county seat at Newbern to provide transportation to Pearisburg, county seat of Giles County. Newbern itself was located on the major road which ran west of the Blue Ridge Mountains from Maryland to Tennessee. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad started laying track west from Lynchburg in 1850, crossed the New River and Giles

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Road in 1854, and completed the line to Bristol, Tennessee, by 1856.

John Trollinger and Stephen Trinkle offered land to the Virginia and Tennessee for a depot at the railroad crossing of Giles Road. The spot became a train stop soon known as Dublin Depot, and a post office was established there in 1855. Neighboring farmers John H. Cecil and John C. Darst soon moved to Dublin Depot where they opened stores and a hotel. By 1860 only widow Elizabeth Sutton, who farmed land just to the east on the road to Peppers Ferry, owned property valued more highly than her Dublin Depot neighbors, merchants Darst, Trinkle, Ezekial Summers, and William H. Howe. In 1860 Dublin Depot was also served by physician J. L. Stearns, blacksmith Philip Kibler, three propertied carpenters, and a confectioner. A bricklayer with substantial personal property lived nearby in the home of Elizabeth Sutton which stands today at 528 E. Main Street. In 1860 families living in and around Dublin Depot, the Bargers, Baskervilles, Cecils, Darsts, Summerses, Trollingers, Vermillions, Wygals, and Wysors, owned a total of 150 slaves. In that year slaves comprised twenty-nine percent of the Pulaski County population. One free black laborer without property, Ralph Armstrong, lived in or around Dublin Depot in 1860.

Dublin Depot played an important role during the Civil War, first as the point of embarkation for the Pulaski Guards, Company C, Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Company C left Dublin Depot within two weeks of passage of the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on 17 April 1861 and soon formed part of the First Virginia Brigade commanded by Colonel Thomas J. Jackson. The unit became known as the Stonewall Brigade after the First Battle of Manassas on 21 July 1861. Company C, which included members of over half of the families named in the preceding paragraph, went into First Manassas with sixty-two men and came out of that battle with the loss of twenty-three killed and wounded. In all, Pulaski County mustered four companies of volunteer infantry for the Confederacy during the war.

So many farmers and their sons served in the Confederate forces that the county found itself increasingly hard pressed to provide sufficient food to sustain destitute families who by 1864 comprised about twenty-five percent of the county's white population. The

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Dublin, Pulaski County, Va.**Statement of Significance (continued)**

shortage of farm labor increased still more after December 1862 when the Pulaski sheriff delivered fifty slaves to Dublin Depot for transport to Richmond to help fortify the capital of the Confederacy. All told, the Governor of Virginia requisitioned at least 172 slaves from Pulaski County to work elsewhere in the state on various Confederate fortifications.

By serving as the point of transport for Confederate troops and military supplies, Dublin Depot became a strategic point of contest between Confederate and Federal forces during the Civil War. The battle of Cloyd's Mountain, the largest engagement of the Civil War in Southwest Virginia, took place five miles north of Dublin Depot on 9 May 1864 when outnumbered Confederate forces unsuccessfully tried to prevent Federal capture and destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. While headquartered at Dublin Depot on 4 May 1864, Confederate Major-General John C. Breckenridge of the Department of Western Virginia warned his commanding officer General Robert E. Lee, "Enemy threatening from Kanawha." About to begin his bloody battle with Grant at the Wilderness, Lee feared a separate Federal attack on the Shenandoah Valley from the north and advised Breckenridge to "try and check this [Shenandoah] Valley movement as soon as possible." When Breckenridge left Dublin Depot on 5 May to defend Staunton, he placed Brigadier-General A. G. Jenkins in charge of affairs in the New River Valley. On 6 May Jenkins, then encamped at Narrows near Pearisburg with only 200 troops, prepared to defend the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad "including Dublin Depot and the New River Bridge."¹

By the evening of 8 May 1864 Brigadier-General Jenkins had received a command of perhaps 2,500 Confederate troops, comprised of three infantry regiments, a portion of a battalion, and two four-gun artillery batteries. Jenkins stationed this Confederate force on both sides of Giles Road near Cloyd's Farm, five miles north of Dublin. There on the morning of 9 May the Confederates faced about 6,000 Federal troops commanded by Brigadier-General George Crook at the head of three brigades and two six-gun artillery batteries.² The battle of Cloyd's Mountain began around 9 o'clock when the Federal troops marched south through the Giles Road gap in Little Walker or Cloyd's Mountain and fired on the Confederate lines. After intense fighting which inflicted almost 700 Federal and over 500 Confederate casualties -- General Jenkins was one of the

