

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

562569

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: United States Post Office and Court House

Other names/site number: J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse; J. Roy Rowland United States Courthouse; Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 100 North Franklin Street

City or town: Dublin State: GA County: Laurens

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>5/10/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Federal Preservation Officer, U.S. General Services Administration</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
	<u>16 APR 18</u>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<u>Director, Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

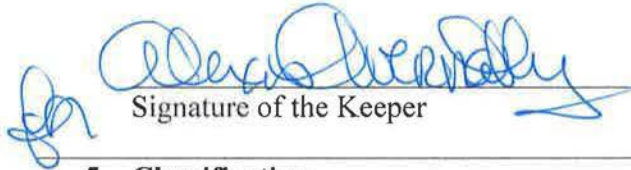
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4. National Park Service Certification

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:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

6/15/18
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
Contributing to Dublin Commercial Historic District

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: Government Office
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: Government Office
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival; Neo Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE: Granite, Marble; BRICK; METAL:
Copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The United States Post Office and Court House (J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse) was completed in 1937 to house the Dublin U.S. Post Office, a federal courtroom for the Southern District of Georgia, and additional government offices. In 2018, the building houses the Court Square Station branch of the Dublin U.S. Post Office as well as the U.S. District Courtroom and supporting offices, the U.S. Marshals Service, and offices for the Federal Bureau of Investigations and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The United States Post Office and Court House occupies a 0.8-acre lot at the intersection of Franklin and Jackson streets in Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia. The building is situated on the eastern half of an oval-shaped quadrangle known as Courthouse Square, which it shares with the 1964 Laurens County Courthouse. The Neo-Classical Revival style United States Post Office and Court House features a simple rectangular building form, gabled portico with Corinthian columns, and classically detailed eaves and cornice. Two stories with basement, the building is constructed of high quality materials, including brick exterior cladding with granite and marble trim. It remains in excellent condition with few alterations to its 1937 exterior appearance and configuration. The United States Post Office and Court House is a contributing resource in the National Register-listed Dublin Commercial Historic District.

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Narrative Description

The United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia, is a notable example of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style commonly used for public and quasi-public buildings in the early twentieth century. The simple building form, gabled roof, columned portico, and classically detailed eaves and cornice are basic elements of this style. Since the building is constructed of high quality materials, including granite, marble, and brick, it remains in excellent condition with few alterations to its 1937 exterior appearance and configuration. Furthermore, from 2001 through 2003, the U.S. General Services Administration oversaw the extensive rehabilitation of the building, which included the restoration of many of its original Neo-Classical Revival features and detailing.

Exterior Description¹

The United States Post Office and Court House measures two stories in height atop a full, elevated basement. The exterior walls of the basement level are clad with granite panels. With the exception of portions of the east elevation (facade), water-struck red brick laid in a running bond pattern comprises the exterior walls of the building. A standing seam copper roof clads the primary gable roof which is flanked on the north and south sides by a flat roof covered in built-up bituminous roofing. The roofline is accentuated by overhanging eaves and a dentiled terra cotta cornice with a wide frieze on all elevations. A brick exterior chimney capped by a metal ventilation pipe is situated near the southern end of the west elevation.

Except where a different configuration is noted, the building is primarily lit by twelve-over-twelve light, double-hung windows in the first story and eight-over-eight light, double-hung windows in the second story. All windows are wood and sit on a wood sill within a plain wood surround. With the exception of the portico bays located in the east elevation, each window is topped by a segmented brick lintel. The basement level of the building consists of eight-over-eight light, double-hung windows, of which the top sash is covered by an iron grille. Each basement window is surrounded by a poured concrete window well that is covered with a metal grille.

The east elevation (facade), which faces the intersection of Franklin and Jackson streets, is symmetrical and measures nine bays wide with a centrally located classical portico. A cornerstone is situated in the upper southeast corner of the basement level and reads:

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

JAMES A FARLEY
POSTMASTER GENERAL

¹ For the purposes of this document, Franklin Street runs north-south and Jackson Street runs east-west; therefore, the federal building's principal facade is the east elevation.

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LOUIS A SIMON
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

NEAL A MELICK
SUPERVISING ENGINEER
1935

The seven centermost bays, capped by a pediment, are slightly projected from the facade. White stucco covers the exterior walls of the five centermost bays of the elevation, which comprise the portico. The five bays are recessed approximately two feet from the face of the projecting section behind four evenly spaced cast concrete columns with Corinthian capitals. The capitals are each detailed with a row of gilt acanthus leaves with palm leaves above. Two plain cast concrete pilasters flank the interior ends of the portico. The columns and pilasters are painted white and topped by a wide granite lintel which carries bronze lettering that reads, "FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURT HOUSE DUBLIN GEORGIA."² Wood paneling with evenly spaced inset exterior lighting is located in the space between the lintel and face of the elevation, underneath the lintel. The pediment that caps the projecting seven bays features a raking dentiled cornice and an elliptical arch, inset with a metal louvers, in the tympanum.³

A wide staircase consisting of three poured concrete steps leads from the street level to a poured concrete landing that provides access to a wide marble staircase comprised of four steps and a marble landing. The staircase features two sets of metal pipe railings. A classically styled concrete urn, added circa 2003, is located on top of each cheek wall. The raised marble landing, which spans the width of the five-bay portico, is slightly grooved on the surface at each end in order to provide for water drainage. The landing provides access to the main entries situated in the second and fourth bays of the facade. Each entry consists of a set of double-leaf, single-light, metal doors, installed circa 1995, and topped by a two-panel wood lintel capped by a band with a Greek key motif and surmounted by a ten-light transom.⁴ The centered in the centermost bay of the building are bronze letters that read, "J. ROY ROWLAND FEDERAL COURTHOUSE."⁵ A bronze seal for the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia, is affixed to the exterior wall, directly above the letters, between the first and second stories.

The south elevation, which faces East Jackson Street, is five bays wide. Two brick pilasters featuring plain concrete capitals flank the center bay of the elevation. Two windows are situated to each side of a centrally located entry in the first story. The second story is comprised of five

² Originally the lettering read, "UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE DUBLIN GEORGIA." This was likely changed after the 1998 rededication of the building when the building was renamed, J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse.

³ The original drawings, dated 1935, and 1936 completion photograph indicate that the louvers within the arch were originally covered by a decorative metal grille.

