



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number The district is roughly bounded by West Moore Street to the north; Roosevelt Street to the east; Bellevue Avenue, Marion Street, and Academy Avenue to the south; and Lancaster Street and Thompson Street to the west.
city, town Dublin () vicinity of
county Laurens **code** GA 175
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 31201

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	466	186
sites	3	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	470	186

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

Name of previous listing: Carnegie Library; Confederate Monument (Dublin Commercial Historic District)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

9.11.02
Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson A. Ball 11/7/02

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELING
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
SOCIAL/CLUBHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
EDUCATION/LIBRARY
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
RECREATION AND CULTURE/OUTDOOR RECREATION/PARK
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING
DOMESTIC/MULTIPLE DWELING
COMMERCE/TRADE/DEPARTMENT STORE/GENERAL STORE
SOCIAL/CLUBHOUSE
EDUCATION/SCHOOL
EDUCATION/LIBRARY
RELIGION/RELIGIOUS FACILITY/CHURCH
FUNERARY/CEMETERY
RECREATION AND CULTURE/OUTDOOR RECREATION/PARK
RECREATION AND CULTURE/MONUMENT

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/GOTHIC REVIVAL
LATE VICTORIAN/FOLK VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN/ITALIANATE
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/CLASSICAL REVIVAL/NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/MISSION/SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVMENTS/CRAFTSMAN
OTHER/ENGLISH VERNACULAR REVIVAL
OTHER/MINIMAL TRADITIONAL
OTHER/GABLE-ELL
OTHER/CENTRAL HALLWAY
OTHER/GEORGIAN COTTAGE
OTHER/QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE
OTHER/GEORGIAN HOUSE
OTHER/NEW SOUTH HOUSE
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/BUNGALOW

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Section 7--Description

Materials:

foundation Brick; Stone; Concrete
walls Wood/Weatherboard/Shingle; Brick; Stone/Granite; Stucco; Concrete; Synthetics
roof Metal/Tin; Asphalt; Ceramic Tile
other N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District is located in Laurens County west of the central business district in Dublin, Georgia. The neighborhood developed as the city of Dublin grew into a trade city. The district encompasses the intact and contiguous historic residential, commercial, and community landmark resources associated with the development of one of Dublin's earliest neighborhoods.

The district features a historic gridiron plan, a historic city cemetery, a landscaped park, tree-lined streets, wide varying-sized lots, large mature trees, grass lawns, and ornamental plantings marking property boundaries. The gridiron pattern, laid out during the mid-19th century, features two main thoroughfares, Bellevue and Academy Avenues. Initial residential development occurred along these streets. The district has remained primarily residential since the early 20th century, and has since that time continuously supported a community elementary school and high school (outside the historic district boundaries) and churches representing several denominations.

The historic residences in the neighborhood date from 1873 (the oldest remaining historic residence still standing) to 1952. The majority of the historic residences were built from the late 1910s to the early 1940s. The residences constructed within the neighborhood are one- and two-story buildings constructed of wood and brick. The historic residences are located near the center or the front of their lots. Foundation plantings, mature hardwood trees, and grass lawns surround the residences. Architectural styles represented in the district include Gothic Revival (photograph 29), Italianate (photographs 3 and 34), Folk Victorian (photographs 8 and 36), Neoclassical Revival (photographs 1, 5, and 13), English Vernacular Revival (photographs 49 and 53), Colonial Revival (photographs 7, 11, and 12), Spanish Colonial Revival (photographs 6 and 51), and Craftsman (photographs 10, 15, 16, 24, 39, 43, 44, and 45). House types common in Georgia during the historic period represented in the district include central hallway (photographs 18 and 56), Georgian cottage (photographs 16, 35, 36, at right, and 62), gable ell cottage (photographs 8, 26, 29, and 37), Queen Anne cottage (photographs 25, background, and 59), bungalow (photographs 10, 15, 16, 24, 38, 39, 43, 44, and 45), Georgian house (photographs 1, 12, 13, and 34), and New South house (photographs 33 and 55). The neighborhood is largely intact, with few examples of infill construction, which have for the most part respected the setback, massing, and scale of the surrounding houses.