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mortally wounded -- the out-numbered Confederates fell back on Giles Road to Dublin. The Confederates received late support from 400 to 600 troops under command of General John Morgan who arrived by train from Saltville during the battle. Morgan's cover enabled the Confederates to withdraw in order from Dublin to the New River. After the battle on 9 May, Federal General Crook reported, "At Dublin many public stores fell into our hands." The next morning Federal troops moved on to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad crossing of the New River where Crook reported, "we destroyed the bridge and other public property."³

Morale must have been at a low point in Dublin after the battle of Cloyd's Mountain and the subsequent Federal capture of supplies and destruction of the railroad and other property around the depot. Dublin residents had to confront still more problems with the fall of the Confederacy and the end of slavery a year later. But the Virginia and Tennessee rebuilt its line, and life continued for the war's survivors. James H. Darst, the son of Dublin merchant John C. Darst, had married Margaret Trollinger, the daughter of Dublin's co-founder John Trollinger, shortly before the war. In 1866 James H. Darst purchased an eight-acre tract from his father-in-law where he built the handsome two-story frame residence which still stands at 209 Darst Street. James H. Darst pursued commercial as well as residential interests after the war. His mother Ella Wysor Darst wrote a friend in November 1868:

I was at Jim D. [her son James H. Darst's] tuesday night. He did not get up from the store 'till eleven o'clock at night, said he frequently of late did not quit the store 'till 12 at night, such was the press of business. They unloaded five wagons after night, the night I was there. They come in late from those back Co.'s, & do this trading after night, so they can start back in the morning. Such is the rivalry that no man is left waiting. I fear Jim will break himself down. He scarcely gets time to eat or sleep, he is at the store before sunrise in the morning; . . . I ask Jim--What on earth all these wagons brought to market. He said every thing I could imagine, from a bushel of grain & a kit of butter, to a bushel of beans & onions. The majority of

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men here seem to have shaken off the paralysis of the war, & gone to work with a will.

In 1869 with the profits from his hard work, James H. Darst and his partners John R. Dunlap and E. S. Trinkle purchased a one-acre property "upon which the store house and other out houses stand, now occupied by Darst, Dunlap & Co." Merchant John L. Noble also purchased three lots in Dublin Depot next to John H. Cecil's commercial property in 1868.⁴

Enough commercial activity occurred after the war for Dublin Depot to support five dry goods merchants in 1870. The 1879 census also recorded that three physicians, an attorney, a hotel keeper, four blacksmiths, three shoemakers, a saddle maker, a wagon maker, a tailor, a confectioner, an express agent, two store clerks, a railroad section master, a railroad agent, two railroad laborers, and several substantial farmers lived around Dublin Depot. The community's population of about 200 inhabitants included 48 blacks. Three of the blacks worked as blacksmiths; none of the freedmen owned real or personal property.

The people living around Dublin Depot felt sufficiently numerous and prosperous in 1871 to obtain an act from the Virginia General Assembly to "Incorporate the Town of Dublin, in the County of Pulaski." The act named merchant, hotel keeper, farmer, and Pulaski County justice John H. Cecil as mayor and John B. Baskerville, James H. Darst, John R. Dunlap, John D. Noble, John L. Stearns, and E. S. Trinkle as members of the town council. The 1870 census clearly shows that the above-named town officials were Dublin's most prosperous residents. Mayor Cecil's real property and personal property were valued at over \$14,000. Physicians Stearns and J. B. Baskerville each had property valued at about \$7,000. Merchants Noble and Dunlap had property valued at over \$14,000. Merchant-farmer Trinkle owned property valued at more than \$19,500, and hard-working merchant James H. Darst topped the list with property valued in excess of \$34,000. With the exception of merchant George S. Baskerville whose property was valued at \$7,650, no other residents around Dublin Depot owned property valued at more than \$3,000 in 1870, and only three of those residents owned property valued at more than \$2,000. At least several of the Dublin town officials of 1871 were linked by ties of kinship as