⁴ The original drawings indicate that each entry was to have a set of double-leaf wood doors with each leaf composed of a single wood panel below and elongated single-light window above.

⁵ The center bay of the facade (east elevation) originally included an additional entry that was infilled and stuccoed over around 1960.

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windows and features a paired four-over-four light, double-hung window in the westernmost bay. A tripartite window, comprised of a central six-over-six light, double-hung window flanked by narrow two-over-two light, double-hung windows, is situated in the centermost bay of the second story.

Four poured concrete steps lead from the street level to a poured concrete landing. This landing provides access to five splayed marble steps set into marble cheek walls and topped by a marble landing. These steps feature a centrally located metal pipe railing. Two classically styled concrete urns, installed circa 2003, are situated on top each cheek wall. The steps provide access to the centrally located entry, which consists of a set of double-leaf, full-light, metal doors installed circa 1995.⁶ The entry is set into a plain wood, classical surround and topped by a two-panel wood lintel crowned by a band with a Greek key motif. A single-light transom with a sunrise pattern in leaded glass caps the entry. A rosette defines each corner of the entry surround, which is topped by a segmental arched brick lintel.

Two bronze dedication plaques commemorating the renaming of the building in honor of Judge J. Roy Rowland flank the entry. Each plaque reads:

J. ROY ROWLAND
FEDERAL
COURTHOUSE

BY ACT
OF CONGRESS

DEDICATED
APRIL 14, 1998

An original metal light fixture hangs on the exterior wall above each plaque.⁷

The west (rear) elevation, which faces the rear of the Laurens County Courthouse, is nine bays wide. The seven central bays of the elevation are slightly projected from the face of the elevation and are capped with a simple pediment. The five centrally located first story windows are tripartite in composition, consisting of a six-over-six light center window flanked by two-over-two light windows. Each window is topped by a tripartite transom consisting of a six-light fixed center window flanked by two-light fixed windows. Some of the lights in the first story windows have been replaced with louvered vents. Three arched Palladian windows lighting the courtroom are centered in the second story. This story also features a marble beltcourse below the five central windows and a stucco beltcourse above. A rectangular louvered metal vent is located in the gable of the pediment.

⁶ The original drawings indicate that this entry was to have a double-leaf wood door, with each leaf composed of three panels.

⁷ U.S. General Services Administration, *J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse*, Building Owners and Managers Association Historic Building Award Nomination Package, 2006.

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A concrete ramp located to the south of the chimney is flanked with an iron railing and leads to a secondary entry located in the first story. The entry consists of a single-leaf, single-light metal door encased in a wood surround with classical molding featuring a rosette in each corner. The entry and ramp were installed circa 1995 in order to comply with the accessibility regulations.⁸ The entry is topped by a twelve-light fixed-in-place window. A modern fluorescent light fixture is attached to the wall, to the south of the entry.

The west (rear) elevation features a recently added one story enclosed loading dock area with brick-clad exterior walls and a flat metal roof. The southern half of this addition is open and sheltered by the roof extension, which is supported by a metal pole. Four poured concrete steps, flanked by an iron railing, provide access to the poured concrete landing. A single-leaf, single-light steel door, topped by a segmental brick lintel, is situated in the centermost bay of the west elevation. An additional entry, also accessed by the landing, is located in the south elevation of the workshop and consists of a single-leaf, three-light wood door. The west elevation of the workshop has no openings. A single-leaf, three-light wood door is located in the north elevation. Three poured concrete steps, located near the northeast corner, lead to an original entry that has been bricked-in to accommodate an air conditioning unit.

A brick addition, consisting of a two story elevator and stair addition and a one story garage, was added to the northwest corner in 2003 to accommodate a sally port for the U.S. District Court. The addition was constructed so that only one original bay of the building was completely obscured.⁹ A one-bay overhead aluminum garage door is situated in both the south and the north elevations of the sally port addition. A steel ladder, attached to the east side of the south elevation entry, provides access from the ground level to the top of the addition. A louvered vent is located to the east of the garage door in the north elevation. A single-leaf door is located in the east elevation of the sally port addition.

The north elevation, which faces West Jackson Street, is five bays wide. Two brick pilasters with plain concrete capitals flank the center bay of the elevation. The center bay has paired twelve-over-twelve light windows in the first story and a tripartite window in the second story that consists of a central six-over-six light window flanked by two-over-two light windows.

The United States Post Office and Court House retains its original appearance and detailing on its principal elevations (east, north, and south). An original entry, located in the center bay of the east (facade) elevation, has been removed and the opening concealed through the application of stucco; however, the alteration was executed in a sympathetic manner as the original exterior cladding of the portico (stucco) was utilized and the flanking two entries have been maintained. Security alterations in 2003 associated with the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Marshals Service necessitated additional alterations to the rear (west) of the building, including the construction of the sally port addition in the northwest corner.¹⁰

⁸ U.S. General Services Administration, *Building Award Nomination Package*, 2006.

⁹ Art Owens (U.S. General Services Administration Property Manager), in conversation with Emma Young, November 13, 2008. The northernmost bay of the west elevation of the building is still visible through a narrow gap that exists between the garage addition and the original building.

¹⁰ U.S. General Services Administration, *Building Award Nomination Package*, 2006.

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Site Description

The United States Post Office and Courthouse is prominently sited in the center of downtown Dublin within the oval-shaped quadrangle known as Courthouse Square, which is bounded by West Jackson Street to the north, Franklin Street to the east, East Jackson Street to the south, and Jefferson Street to the west, and which it shares with the Laurens County Courthouse. The square is surrounded by low brick buildings dating from the early- to late-twentieth century. The buildings are predominately commercial in character and use, but also include county government buildings. The historic central business district of Dublin, within which the United States Post Office and Courthouse is located, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Dublin Commercial Historic District; the federal building is a contributing resource.¹¹

Public parking spaces for approximately six vehicles are located at the front (east side) of the United States Post Office and Courthouse. An ornamental metal fence surrounds the building from the southeast to the northeast corner and separates the poured-concrete sidewalk that borders the property from the well-manicured lawn located on the north, east, and south sides of the building. The lawn is interspersed with a variety of deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees planted as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation of the building. A flagpole is located on the south side of the front lawn. The perimeter fence also encloses a card-key accessible employee parking area located at the rear (west side) of the building. East Jackson Street extends from the front of the building, and the Laurens County Courthouse, erected in 1964, is located immediately behind the building.