The predominant architectural house type found throughout the Stubbs Park neighborhood is the bungalow. The Craftsman-style bungalow was the most popular early 20th-century house in Georgia and was built across the state in rural, small town, and urban settings from the 1910s to the 1930s. Characteristics of this style are the large gables with decorative brackets, widely overhanging eaves,

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porches with short square columns over heavy masonry piers extending to the ground, and windows with multi-paned sashes over one large sash. The bungalow house type found in Georgia can be subdivided into four types based on roof forms and roof orientation: front gable, side gable, hipped, and cross gable. All of these types and styles are represented in the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District and have been identified as important in the architecture of Georgia in *Georgia's Living Places: Historical Houses in their Landscaped Settings*.

The oldest extant residence in the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District is the Captain Hardy Smith House (photograph 29) that was constructed in 1873. The one-story gable ell house exhibits the Gothic Revival style. Character-defining features include board and batten siding, gables with decorated verge boards, wall surfaces extending into gable, windows extending into gables, and a one-story porch.

Several houses in the district share an unusual building material. Granite blocks were used in the construction of several houses in the district (photographs 23, 24, 32, 46, and 54). This building material was used in the construction of columns and piers on some houses and as the main exterior material on some of the houses.

Houses in the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District sit towards the front or in the middle of their lots. A majority of the residences have small to moderate setbacks, with the exception of the houses on Bellevue Avenue whose setbacks are larger. The front entrances of residences are connected via front walks to the sidewalk, if one exists, or to a driveway.

There are two commercial buildings remaining in the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District. Both are located on Academy Avenue at the south end of the district. Both buildings are early 20th-century, one-story, masonry buildings constructed in the Commercial style (photographs 19 and 20, background).

The historic community landmark buildings include several churches, Dublin High School (now Dublin City Hall), and the Dublin Women's Community Club House. The churches in the district represent several faiths and exhibit varying architectural styles.

There are six churches in the historic district, four of which are historic. The c.1907 First Baptist Church (photograph 31, background), located on Bellevue Avenue, is a front-gabled brick building with a corner entrance tower. The church reflects the Gothic Revival style with character-defining features including steeply-pitched roof, cross gables, and windows extending into gables frequently having a pointed-arch shape. The first church building was a small, unpainted building. A larger building was built in 1867 and was in use for 40 years. The present building at 405 Bellevue Avenue was designed by Alexander Blair, an architect from Macon, Georgia.

The First Methodist Church (now First United Methodist Church) was constructed c.1890-1892 on West Gaines Street. This church, like the First Baptist Church, also exhibits the features of the Gothic Revival style (photograph 28) including a steeply-pitched roof, front gable, pointed-arch windows, and towers at the corners of the front façade. In 1909-1910 the church was remodeled and

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the education building was added.

The Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception was constructed in 1911 and is located on Church Street. The Colonial Revival-style building is a brick, gable-front building featuring a symmetrical façade, a central pedimented entrance, gable returns, and round-arch windows.

Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church (photograph 2) is located on Bellevue Avenue and was constructed in 1919. It is a two-story brick building that reflects the Neoclassical Revival style. Character-defining features of the style include full-height entry portico supported by classical columns and a symmetrical façade. The first church building was erected and dedicated in 1899 on the corner of Jefferson and Columbia Streets. In 1919 the first church building was sold to the Baptists.

The nonhistoric First Catholic Church, located at 302 Mimosa Drive, was first located on the corner of North Jefferson and East Gaines Street. The church services were held in the Masonic Hall, then located at the corner of Jefferson and Madison Streets. The contemporary architecture of the present church building renders this building intrusive.

Moore Street Baptist Church on West Moore Street, constructed in 1969, began as a mission Sunday School by the First Baptist Church in 1956. The Sunday School began in the Women's Clubhouse adjacent to the west end of Stubbs Park. In 1962 the first church building was purchased by First Baptist Church. It was occupied by the mission church until 1969 when the congregation felt a new sanctuary was needed.

Dublin High School (now Dublin City Hall) is a Neoclassical-style building that was constructed in 1902. The two-story brick building (photograph 31, foreground) features a full-height entry portico, symmetrical façade, wide entablature, and segmental-arched window openings that have been partially in-filled.

The Dublin Women's Community Club House is a c.1928 one-story Craftsman-style building featuring a gabled entry porch, six-over-six double-hung-sash windows, and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The historic Old Dublin Public Cemetery, approximately 1.5 acres, was started in 1819 and is located on West Gaines Street, near the historic downtown. The cemetery includes 244 burials and features large mature trees, low brick and stone retaining walls, wrought-iron fences, and varied decorative and plain headstones.