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well as wealth. The Cecils, Trinkles, and Darsts all were related by marriage to Trollingers.⁵

Dublin continued to prosper and grow in the 1870s. After a store owned by James H. Darst and George S. Baskerville burned in 1871, Darst, E. S. Trinkle, and William Jordan, another Trollinger relative, purchased a lot and built the two-story brick Darst Building which still stands at 272 W. Main Street. James H. Darst, John R. Dunlap, and John D. Noble served as three of the original trustees of the Dublin Presbyterian Church which was organized in 1873; the edifice at 409 Church Street was ready for worship the following year. The Dublin Methodist Church at 424 E. Main Street was constructed after 1875. Trustees E. S. Trinkle, John Trollinger, Jeremiah Farmer, and Isaac Hudson acquired the building site from James H. Darst. Raised on a nearby farm, Thomas R. Vermillion studied dentistry in Baltimore and established a practice in Dublin in the mid-1870s.

By 1880 Dublin has a population of 285 inhabitants, thirty-two percent of whom were black. The census for that year records that the town had seven merchants and a total of sixteen people employed in commerce. Seven blacksmiths and a total of twenty artisans lived in town. The town employed five professionals: two doctors, a dentist, a teacher, and a clergyman. Seventeen people worked as domestics in Dublin, and eight worked for the railroad. Three farmers, six farm laborers, and fifteen black laborers lived in Dublin in 1880. Land books indicate that Dublin had thirty-eight properties with taxable buildings in 1880.

In the 1880s James H. Darst and physician John L. Stearns joined forces in the sale of drugs and general merchandise. Darst served as a delegate in the Virginia General Assembly from 1883 to 1887, during which time the town charter for Dublin was repealed for unexplained reasons on 3 March 1884. Despite the loss of the town's charter, in 1885 Dublin continued to support seven merchants, two hotels, three doctors, three cattle dealers, three corn and flour mills, four saw mills, and the Dublin Academy, headed by principal G. W. Walker.⁶ An 1881 advertisement stated that George W. Walker also accommodated up to ten guests at his "Wysorten Farm," and that the "Banner House near the Depot can

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accommodate from 10 to 15 persons at \$8 per week and \$25 per month. Children under 10 years of age, and servants, half price."⁷

Residents of Dublin established two black churches and one white church in the early 1880s and 1890s. The Colored [African] Methodist Episcopal Church obtained a lot on Main Street in 1881; the two trustees who can be identified in the 1880 census were laborer Jefferson Williams and livery stable keeper James F. Stuart. In 1890 a white Baptist congregation acquired land in Dublin; trustees were merchant George Baskerville, carpenter W. Gilliam, George W. Parker, railroad section master Robert Smith, and physician John L. Stearns. In 1891 black Baptists purchased a lot "on the north side of Baskerville Street in Dublin" for a place of worship; among the trustees were Edmond Newsom and laborers James Banks, Winfield Wright, and George Russell.⁸

During the 1890s Dublin lost the fight to become the county seat. The city of Pulaski officially replaced Newbern as the county's capital in 1895, and Dublin grew little for the next decade and a half. In 1898 Dublin had fewer merchants, physicians, cattle dealers, and grist and saw mills than in 1885.

A new alliance of commercial interests formed in 1900 with the creation of a bank in Dublin headed by the still energetic James H. Darst and directed by younger men such as Darst's thirty-five-year-old son-in-law G. A. Vermillion and thirty-three-year-old seed and fertilizer salesman O. E. Jordan. In 1909 the Bank of Dublin moved to new quarters where it still stands at 312 E. Main Street. George C. Moomaw moved to Dublin from Botetourt County in 1902 at the age of thirty-two and soon joined interest with Darst, Jordan, and others concerned with operating Dublin's new bank.