Interior Description¹²

The interior of the United States Post Office and Court House underwent an extensive rehabilitation from 2001 through 2003 that restored and preserved many of the original details and features of the Neo-Classical Revival style building. In addition, the relocation of the U.S. Marshals Service from the second floor to the first floor of the building in 2001 necessitated interior alterations to the northwest corner of the building in order to accommodate security upgrades and agency offices.

The building features two primary entries in the east elevation, an additional public entry in the south elevation, and an accessible entry in the west elevation, all of which facilitate public movement directly into the building's first floor lobby. The first floor is presently divided into office space for the U.S. Post Office (USPO), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). The basement contains mechanical and storage space, as well as offices for the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), custodial services, and USDA. The second floor is dominated by the large courtroom and its supporting offices, including an attorney's lounge and judge's chambers. The FBI also has offices on the second floor.

¹¹ Dublin Commercial Historic District (NRIS #02000540) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 2002.

¹² The references to original features and post-1960 alterations are taken from U.S. General Services Administration, *J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse*, Building Owners and Managers Association Historic Building Award Nomination Package, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

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The lobby, corridors, post office area, and courtroom retain the most original detailing in the building. Many of the original wood doors remain; however, some were replaced with steel fire doors in the 1990s and 2000s for security and fire safety purposes. The majority of interior alterations have occurred within the first and second floor office spaces in order to accommodate tenants' needs. These spaces largely contain replacement industrial carpeting, suspended, acoustical tile ceilings with inset fluorescent lighting, and movable wall partitions, all of which are reversible alterations.

First Floor

The first floor of the United States Post Office and Court House contains the Courthouse Square Station branch of the Dublin USPO and offices for the USMS and the USDA. The floors retain the original beige-colored terrazzo panels, inlaid with a gray and black marble border, except where noted.

Lobby

The two entries in the east elevation of the building lead into the eastern end of the first floor public lobby. The dark gray marble baseboard remains, as well as the gypsum plaster walls featuring gray and black swirled Georgia marble wainscoting. Wood pilasters are evenly spaced along the west wall. The lobby has a plaster ceiling accentuated by a Greek key motif and crenellated molding. The original hanging Art Deco style light fixtures with an etched floral and Greek key motif remain. The first floor features the original polished oak paneled doors set into painted white classical surrounds. Each surround has a decorated entablature with dentiled molding, the upper portion of which is detailed with gilded low relief wheat sheaves, and fluted pilasters detailed with gilded oblong paterae.

A public elevator is located on the east side of the lobby between the two entries, corresponding to the infilled area on the exterior facade. Although added several decades after construction to facilitate access to all three levels of the building, the elevator's surround features the same classical detailing as the other first floor doorways. A tripartite aluminum display case, which holds a reproduction of the Charters of Freedom, hangs on the west wall as one enters the lobby. A portrait of J. Roy Rowland is situated above the display case, and the words, "J Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse," are centered over the portrait in bronze lettering. An integral bulletin board set into a classically detailed frame featuring gilt rosettes at its top corners is located to the north of the central display case.

The USPO area is located in the southeast corner of the lobby and is framed by a black and gray marble border inlaid into the terrazzo floor.¹³ The south wall of the lobby features one large rectangular opening for the USPO service window. A wood architrave, inscribed with the words, "United States Post Office," in gilt, tops the service window and spans the space between the two pilasters that denote the post office area. The architrave is inset with gilt rosettes. Narrow pilasters frame the area for the brass mail drop slots located to the west of the service window. Two sets of bronze postal boxes, separated by pilasters, are located further to the west.

¹³ The interior of the small USPO workroom was not viewed.

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A reproduction oil painting entitled, *Signing of the Declaration of Independence*, is flanked to the east by bronze plaques depicting the obverse and reverse Great Seal of the United States, all of which were hung as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation.

To the east of the post office service window is a one-bay alcove denoted by pilasters that contains a movable wood writing table.

The L-shaped lobby ends at the southwest stairway. This lobby extension, which shares the same detailing and features as the eastern end of the lobby, is accessed from the exterior via the south elevation entry.

USDA Offices

The USDA offices, which occupy the central area of the first floor, are accessed through a door situated in the northern end of the west wall of the lobby. The USDA office area has been altered to accommodate the needs of the tenant. Alterations include the installation of industrial carpeting, construction of new wall partitions as well as movable wall partitions, and the installation of acoustical tile ceilings with inset fluorescent lighting.

Western Corridor

A corridor featuring industrial carpeting, smooth plaster walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling with inset fluorescent lighting extends from the southwest stairway to the rear western stairway, providing access to the USMS area that occupies the northwest corner of the first floor of the building. Additional storage rooms, offices, and two restrooms, updated with vinyl tile flooring and replacement fixtures as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation, are located on the western side of the corridor. In addition, the corridor provides interior access to loading dock area located on the west elevation.

USMS Area

The USMS area occupies the northwest corner of the first floor of the building. This area was altered in 2001 in order to accommodate the transfer of the USMS from the second floor to the first floor of the building. The area is accessed via a secure steel fire door located in the east wall at the northern end of the corridor. A bronze seal reading, "United States Marshals," is hung on the door.

The area is separated into four spaces to accommodate offices, surveillance and security systems, the prisoner holding area, and the sally port. The offices feature industrial carpeting, plaster walls, and acoustical tile suspended ceilings with inset fluorescent lighting. The original beige terrazzo floor was retained in the surveillance, security and prisoner holding areas. The prisoner holding area features polished clay tile walls and two stainless steel holding cells. The sally port is comprised of an open vehicle area with a concrete floor. A large elevator with a steel mesh cage transports prisoners from the sally port to the second floor courtroom area.

Rear Stairway

The rear stairway, located to the west of the USMS area entry door, provides access from the first floor to the basement. The stairway consists of black marble risers and treads. The treads

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are scored with a crosshatch pattern for traction. A polished oak handrail is located on the south side of the stairway, while a white painted iron balustrade topped by a polished oak handrail is located on the north side.