The Old Dublin Public Cemetery is located behind the First Methodist Church. It is in what was the heart of the city when the residences of the district were being built. The graves are marked by simple stones, shaded by very large cedar trees, pines, magnolias, and ancient boxwoods (attachment 2). The oldest gravestone in the cemetery is dated 1819. The cemetery has a total of 244 graves. Forty-four of these are veterans (2 Revolutionary War veterans, 2 Indian War veterans, and 40 Confederate veterans). There is no Jewish section of the cemetery. According to local

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historians, Jewish citizens were buried in Augusta and Savannah, Georgia. There is no separate African-American section. It is reasonable to suppose that at least some of the unmarked graves could have been the graves of black servants. The cemetery is surrounded with a link fence and is approximately one and one-half acres. There are ornate iron fences around several grave plots (attachment 3). Several plots have short brick and concrete and plain brick walls. The north side of the cemetery borders Mincey Street, which is in the historic district. There is a gate on the north side as well as the south side of the surrounding fence.

Stubbs Park, approximately 10 acres, is located in the northeast section of the district and was designed by Prosper Julius Berckmans, Jr., a significant landscape architect in Georgia. Berckmans, a former colleague of Colonel Stubbs, was president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society for twenty-five years and was highly regarded as one of the world's leading plant experts. Berckmans' beautiful home and gardens in Augusta became a part of the Augusta National Golf Course. The park was constructed in 1910 and historic features include a designed landscape, an artesian well, historic pavilions, and athletic courts. Until the Stubbs family deeded the land for a park in 1907, the city of Dublin had no city park. There was a small pavilion and park at the lower end of East Madison Street near where the water plant now stands.

Construction on the park began in April, 1910. One of the first improvements would be a small pavilion located just north of the Catholic Church. By the end of the summer, the park was beginning to take shape. An artesian well was dug by Thad Bostick at the western end of the park. The well began to flow in February of 1911 at a rate of 50 gallons per minute. The area at the western end of the park was set aside for athletic courts. There was a basketball court, and tennis courts were added along with benches and tables. Electric lights were installed and other improvements were made in the summer of 1916. The Works Progress Administration helped to spruce up the park and the playgrounds during the late 1930s. During the Roosevelt administration the Works Progress Administration rebuilt the physical structures in the park. In 1939, the Works Progress Administration constructed a 44-foot by 82-foot outdoor skating rink with shuffleboard courts in the corners. Picnic tables, which doubled as ping-pong tables, were built. The tennis courts were lighted. Barbeque ovens were built. Dublin teenagers raised funds to build a clubhouse in the early 1950s. They built a Quonset hut building known as "The Shanty" at the far western end of North Drive. For nearly two decades the Shanty was a recreation center for the youth of Dublin. During the 1950s and 1960s the Jaycees sponsored a public pool in the park near the western end. A smaller kiddie pool was located at the eastern end. The kiddie pool was built by the Civitan Club. It has since been filled in and is now used as a planter. The Dublin Parks and Recreation Department was formed in the 1960s and took over management of the park. A tennis court was built on the site of the old pool in the 1970s. A basketball court now occupies the old pool site.

The area outside of the district consists of historic downtown development (Dublin Commercial Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 2002), industrial development, and modern residential and commercial development (photographs 13, background, and 28, foreground).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance:

1873-1952

Significant Dates:

1873-Construction of the Captain John Hardy Smith House

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Prosper Julius Berckmans, Jr., Landscape Architect-Stubbs Park
Alexander Blair, Architect-Baptist Church
W.T. Jay, Builder-Dublin High School
John A. Kelly, Builder-Presbyterian Church
Dr. J.G. Patten, Architect-Presbyterian Church
Reverend George Thompson, Architect-First United Methodist Church and Dublin High School