That the new group of merchants and bankers joined in political as well as commercial activity is evidenced by the fact that the community secured General Assembly passage of "An act to incorporate the town of Dublin in Pulaski County, Virginia, approved March 14, 1906." The 1906 act which reincorporated the town of Dublin named George C. Moomaw as mayor and listed Darst, Jordan, J. H. Cecil, Walter Crockett, W. W. Hawkins, and A. M. Smith as councilmen. The 1910 manuscript census identifies J. H. Cecil as a thirty-five-year-old seed and grain merchant, Walter

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Crockett as a thirty-six-year-old merchant and miller, W. W. Hawkins as a sixty-two-year-old merchant, and A. M. Smith as a fifty-six-year-old house carpenter.⁹

The 1910 Dublin land books show that Crockett, Bell, and St. Clair owned the most highly assessed building in town valued at \$2,000 and that W. W. Hawkins owned two buildings valued at a total of \$1,800. James H. Darst died in 1906, and his son-in-law G. A. Vermillion had succeeded him on the Dublin Town Council by 1910. At that date G. A. Vermillion owned buildings valued at \$2,300. The other principal property owners in Dublin in 1910 were T. W. and J. M. Dobyms with a building valued at \$1,600 and C. R. St. Clair with a building valued at \$1,000. The Bank of Dublin also was valued at \$1,000. All told, Dublin contained fifty-nine white-owned and seven black-owned properties with taxable buildings in 1910.

In 1910 Dublin had a population of 348 inhabitants, seven percent of whom were black. The reduction in black population from 1880 to 1910 is probably attributable to the fact that many blacks left Dublin after 1880 to work at the Radford Iron Company Furnace, opened in 1882, at the Pulaski Iron Company, in operation by 1880, and at the nearby Dora Furnace, built around 1890.¹⁰ Other Dublin blacks may have moved to Roanoke to work in the new Norfolk and Western Railroad shops established there after 1882 when N&W acquired the line formerly owned by the Virginia and Tennessee. The manuscript census for 1910 records that Dublin had twelve merchants and a total of twenty-six people employed in commerce. Six carpenters and a total of nineteen artisans lived in town. The town employed eleven professionals including six teachers. Some of the teachers probably taught on the outskirts of town at the Dublin Institute, which had an enrollment of 227 students in 1906; Dublin Institute became a high school in the Pulaski County school system in 1911, and the brick buildings on the school grounds west of Giles Avenue were constructed during the 1920s.¹¹ Eight people worked as domestics in Dublin in 1910, and eight employees worked for the railroad. Five farmers, ten farm laborers, and eight day laborers lived in town. Communications represented a new category of employment in 1910 with nine employees: five worked as postal employees, three as telegraph operators, and one as a stenographer.

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The town of Dublin provided municipal employment for one individual, the town sergeant.

The 1906 act of incorporation for the town of Dublin authorized the town council to "establish a system of water works," and "to close or extend, widen or narrow, straighten, lay out, graduate, curb and pave, and otherwise improve the streets, sidewalks, and public alleys in the town, and to have them kept in good order and properly lighted." These charges consumed much of the energy of the Dublin Town Council over the next three decades. Around 1910 the town council entertained numerous motions concerning construction of plank sidewalks. In 1912 the town council resolved to issue bonds to provide for construction of a town water supply. And over that year and the next the council accepted an Appalachian Power Company bid for "the electric lighting franchise." From 1917 to 1920 the town council waged a running battle with Norfolk and Western over the railroad stock pens in Dublin. Despite several motions and orders, N&W continued to use the stock pens at least until May 1920. Before World War I, the town permitted J. R. Bentley "to build a booth for the purpose of a moving picture show," installed light poles, purchased fire-fighting equipment, and increased the speed limit for automobiles from eight to fifteen miles per hour.¹²

The town of Dublin's population increased from 395 in 1920 to 576 in 1940, and the community grew by over 130 inhabitants during the depression of the 1930s. In 1939 L. L. Trinkle and R. A. Dobyms, both then members of the Dublin Town Council, advertised "continuous construction of residences, school buildings, business houses, apartments and heavy concrete work since organization. We employ 75 men and our average payroll for each week is \$750."¹³ Dublin had 119 properties with taxable buildings in 1940.

Perhaps Dublin enjoyed modest prosperity during the 1930s because of its favorable location at a Norfolk and Western railroad stop and at the intersection of Giles Road and U.S. Route 11. Dublin town officials consistently supported efforts to pave and widen both roads during the 1920s and 1930s. Town merchants derived maximum benefit from alignment of U.S. 11 which in the mid-1930s entered Dublin from Radford and the east on E. Main Street, turned north to cross the railroad on the commercial block of Giles, and

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turned west on First Street to continue on to the city of Pulaski and points beyond.