Basement Level

The basement level is accessed by the rear stairway and the first floor lobby elevator. The basement houses additional offices and storage space for the USDA, storage and office space for GSA, offices for the U.S. District Court security officer, and the mechanical units for the building.

A C-shaped corridor extends from the rear stairway around the east side of the basement to end at the southwest corner. The corridor features a green and white checkered, vinyl tile floor with a marble baseboard and wood chair rail. The corridor ceiling is plaster but largely concealed by exposed piping and ductwork. Many of the original basement level doors remain. They are wood with a single light of frosted glass and are set into a plain wood surrounds. A set of original double-leaf, single-light wood doors with the original brass hardware provides access from the rear stairway to the corridor. Replacement doors primarily consist of steel fire doors.

The basement level offices feature beige asbestos tile flooring, plaster walls, and plaster ceilings. A black marble baseboard and wood chair rail provide the only decorative interior finishes. The two basement restrooms retain the original green and white ceramic tile flooring, ceramic tile wall cladding, and plaster ceilings. Many of the original stainless steel and porcelain plumbing fixtures remain. The boiler room is located near the southwestern corner of the basement. The mechanical systems, including the heating and air conditioning, were updated in the 1960s, late 1990s, and as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation.

Southwest Stairway

The southwest stairway, which provides access to the second floor, is accessed via a set of double-leaf, polished oak, paneled, single-light doors located in the west wall of the first floor lobby. Inset gilt lettering above the doorway reads, "United States District Court." The stairway treads are marble, and the balustrade is iron and features a floral motif, accentuated with gilt, comprised of a central floral medallion flanked by sheaves of wheat. A polished oak handrail caps the balustrade. The stairway has a plaster ceiling and is lit by a replacement hanging Art Deco style pendant light fixture. The stairway features fluted Corinthian newel posts at the first and second floors. A reproduction of William Verelst's painting entitled, *Audience*, hangs on the south wall of the stairway between the two floors. This artwork was installed as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation.

Second Floor

The second floor of the building contains the U.S. District Courtroom and its supporting offices. In addition, the FBI also maintains offices on the second floor, at the south and southeastern ends of the building.¹⁴

¹⁴ The spaces occupied by the FBI were restricted and unavailable during the site visit.

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An L-shaped corridor leads from the southwestern corner of the southwest stairway around to the east side of the building and terminates at the judge's chambers located at the northern end of the second floor. The corridor retains the original beige terrazzo floor with an inlaid gray and white marble border, plaster walls, and plaster ceiling with a molded wood cornice. The eastern leg of the corridor retains the original suspended brass and glass globe light fixtures. The western end of the corridor provides access to a small storage room, located in the west wall. Two restrooms are situated in the south wall, adjacent to the storage room. These restrooms retain the original marble doorsills; however, the original ceramic floor was replaced with vinyl tiles and the restrooms were enlarged and fixtures were replaced in 2001 in order to comply with accessibility regulations. Two drinking fountains, installed 2001, are located on the south wall of the corridor, to the east of the restrooms.

The west wall of the eastern portion of the corridor contains no openings as this serves as the east wall for the U.S. District Courtroom. Oak chairs are lined up in the corridor against the west wall to provide additional seating for those waiting to enter. Many of the original doors in the east wall of the corridor remain. They are wood with a single light of frosted glass and brass hardware, and are set in a wood surround. The elevator, located in the east wall of the corridor, is accentuated by the same classically detailed door surround as found in the first floor lobby.

U.S. District Courtroom

A set of double-leaf white-painted, oak, paneled doors, located to the north of the southwest stairway, provide access into the U.S. District Courtroom and are recessed slightly into a door surround which has wood paneling on its deep jambs. A movable security screening station is located in the open corridor area, immediately to the southeast of the entry. The courtroom entry features the same classically detailed surround as found in the first floor lobby. Inset gilt lettering above the doorway reads, "United States District Court." A brass pendant replacement light fixture is affixed to the wall, to the east of the entry.

The courtroom retains many of the original features and finishes that date to the period of completion as well as some newer features, dating to the 2001-2003 rehabilitation. The floor is comprised of the original cork tiles, laid in a distinctive tan and brown checkerboard pattern. Oak wainscoting surrounds the room and features a decorative bulls-eye motif. Dark green acoustical panels set into plaster surrounds comprise the upper portions of the walls. These panels date to the 2001-2003 rehabilitation and replaced cork panels. The three arched Palladian windows that light the western wall of the room have decorative green and brown stained-glass lights in the arches. The center of each arch features a symbol executed in stained glass; the center window features the scales of justice and the flanking windows each feature a star. The stained glass dates to the 2001-2003 rehabilitation and replaced clear lights. A dentiled oak cornice surrounds the white plaster ceiling. Hanging brass pendant light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling throughout the room. These date to the 2001-2003 rehabilitation as do the brass sconces affixed to the walls throughout the room. Prior to the rehabilitation, non-original flush fluorescent lights were mounted on the ceiling and fans were affixed to the walls at several locations throughout the room.

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The oak jury boxes and gallery benches are classically detailed and accented by the same bulls-eye motif found in the wood wainscoting. The public entry into the courtroom is set into a classically detailed oak surround that features a tied wheat sheaf motif in the upper corners. A bronze seal for the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Georgia is centrally located on the south wall of the courtroom. Brass ventilation grates are also set high into the south wall, at the eastern and western ends, and into the east wall, at the northern and southern ends.

The oak judge's bench and court recorder's bench are located at the northern end of the courtroom. On the north wall, the area behind the judge's bench is accentuated by three oak panels separated by four classically detailed pilasters. Each pilaster is topped by a carved oblong patera; the two center pilasters also feature oak finials. The center panel is surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings. Above all three panels and behind the eagle is a semi-elliptical arch inset with a scalloped carving.

The judge's bench is flanked to the north and south by single-leaf, oak paneled doors that lead into the judge's chambers. Each door is set into a classically detailed oak surround featuring tied wheat sheaf motifs in the upper corners.