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District is one the earliest residential neighborhoods of Dublin, Laurens County. The district is significant in the area of architecture for its excellent examples of significant architectural types and styles of residential, commercial, and community landmark buildings popular in Georgia from the late 19th century into the mid-20th century. The significant architectural types represented within the district include gable-ell, central hallway, Georgian cottage, Queen Anne cottage, Georgian house, New South house, and bungalow. The significant architectural styles include Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, and Craftsman. The majority of the historic residences are one-story buildings representing the bungalow type and Craftsman style. The Captain John Hardy Smith House is the oldest residence, built 1873, located within the district. The gable-ell type house features vertical board-and-batten siding with Gothic Revival-style details in the eaves and Folk Victorian-style details along the front porch. An excellent example of a corner store-type commercial building is located at the intersection of Academy Avenue and South Elm Street. The brick one-story building's character-defining features include brick corbeling along the cornice, a recessed brick panel below the cornice, a three-bay front façade, and a historic front portico addition supported by brick columns on brick piers. The significant community landmark buildings include four churches, which represent significant styles popular in Georgia during the late 19th to early 20th century. The Dublin High School (now the City Hall) was built in 1902 and is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style featuring a full-height front portico. The Dublin Women's Community Club House, built c.1920, is a good example of the Craftsman style featuring overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails.

The district is significant in the area of community planning and development for its historic intact gridiron plan of streets laid out in the mid-19th century and as one of Dublin's earliest and largest historic neighborhoods. The neighborhood developed due to Dublin's growth as a trade city in the mid-to late 19th century and into the 20th century.

The district is significant in the area of landscape architecture for the intact historic landscape design of Stubbs Park by Prosper Julius Berckmans, Jr. Both P. J. Berckmans, Jr. and his brother, Louis, provided the landscaping vegetation used in the design of the Augusta National Golf Course. The Berckmans/Fruitlands Nursery was started in 1858 when P. J. Berckmans' father bought the "Fruitlands," the property that would later become the Augusta National Golf Course, and started his nursery. Under the supervision of P. J. Berckmans Jr., the nursery would become the most famous nursery in the South. In 1930, "Fruitlands" was purchased for use as a golf course and many of the plants and flowers from the Berckmans/Fruitlands Nursery were used in landscaping the golf course. P. J. Berckmans, Jr. was the first president of the State Horticulture Society in 1876.

National Register Criteria

The Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its development a large residential neighborhood in conjunction with Dublin's commercial growth. The Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District is eligible for

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listing under Criterion C for its intact collection of historic residential, commercial and institutional buildings constructed from the 1873 through the 1950s; for the historic cemetery, and for the historic city park.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District begins in 1873, the year in which the earliest extant building was constructed, and ends in 1952, the end of the historic period.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed during the historic period that are significant in the areas of architecture, community planning and development, and landscape architecture. These resources include residential buildings, commercial buildings, and community landmark buildings such as the Carnegie Library, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 30, 1975, Dublin High School (now City Hall), The Church of the Immaculate Conception, First Baptist Church, Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church, First United Methodist Church, and the Women's Community Club House. The three contributing sites within the district include Stubbs Park, a small park in the northwest section of the district, and the Old Dublin Public Cemetery. A contributing structure within the district is the gridiron pattern of streets laid out in the mid-19th century. A contributing object within the district is the Confederate Monument at the eastern end of the district, which was listed as a contributing resource in the Dublin Commercial Historic District on May 22, 2002.

Noncontributing resources within the district are those constructed after 1952 (photographs 4 and 8, background) and those that have lost their historic integrity due to significant alterations (photographs 48 and 60).

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

****NOTE: The following history was compiled by Dorothy M. Collins, August, 1999. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.**

The area of Dublin was inhabited by the Creek and Uchee Indians until the early 1700s. After that date the area served as hunting grounds for the Creeks and as a river crossing. A small settlement, known as Sandbar, grew up along the side of the Oconee River at this point. In 1803, the State of Georgia acquired the property from the Creek Indians. The land was originally laid out as Wilkinson County. In 1807, Laurens County, named for Revolutionary War hero Lt. Colonel John Laurens, was

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created by the State of Georgia. The original county seat of Sumpterville was about six miles to the west on Rocky Creek. Laurens County lost most of its land to Telfair and Pulaski Counties but later obtained land on the east side of the Oconee River. A commission was formed to find a suitable location for the county seat and they selected the present location, opposite the town of Sandbar, which had previously been in Montgomery County. Dublin was founded in 1811 as the county seat and incorporated a year later.