Dublin grew rapidly during and after World War II because of employment opportunities provided by construction of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant east of town. As early as November 1940, town officials offered to assist federal authorities with the construction of fifty houses in Dublin for employees of the Hercules Powder Plant. The corporate town limits were expanded in 1947 to include many new dwellings built during the war. More recent employment has resulted from the establishment of New River Community College just west of town and from the operations of manufacturers such as Dublin Garment and Volvo-White Trucks. By 1990 Dublin's population had grown to 2,000 inhabitants. Despite this post-World War II increase in population, the town of Dublin retains much of its late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century character as a small commercial and residential center, an earlier point of contest in a significant battle of the Civil War, located at the intersection of a major rail line and important roads.

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Endnotes

1. Quotations are from Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Volume 37, Part 1. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891, as follows: Breckenridge to Lee, 4 May 1864: 712; Jenkins to C. S. Stringfellow, 6 May 1864: 721-2. On 15 May 1864 Breckenridge commanded the Confederate victory at the battle of New Market in Shenandoah County.
2. Estimates of troop size are based on Official Records, Series 1, Volume 37, Part 1 as follows: Federal General Crook reported that he headed his main infantry column of 6,155 men as it approached Cloyd's Mountain: 10; on 5 May 1864 Breckenridge wrote Jenkins, "I leave Forty-fifth Infantry [regiment], 700 strong at Saltville": 719. Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia: Special Virginia Edition, Hardesty & Co. Publishers; New York, 1884, reprinted by Frank B. Painter, Pearisburg, Virginia, 1973: 51, states that at Cloyd's Mountain Confederate General Jenkins commanded the 45th Virginia Infantry, John McCausland's brigade composed of the 36th and 60th infantry regiments, and Beckley's Battalion of seven companies. Since regimental lists for the 45th and the 36th infantry are comparable in length, I have surmised that the three named regiments totaled approximately 2,100 troops. To these I have added the 200 troops already under Jenkins' command as per his communication of 6 May 1864, Official Records, Series 1, Volume 1, Part 1: 726, and have estimated Beckley's seven companies to total 200 troops.
3. Federal casualties and the capture of Dublin Depot and the railroad bridge at New River were reported by General Crook, Official Records, Series 1, Volume 37, Part 1: 12-14. Confederate casualties are estimated by Conway Howard Smith, The Land That Is Pulaski County, Edmonds Printing, Pulaski, Virginia, 1981: 283. Hardesty: 51, puts Morgan's force at 600 men; Stringfellow, Official Records: 726, estimated the reinforcements at 400 men.

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4. H. Jackson Darst, The Darsts of Virginia: a Chronicle of Ten Generations in the Old Dominion, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1972: 128, 145-177.
5. Darsts of Virginia: 82. Hardesty: 55.
6. Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory 1884-5, Richmond, 1885: 536-539.
7. Tourists' and Excursionists' Guide Book to Summer Homes: In Mountains of Virginia. Norfolk & Western, 1882: 34.
8. Smith, Pulaski County: 346, 465, 467. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church merged with Dublin United Methodist Church in 1970.
9. The Southwest Times, Pulaski, Virginia, 13 Aug 1939; section 6: 8. Virginia Acts of Assembly, 1906: 346-348.
10. Smith, Pulaski County: 315-322.
11. Pulaski County, Virginia, 1907: 86.
12. Dublin Town Council Minutes and Records, 1906-1947.
13. Southwest Times, 13 Aug 1939, Section 4: 8.

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1870 Ninth Census, manuscript schedule, Pulaski County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1880 Tenth Census, manuscript schedule, Pulaski County, Virginia. Microfilm.

1910 Thirteenth Census, manuscript schedule, Pulaski County, Virginia. Microfilm.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued)

5 [E]:	Zone 17	Easting	528400	Northing	4106200
6 [F]:	17		527800		4106200

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Dublin Historic District are indicated by the heavy dashed line on the accompanying sketch map, adapted from the local Tax Map and entitled "Dublin Historic District."