Judge's Chambers

The judge's chambers, which occupy the northern end of the second floor, consist of a series of interconnected rooms that include two judge's offices, foyer, kitchen, secretary's office, jury room, conference room, and restrooms. These rooms were renovated as part of the 2001-2003 rehabilitation. The original restroom and converted kitchen area retain the original beige terrazzo floor. The remaining rooms have polished oak floors. The judge's offices feature oak wainscoting and all of the remaining rooms, with the exception of the restrooms, feature a wood baseboard and an oak chair rail. The offices, conference room, and kitchen walls are clad in tan natural-fiber wallpaper. The restrooms and jury room have plaster walls. Each room has a plaster ceiling with a wood molded cornice. The secretary's office and judge's office each retain their original wood door with single light of frosted glass on which the room number is painted in gold. The door leading into the secretary's office from the foyer also has, "SECRETARY," lettered in gold below the room number.

An original vault, which is located in the southeast corner of the judge's chambers, has been converted into a handicapped accessible restroom and a storage area; however, the original steel vault door remains in place and retains original lettering reading, "Diebold Safe and Lock Co," as well as a seal and the date, 1936.

Alterations and Integrity

Alterations

The United States Post Office and Court House has minor alterations to the exterior with the most significant alterations located on the rear (west) elevation. In the 1960s, an original entry, located in the center bay of the façade (east elevation), was removed and the area infilled and clad in stucco. The original exterior doors on the façade and south elevations were replaced circa 1995 with modern metal and glass doors. In 2001-2003, a brick clad sally port was

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constructed on the northwest corner of the building. A small loading dock addition was also constructed on the west elevation.

On the interior, the more richly decorated public areas remain largely intact, while the simpler non-public spaces have been subject to more numerous alterations over the years. The building retains the original terrazzo floor and marble wainscoting in the public lobby and second floor corridor adjacent to the courtroom. The USPO portion of the lobby retains many of its original features, including service window and postal boxes. The second floor courtroom retains the original cork floor, oak wainscoting, and oak furnishings. However, on the interior, alterations have been made to meet changing tenant needs and to comply with handicapped access and life safety requirements. Office areas typically have new interior finishes such as industrial carpeting, acoustical tile ceilings, and inset fluorescent lighting. For the most part, the original finishes remain beneath the more recent materials in these areas.

Integrity

The United States Post Office and Court House retains a high degree of exterior integrity. The building has only minor alterations to the exterior, the majority of which are located on the less prominent rear elevation. The sally port addition is clad in brick to match the original building and attached by a hyphen to minimize impacts to the west elevation. An original entry in the facade has been removed; however, the original exterior cladding of the portico (stucco) was utilized on the infill section and the flanking two entries have been retained. The United States Post Office and Court House has sustained more alterations on the interior than the exterior. However, the interior retains the original terrazzo floor and marble wainscoting and postal features in the public lobby, original oak wainscoting and furnishings in the courtroom, and original wood doors throughout. These finishes and features were typical to the public buildings of the period and style and are expressive of the building's function as post office and courthouse. The continued active use of the building as a federal building has led to the need for interior alterations to meet changing tenant and code requirements. The new interior finishes are generally confined to non-public areas and do not significantly detract from the integrity of the building.

The United States Post Office and Court House retains its overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. In addition, the building retains its original location. As is typical of many downtown areas, the blocks surrounding the building have been developed to various degrees and now contain mid- to late-twentieth century, multi-story commercial and government buildings as well as buildings that predate the construction of the United States Post Office and Court House. The building retains its integrity of setting as located on Courthouse Square in the downtown Dublin area surrounded by commercial and government buildings. In addition, the United States Post Office and Court House retains its overall monumentality as a governmental entity and continues its use as a postal facility, federal building, and U.S. District Courthouse, all of which contribute to integrity of association. The building's retention of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and association results in its retention of feeling as an early twentieth-century federal building erected in the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government
Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A.; Supervising Architect

Melick, Neal A.; Supervising Engineer

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The United States Post Office and Court House possesses local significance as a notable example of a federal government building in Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia, erected under the New Deal-era federal programs designed in the 1930s to relieve the economic problems caused by the Great Depression. The erection of the building was perceived as a symbol of community pride and achievement and as a representation of the federal presence in Dublin. The federal building is also locally significant as a notable example of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style popularized through federal building projects of the 1920s and 1930s. Thus, the building is significant under National Register Criterion A for Politics/Government and Criterion C for Architecture for its association with New Deal-era federal building construction campaigns, as well as for its notable representation of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style. The period of significance is 1937, for the date of the completion of construction, and the level of significance is local.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Narrative:

Brief History of Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia¹⁵

Over the past two hundred years, Dublin, Georgia, has grown from a small agricultural riverside town to a city of 16,201 residents.¹⁶ Located approximately 55 miles southeast of Macon, Dublin occupies 13 square miles within the Upper Coastal Plain region of Georgia.

Dublin has served as the seat of Laurens County since the town was created in 1811 by newly appointed Postmaster Jonathan Sawyer, who named the new post office and surrounding settlement after Dublin, Ireland, purportedly in honor of his late wife's birthplace. The town was subsequently chartered in 1812, and the streets were named for American presidents and heroes of the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The town's proximity to the Oconee River and its location at the upper limits of navigation quickly established it as a river port. The Oconee River provides access to Georgia's largest river, the Altamaha, which flows eastward into the Atlantic Ocean. Corn, cotton, soybeans, and timber were grown and shipped from Dublin to other parts of the state and beyond.

By 1821, Dublin contained a courthouse, jail, an academy, thirty-five houses, and stores. Yet, despite its steady growth and prominent location, the agricultural town remained relatively small

¹⁵The following is derived from Scott B. Thompson, Sr., *Tales of the Emerald City and the Land of Laurens* (Dublin, Georgia: Gem City, 1998), 1-25, except where noted.

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau Website, "American Fact Finder," https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml# (accessed 22 February 2018). Statistics taken from the 2010 U.S. Census for the City of Dublin, Georgia.

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until well after the end of the Civil War due to the lack of banks, railroads, and a devastating fire that burned the central business district in 1885. Just five years later, however, Dublin was located at the intersection of five major railroads including Wrightsville & Tennille and the Macon, Dublin, & Savannah railroads. These railroads allowed community farmers to transport their corn, cotton, and other goods to the northeast. A cotton compress was opened in 1895 and support businesses and industries quickly followed. The Dublin Cotton Mills and the Dublin Furniture Manufacturing Company were established near the edge of town, and the first banks, including The Farmers and Merchants, were chartered in 1898. Consequently, from 1895 to 1910, Dublin was the third-fastest growing city in Georgia. The rapid growth in Dublin necessitated the creation of public utilities; electrical, telephone, water, and sewer lines were laid out by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1913, the First National Bank of Dublin erected its six story building, the tallest between Macon and Savannah.