Laurens County shared the years of prosperity that came to Georgia after the War of 1812. The wave of population swept from the east and southeast to northwest. In 1821 the town of Dublin was larger than Macon. Early settlers were from North and South Carolina and Virginia. They came due to land grants for Revolutionary soldiers. The 250 acres in each land grant were tax-free for ten years. Many early settlers were of Scottish and Irish decent and some were of Huguenot decent.

During the 1820s and 1830s large plantations of cotton had been developed in the northern part of the county. The county suffered a financial panic in 1893 and cotton dropped to four and five cents per pound.

By 1845 the county had a population of 3,258 whites and 2,760 blacks. There were very few large slave owners in spite of this large number of blacks. The slaves were owned by the cotton plantation owners. Dublin at this time had a good courthouse, several stores, 65 houses, and 180 inhabitants as reported in White's Statistics of the State of Georgia.

In 1850 cotton was the main product of sale but sheep raising was also a lucrative farm product. In 1860 there were 6,379 sheep and 16,553 pounds of wool were produced. In the southern part of the county the settlers made a living with range cattle, sheep, cows, and hogs in the swamps. For some time these lands were considered almost worthless. Several years passed before the owners of these pine acres realized the value of the timber. They began to cut it and draw the pines to the river. Lumbering became a real industry. This deforestation added to the problems of the area because it saturated the timber market resulting in the Panic of 1893.

Shortly after the end of the Civil War, Dublin began to grow. Colonel John M. Stubbs and Captain R.C. Henry began steamboat operations in the late 1870s north to the Central Railroad and south to the Altamaha River. Colonel Stubbs published the first newspaper in 1878. Dublin's population increased to over 500 residents during the 1870s. The Civil War and Emancipation temporarily interrupted the local economy but cotton production reached more than the crop of 1860 by 1880. Dublin reflected a typical lethargy in the aftermath of defeat. In spite of a network of roads and being located on the Oconee River the town was isolated. The river did not provide reliable transportation. During droughts it was unnavigable and its sandy banks dropped soil and trees into the channel.

Despite its isolation in the 1870s Dublin grew. The value of its town property increased from \$26,485 to \$46,825 during this time. Population increased from 200 to 600 in 1880. This was due to the town's ability to retain its status as an agricultural market town and it was able to continue as the county seat that helped retain its political center. Even with this growth the town still remained closely tied to its rural surroundings. The skilled artisans and craftsmen, the blacksmiths and

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saddlers, so necessary to a rural community, accounted for most of the businesses. The 1880s experienced increasing outside investment, immigration, and industrialization along the railroads. Dublin remained a river town and possessed neither the spirit nor the symbols of New South prosperity.

The beginning of the Macon, Dublin, and Savannah Railroad in 1880 was initiated by Dudley Montrose Hughes, his father Daniel Greenwood Hughes, Joshua Walker, a Laurens Hill Merchant and Colonel John M. Stubbs, former Confederate officer, lawyer, newspaper founder and steamboat owner. These businessmen were cognizant that Dublin and Laurens County would be isolated when it outgrew the unreliable riverboats. They knew the railroad would provide Dublin with greater access to markets, attract more farmers, investors, and laborers while driving real estate prices in a section where they all held land and where Col. Stubbs had planted over 60,000 peach trees, which became a major agricultural crop for the entire state.

In 1891, two railroads, the Wrightsville and Tennille and the Macon, Dublin, and Savannah, reached Dublin. The coming of the railroads allowed the farmers of the community a market for their cotton to the northeast and Europe. Numerous agricultural and timber industries continued to attract people to Dublin.

Along with the benefits of the railroad came concerns of the citizens that with the railroad the arrival of more and more farmers determined to plant more and cheaper cotton and the loss of their middle class would be replaced by "dependent, ignorant tenants on one hand and dominating, overbearing landlordism on the other." This sentiment was expressed in a letter to the editor of the Dublin Courier Dispatch in 1905 by J. B. Howard.

Dublin grew to be the sixth largest city in Georgia in 1900. The citizens of the community saw a great need for education and culture in Dublin. The first step was a large modern brick school, now City Hall, located at the eastern end of the district, which was built in 1902. The Carnegie Library was built in 1904 through a grant from Andrew Carnegie. The building, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, is now occupied by the Dublin-Laurens Museum. It was restored by the Laurens County Historical Society in the 1970s.