Boundary Justification

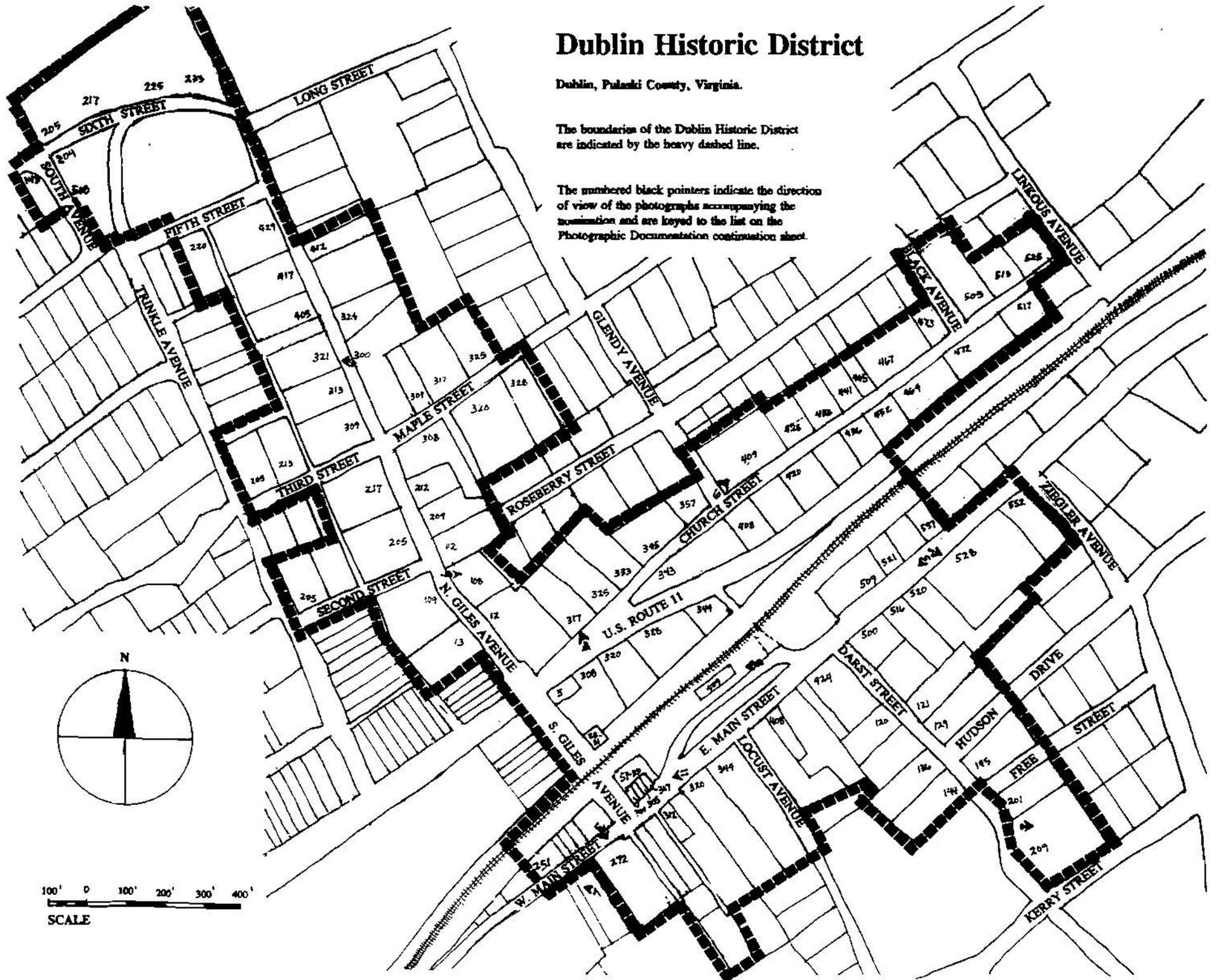
The boundaries of the Pearisburg Historic District are drawn so as to include the historic property lines of the principal contiguous commercial and residential areas of the town, where sufficient historic integrity has been maintained.

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The boundaries of the Dublin Historic District are indicated by the heavy dashed line.

The numbered black pointers indicate the direction of view of the photographs accompanying the nomination and are keyed to the list on the Photographic Documentation continuation sheet.



100' 0 100' 200' 300' 400'
SCALE