During the 1920s, Dublin suffered various stages of economic depression due to the decline of the cotton market, the influenza epidemic, and migration to larger cities after World War I. Economic growth did not resume until after World War II. The 1943 construction of a Naval Hospital to research rheumatic fever and provide long-term care for naval personnel brought many new jobs to the area, which, in turn, led to the renewal of the downtown.¹⁷

During the 1950s, Dublin experienced the beginning of over a half-century of steady growth in part due to its location midway between Savannah and Atlanta. The city's economy shifted from an agricultural base to a mixture of industrial, medical, and professional. Beginning in the 1950s, property owners and developers began to replace older buildings with new modern structures. The original county courthouse was demolished circa 1962 to make way for the courthouse that is currently located on Courthouse Square, to the west of the United States Post Office and Court House. The completion of Interstate 16 in 1978, just south of the city limits, further strengthened the city's economic growth. Throughout the late-twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, Dublin has grown to include a variety of civic, commercial, residential, and government buildings, including two post offices. The United States Post Office and Court House on Courthouse Square remains the only federal building within Dublin to house a variety of federal agencies, including the U.S. District Courts, USPO, and the FBI.

History of the Postal Service in the United States and Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia

Postal Service in the United States

The establishment of the postal service began as a means to provide communication to the colonies during the Revolutionary War. On July 26, 1775, the Second Continental Congress developed the post office under its first Postmaster General, Benjamin Franklin. The post office was the only agency to remain intact through the Revolutionary War, the Confederacy period, and the years after the Constitution was adopted. Subsequently, the newly established federal government

¹⁷ New Georgia Encyclopedia, "Dublin," <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1409> (accessed 23 February 2018).

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viewed the post office as the means for conveying knowledge of its laws and proceedings to all parts of the country.¹⁸

During the postal service's early growth period, the number of post offices expanded from 75 in 1789 to 16,749 in 1849.¹⁹ Throughout the nineteenth century, the postal system served as the principal means of long distance communication. Postal service provided both a physical and intellectual link between great distances as the nation expanded across the continent.²⁰ By 1820, the number of post offices and miles of post roads approximately quadrupled that of 1800.²¹ Local taverns, grocery stores, coffeehouses, and inns, all focal points of community life, housed the first post offices.²²

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the U.S. Congress established or improved postal services and facilities throughout the nation. Efforts to increase the speed and efficiency of mail delivery encouraged the growth of roads, railroads, shipping lines, and eventually airlines. The postal presence, through its sheer number, distribution, and types of services, provided tangible reminders to otherwise isolated communities of the role and ideals of the central government. Consequently, the buildings constructed for use as post offices have reflected various governmental and architectural philosophies throughout the nation.²³

The postal service built structures for receiving, processing, and distributing mail to provide services for the expanding population during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For smaller communities, a special counter in a local store served as the post office. In larger villages or towns, a separate post office building was constructed with a public service counter, workroom for mail processing, and a loading dock. Urban post offices handling large volumes of mail required larger buildings with extensive workrooms, offices, employee facilities, loading platforms, and windows or counters to serve the public. Urban post offices often shared space in federal buildings with courts and branch offices of federal agencies. The Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department oversaw the design and development of these early postal facilities.²⁴

Criteria used to determine the placement of postal offices reflected the uses of the facilities and the manner in which they were designed to function. Post offices that included other federal offices or courts were often located near other government buildings in the community. Single-function post offices built prior to the 1930s were often located on or near main transportation corridors and commercial centers and near the railroad station to facilitate movement of mail to and from trains. Facilities constructed during the 1930s and later became more truck and auto-oriented and were

¹⁸ Rita L. Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service: 1775-1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), 3.

¹⁹ Ellis L. Armstrong, *History of Public Works of the United States, 1776-1945* (Chicago: American Public Works Association, 1976), 327.

²⁰ Beth Boland, National Register of Historic Places, Bulletin 13, "How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), Section II, 1.

²¹ *Ibid.*, Section II, 1.

²² Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service*, 1.

²³ Boland, Section II, 2.

²⁴ Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service*, 5.

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located near the downtown, but perhaps a block or two from the town's main street. This made the post office easy to find and allowed better access to truck activity.

The modern-day United States Postal Service (USPS) was officially established as an independent federal agency on July 1, 1971, when the U.S. Congress implemented the Postal Reorganization Act.²⁵

History of the United States District Court and the District of Georgia

The Federal Judiciary

The federal judiciary was organized in 1789 with the formation of thirteen judicial districts that served as the basic organizational unit of the federal courts. These thirteen districts coincided with the thirteen original states of the Union. The federal court system is made up of the district, appeals, and supreme courts. The United States District Court initially served primarily as the federal trial court for admiralty and maritime cases, although they also tried civil and criminal cases from time to time. A district judge was appointed for each district and given the power to appoint a clerk to assist in the administration of the district and circuit courts. The president was also authorized at this time to appoint a marshal and federal prosecutor (district attorney) for each district. While the court's jurisdiction was limited to cases arising within their district, the judges also served on the United States Circuit Court that met in each judicial district. In the nineteenth century, during the early days of the court system, district judges were likely to devote more of their time to their circuit court duties than to the district courts; however, over the nineteenth century, the jurisdiction of the district courts expanded, especially in the area of non-capital criminal cases.²⁶

In 1911, the United States circuit courts were abolished by the U.S. Congress, making the United States district courts the sole trial courts of the federal judiciary. New district courts were created as new states entered the Union. Also, as areas became more populated, and districts became busier, individual states were divided into multiple districts.²⁷

Today there are ninety-four United States district courts in the states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with a total of 663 authorized district judgeships.²⁸ The United States district courts are responsible for civil and criminal cases regarding a complaint based on federal law, in which the United States is either a plaintiff or a defendant, the jurisdiction is maritime, or the plaintiff and the defendant live in different states or countries and the amount in controversy is more than \$75,000.²⁹ The federal judiciary has recently become one of the most rapidly expanding institutions within the United States Government. Their role is becoming increasingly complex and visible, and caseloads have multiplied in the last forty years. This is largely because of

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Federal Judicial Center, "U.S. District Courts and the Federal Judiciary History," <https://www.fjc.gov/history/courts/u.s.-district-courts-and-federal-judiciary> (accessed 28 February 2018).