By the end of the first decade of the 20th century, Dublin's growth was at its peak. The coming of the automobile caused many changes in the town. The main streets were paved with brick, and buggy and wagon companies were replaced with no less than ten automobile dealers. By 1912, the cotton market was at its peak when Laurens County produced the most cotton ever produced by a county in Georgia.

By 1916, the boll weevil began to spread northward from South Georgia. Dublin and Laurens County heavily relied on cotton. A series of catastrophic events led to the downfall of the cotton market. Farmers tried to diversify by raising swine and shipping them to market in Moultrie. The people of Dublin had moderate success in other ventures, but had extreme difficulty in overcoming the boll weevil, an influenza epidemic, and a small migration to larger cities after World War I.

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Before the Naval Hospital was built in 1945, Dublin had no significant job market other than jobs on farms. The hospital brought 330 jobs to Dublin. It was indeed fortunate, for returning veterans of World War II and others, that in 1947 J.P. Stevens Company, Inc., manufacturer of woolen and worsted fabric for wearing apparel, located in Dublin. Three employees, Donald C. Johnston, Herbert C. Erwin, and James E. Powell, were sent to Dublin to build and equip the plant and hire employees. J.P. Stevens built three houses for them and their families in the Stubbs Park neighborhood.

During World War II the citizens of Dublin made a total commitment to the war effort as did all communities in America. The men were in uniform and the women were building planes, tanks, and ammunition. There was a real shortage of farm labor. In an effort to ease this shortage, in 1943, State Senator Herschel Lovett, County Agent Harry Edge, and Emergency Farm Labor Assistant Walter B. Daniel contacted Congressman Carl Vinson to request the location of a temporary P.O.W. camp in Dublin. The first prisoners, who were Italians, arrived in 1943 in time to help with the peanut harvest. Soon after the arrival of the Italians, the German P.O.W.'s arrived. The Germans adapted well to the South and could be heard singing "Dixie" after a hard day's work on the farm. The camp closed in early January of 1946. Only one of the barracks remains today. It is not located in the historic district.

Colonel John Madison Stubbs

Colonel Stubbs, attorney and Civil War veteran, was the grandson of Abner Hammond who was the third Secretary of State in Georgia. He was educated at Oglethorpe University, Milledgeville, Georgia. In addition to law, Col. Stubbs was very interested in agriculture and community improvements. Realizing Dublin needed a newspaper, he bought a printing plant and named the paper the Dublin Gazette. He turned the operation over to an editor with instructions that he should work for the town, county, and Democratic Party.

In 1872, when a Mr. Sutton (given name unknown) built Colonel Stubbs' home (non-extant) on Bellevue Avenue the city limits went no further than the intersection of West and Bellevue Avenues. The finest home in the town at the time was the Yopp residence on East Gaines Street. Col. Stubbs' home was where Claxton Hospital (non-extant) was located for many years. This building was used for college classes for a number of years after the opening of Laurens Memorial Hospital.

Seeing the need in Dublin for a gristmill and planer mill he erected both on the land that is now Stubbs Park. The mills were situated on his land and powered by water from the stream that flowed from the pond that was situated there.

Colonel Stubbs formed the Oconee River Improvement Company that purchased the Colville in North Carolina and brought it to Dublin. The coming of this boat allowed the turpentine industry to develop. Dublin soon outgrew riverboat transportation. When he realized this was happening he joined forces with Colonel Dudley Montrose Hughes and chartered the Macon and Dublin Railroad.

Colonel Stubbs was married three times. First to Ella Tucker, daughter of Dr. Nathan Tucker and Anna Horn Tucker of Laurens County. His second wife, Gertrude Johnson was the daughter of

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Herschel V. Johnson, two times Governor of Georgia. Following the death of his second wife, he married Victoria Lowe, daughter of Governor Louis Lowe of Maryland who survived him. All three wives were wealthy.

Colonel Stubbs died September 6, 1907 and is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon. The Macon, Dublin, and Savannah Railroad ran a special train to Macon to transport the funeral party.