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

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changes in American culture and the laws of the country, which have broadened the role of the courts and placed much demand on the system.³⁰

The United States District Court of Georgia in Dublin

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia was established in 1848, when Georgia was divided into two judicial districts, the Northern and Southern. One judgeship was authorized to each district, and the sitting judge was assigned to the Northern District. In 1882 and again in 1915, an additional judgeship was authorized for the Southern District. The Middle District of Georgia and additional judgeships were authorized in 1926. Additional judgeships were added to each of the districts starting in 1940, and by 1990 the total number of authorized judgeships in Georgia had reached eighteen (eleven in the Northern District, three in the Southern District, and four in the Middle District).³¹

Dublin has served as the seat of a United States District Court since 1926 when an Act of the U.S. Congress established the Middle District of Georgia and authorized additional judgeships to the existing Southern District of Georgia. Dublin has continued to house a United States District Court since that time, and cases are heard continuously.³²

Early Postal Service and Federal Buildings in Dublin, Georgia

In 1811, federal mail service began in Dublin, Georgia, with the city's founder, Jonathan Sawyer, serving as the first postmaster. Throughout its first one hundred years, Dublin's post office moved serially to various buildings, including general stores and residences. The rapid growth of the city throughout the early twentieth century necessitated the need for a permanent post office and federal building. In 1912, the first federal building in the city, erected in the Neo-Classical Revival style under the supervision of Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, was erected at the southwest corner of East Madison and South Franklin streets in downtown Dublin.³³ This 1912 federal building, which accommodated the Dublin post office and later a federal courtroom, was erected ten years after rural free postal delivery was made permanent throughout the United States.

Even during the construction phase, Dublin's first federal building and permanent post office was deemed too small due in part to the unexpected popularity of the parcel post service instituted by the U.S. Postal Service in 1913 as well as purportedly the increasing number of bootlegging cases.³⁴ Initially, planners considered expanding the 1912 federal building, but those considerations were soon dismissed due to space limitations and the necessity of relocation during the construction. Yet, due to funding limitations and the scarcity of a vacant thirty-

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ Federal Judicial Center, "U.S. District Courts of Georgia Legislative History," <https://www.fjc.gov/history/courts/u.s.-district-courts-districts-georgia> (accessed 28 February 28, 2018).

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Scott B. Thompson, Sr., *Dublin: The Emerald City* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 11.

³⁴ Thompson, Sr., *Dublin: The Emerald City*, 11; The advent of parcel post meant that the in-home delivery of small packages containing foodstuffs, tobacco, dry goods, and other commodities not easily available to farmers and other rural residents.

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thousand square-foot lot upon which to build, the crowded 1912 federal building continued to operate as Dublin's post office and federal courthouse for over two more decades.³⁵

Planning for the United States Post Office and Court House, 1933 to 1935

Serious consideration of a new federal building for Dublin followed the passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1926, which provided funds for federal building construction for the first time since 1913. With the expansion of programs initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the early 1930s, government officials began campaigning strongly for a new federal building in Dublin. Led by Congressman and Dublin resident William W. Larsen, government officials started searching for a new location that would include a lot large enough to construct a more spacious and modern federal building.

Congressman Larsen began the process of searching for a suitable location for Dublin's new federal building before his term in office ended in 1933. The following fall of 1934, Congressman Carl Vinson accelerated the process. The post office advertised for bids for a new location, and the Board of Laurens County Commissioners responded with an offer to swap a tract of land on the eastern end of Courthouse Square in exchange for the 1912 and soon-to-be obsolete federal building to use as a central administrative county office. The amount of appropriation for the new federal building was unknown; however, the front page of the July 31, 1935 edition of the *Dublin Courier-Herald* revealed a drawing of the proposed new building: a two-story, nine-bay Neo-Classical Revival style building featuring a centrally located classically detailed portico, the design of which was credited to Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department.³⁶ Two weeks later, an August 15, 1935 article in the *Dublin Courier-Herald* announced that the government was seeking bids to "furnish all labor and material for a new post office and courthouse in Dublin."³⁷ By August 28, 1935, the 1912 federal building had been deeded to Laurens County and a federal court decree condemned the eastern half of Courthouse Square in order to make way for Dublin's new federal building.³⁸

On September 18, 1935, the local newspaper prematurely announced that the new federal building would cost \$131,875.00, as presented by the lowest bidder H.W. Beers, Jr. of Atlanta.³⁹ However, an article published the following day announced that Worsham Brothers of Knoxville, Tennessee was awarded the contract after presenting a lower bid of \$127,237.00.⁴⁰

A subsequent article published on October 9, 1935, revealed that work on the new building would begin shortly and that Earl S. Worsham, owner and operator of Worsham Brothers, was

³⁵ Scott Thompson, "The J. Roy Rowland United States courthouse," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 21 February 2006; the 1912 Dublin Federal Building is still extant and is used to house Laurens County offices.

³⁶ "How New Post Office and U.S. Courthouse Will Look," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 15 July 1935.

³⁷ "Bids Sought on Buildings in this City," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 15 August 1935.

³⁸ "Deeds Arrive to Post Office," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 28 August 1935.

³⁹ "New P.O. Will Cost \$131,875.00," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 18 September 1935.

⁴⁰ "New Low Bid on Post Office," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 19 September 1935.

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assessing the amount of skilled and unskilled workers available in Dublin.⁴¹ The supply of labor was overseen by the local office of the National Re-Employment Service, established in 1932 to manage the repercussions of Great Depression-era federal policies directed at alleviating the nation's unemployment. Shortly thereafter, construction began on Dublin's new Neo-Classical Revival style United States Post Office and Court House, designed by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of the Supervising Architect under the supervision of Louis A. Simon.

Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon

In 1934, Louis A. Simon, at the age of sixty-six, succeeded James A. Wetmore as Supervising Architect of the Treasury.⁴² At the time of his appointment, Simon had worked for the Office of the Supervising Architect for almost four decades and was well-known to the architectural community. Although the 1933 reorganization of the federal architecture program placed the newly named Public Works Branch at a lower level within the U.S. Treasury Department than the old Office of the Supervising Architect had previously enjoyed, Louis Simon retained control over the architecture of the federal buildings designed within his office. Simon served as Supervising Architect from 1934 until 1941, during which time the United States Post Office and Court House was constructed.