Stubbs Park was deeded to the city of Dublin to be used as a public park by Victoria L. Stubbs, widow and co-administrator of the estate of Colonel John Madison Stubbs, L.Q. Stubbs, son of Colonel Stubbs, Ethel S. Stanley and Maude S. Pritchett, daughters of Colonel Stubbs, October 10, 1908. This transaction is recorded in the Clerk of the Court Office of Laurens County in Book 22, April 22, 1909, page 308. T.J. Pritchett gave one and one-third acres, J.W. Cheek gave one and one-tenth acres and D.S. Brandon added one and two-thirds acres to complete the park. The Stubbs family gave the greater portion of land.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Anderson, Holly L. "Dublin Commercial Historic District." National Register Nomination Form, March 20, 2002. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Collins, Dorothy M. Historic District Information Form. June, 1999. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. With Supplemental Information.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 435 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 320965	Northing 3602336
B)	Zone 17	Easting 320875	Northing 3600740
C)	Zone 17	Easting 318986	Northing 3600794
D)	Zone 17	Easting 319013	Northing 3602357

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the proposed district is indicated on the attached maps by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary includes the contiguous historic properties that are associated with the development of the Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Holly L. Anderson, National Register Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 156 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Suite 101
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** September 12, 2002
e-mail holly_anderson@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Dorothy M. Collins
organization
mailing address 1734 Cedarwood Road
city or town Milledgeville **state** Georgia **zip code** 31061
telephone
e-mail

- () **property owner**
(X) **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
() **other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Kelvin Wilson, President
organization (if applicable) Stubbs Park-Stonewall Homeowners' Association
mailing address 519 Tucker Street
city or town Dublin **state** Georgia **zip code** 31201
e-mail (optional)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Stubbs Park-Stonewall Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: Dublin
County: Laurens
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: August, 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 62

1. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
2. Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church, Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
3. Shivers House, Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
4. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
5. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
6. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
7. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing southwest.
8. Peacock House, Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing west.
9. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing west.
10. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing west.
11. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing north.
12. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
13. Bellevue Avenue; photographer facing northwest.
14. Stonewall Street; photographer facing east.
15. Corner of Coney Street and Euclid Street; photographer facing north.
16. Corner of Anderson Street and Coney Street; photographer facing east.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Ramsey Street; photographer facing northwest.
18. Corner of Anderson Street and Ramsey Street; photographer facing northeast.
19. Academy Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
20. Academy Avenue; photographer facing northeast.
21. Euclid Street; photographer facing east.
22. Outler Street; photographer facing southeast.
23. Corner of Outler Street and Stonewall Street; photographer facing northeast.
24. Academy Avenue; photographer facing north.
25. Calhoun Street; photographer facing northeast.
26. Academy Avenue; photographer facing north.
27. Stonewall Street; photographer facing northeast.
28. First United Methodist Church; photographer facing northwest.
29. Captain Hardy Smith House; photographer facing northwest.
30. Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception; photographer facing northwest.
31. City Hall and First Baptist Church; photographer facing north.
32. Park Place; photographer facing northwest.
33. Tucker Street; photographer facing west.
34. Crescent Street; photographer facing northwest.
35. Roosevelt Street; photographer facing north.
36. Sawyer Street; photographer facing northwest.
37. Sawyer Street; photographer facing northeast.
38. Prince Street; photographer facing east.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

39. Church Street; photographer facing northwest.
40. Stubbs Park; photographer facing west.
41. Stubbs Park; photographer facing east.
42. Park Place; photographer facing north.
43. Stubbs Park and North Drive; photographer facing northwest.
44. Stubbs Park and North Drive; photographer facing east.
45. North Drive; photographer facing northeast.
46. West Moore Street; photographer facing southeast.
47. West Moore Street; photographer facing southeast.
48. Moore Street Baptist Church; photographer facing southeast.
49. Calhoun Street; photographer facing north.
50. Corner of Highland Avenue and Elm Street; photographer facing northeast.
51. Elm Street; photographer facing southeast.
52. Woodland Street; photographer facing east.
53. Woodrow Street; photographer facing northeast.
54. North Street; photographer facing northeast.
55. North Street; photographer facing northeast.
56. West Drive; photographer facing north.
57. West Drive; photographer facing northeast.
58. Mimosa Drive; photographer facing northeast.
59. Corner of Mimosa Drive and West Moore Street; photographer facing east.
60. Woodrow Street; photographer facing east.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

61. Corner of Highland Avenue and Sunny Lane; photographer facing northeast.

62. Woodrow Street; photographer facing east.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Attachment 1: Old Dublin Public Cemetery



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Attachment 2: Old Dublin Public Cemetery



National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Attachment 3: Old Dublin Public Cemetery