Louis A. Simon was born in Baltimore in 1867 and was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After an extended tour throughout Europe, he opened an architectural office in Baltimore in 1894. Two years later, Simon joined the Office of the Supervising Architect, where he spent the rest of his working career.⁴³

Simon favored classical styles of architecture during his tenure, although some of his later works were greatly influenced by a new interest in modernism. Simon utilized a simplified classical style (also known as the Stripped Classical style) that blended modern and classical elements, characterized by symmetrical massing and relatively plain surfaces.⁴⁴

The influence of Louis A. Simon is initially noted during James Wetmore's tenure, as Simon was the principal architectural designer during Wetmore's term.⁴⁵ In addition to the United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia, Simon influenced the design of numerous federal buildings throughout the United States during the course of his tenure, including: the Internal Revenue Service Building in Washington, D.C.; the U.S. Courthouse in Los Angeles, California; the U.S. Post Office Building in New Philadelphia, Ohio; and a series of U.S. Border Stations along the Vermont-Quebec border.⁴⁶

⁴¹ "To Start Soon on Post Office," Dublin Courier-Herald (Dublin, Georgia), 9 October 1935.

⁴² Antoinette Lee, *Architects to the Nation* (New York, New York, Oxford University Press, 2000), 258.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 258.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 260.

⁴⁵ James A. Wetmore was not an architect and in acknowledgement of the fact used the title, Acting Supervising Architect, throughout his tenure.

⁴⁶ U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Buildings Database, U.S. General Services Administration <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/ext/html/site/hb/category/25431/hostUri/portal> (accessed 28 March 2018).

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Upon Simon's retirement in 1941, the *Federal Architect* praised Simon for his leadership and insistence on quality designs:

Louis A. Simon will have a thousand or more buildings throughout the land, some bearing his name, some not, which are tokens of his architectural ability. Words concerning that ability are relatively ineffectual. It is the buildings themselves which are the best commentary of his judgment and his service to the country.⁴⁷

Louis A. Simon died in 1958 at the age of ninety-one.

United States Post Office and Court House, 1937 – present

Construction of Dublin's new federal building began in late October 1935. The construction costs amounted to over \$170,000 by the completion of the building over a year-and-a-half later.⁴⁸ On Monday, January 18, 1937, the first session of the Southern Georgia District Court was held in the newly completed federal building.⁴⁹ Two weeks later, on Sunday, January 31, 1937, the post office was transferred from the overcrowded 1912 federal building to its new headquarters in the United States Post Office and Court House.⁵⁰

The relatively small size of the federal building relates to the perceived federal importance of Dublin in 1937, but its construction was a source of considerable community pride. The construction of the federal building provided jobs to the locally unemployed as well as utilized local and regional materials such as Georgia granite and Tennessee marble.⁵¹ The 1937 interior finishes included a prominent staircase from the first floor to the second floor in the northwest corner as well as built-in display boards in the postal lobby, terrazzo floors, and marble wainscoting, all interior features characteristic of federal buildings erected during the tenure of Louis A. Simon.⁵² The two-story building included a spacious postal lobby with bronze postal boxes. Offices for other federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Federal Housing Administration were located on the first floor and basement level. The second floor was occupied by the U.S. District Court and its support offices.

The 1937 United States Post Office and Court House was the last major public edifice to be constructed in the city prior to World War II. Circa 1964, a new commodious Dublin post office building was erected along Bellevue Avenue, to the west of the 1937 federal building, and assumed the role as the main postal distribution office for Dublin. The 1937 federal building continues to house the satellite Courthouse Square Station branch of the USPO, which has since

⁴⁷ As quoted in Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 280.

⁴⁸ Scott Thompson, "The J. Roy Rowland United States courthouse," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 21 February 2006.

⁴⁹ "U.S. Court Here Begins Monday," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 15 January 1937.

⁵⁰ "Post Office to be Moved Sunday," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 29 January 1937.

⁵¹ "New Federal Building to be of Marble," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 16 July 1935.

⁵² *Ibid.*

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operated on a limited schedule.⁵³ Offices for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) moved into the northern half of the 1937 federal building following the opening of the new post office in 1964. For the next thirty-seven years, the building housed the Courthouse Square Station of the Dublin USPO as well as the offices for the USDA on the first floor. The second floor accommodated the U.S. Marshals Service, the Southern Georgia U.S. District Courtroom, and associated offices.

In 2001, the IRS vacated the building which underwent rehabilitation and renovations throughout its exterior, and first and second floors.⁵⁴ The project was spearheaded by Georgia's Southern District Judge Dudley H. Bowen, Jr. The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) oversaw the project which included rehabilitation and restoration of many of the building's original features and finishes. These included the rehabilitation of the classical portico and cleaning and re-pointing of the exterior brick and marble. The woodwork in the second floor courtroom, decorative, gilt-accented door surrounds, and northwest staircase balustrade were restored. A sally port was constructed at the northwest corner of the building, and the U.S. Marshals subsequently moved from the second to the first floor of the building during this time.

Segregation and the United States Post Office and Court House

The United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia, was designed and built during the Jim Crow era, a time between the end of Reconstruction in 1877 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when both laws and customs reinforced white racial supremacy. Beginning in the 1890s, the state of Georgia enacted a series of laws intended to disenfranchise and limit black access to public facilities.⁵⁵ While state law is subordinate to federal law, in the late 1930s, when the Dublin federal building was being designed and built, there were no federal laws or judicial opinions expressly prohibiting racial segregation; indeed, the United States Supreme Court's 1896 decision in *Plessey vs. Ferguson* condoned "separate but equal" facilities.⁵⁶

A review of the original drawings with respect to whether the building was originally designed to accommodate Georgia's segregation laws is inconclusive. For example, while there are two public entrances and two public lobbies, neither are marked on the drawings as restricted by race. There is a large "public lobby" immediately inside the main entrance with access to the postal window and boxes; and a connected smaller "public lobby" to the south. The southern lobby, with an entrance from East Jackson Street, provided direct access to court facilities, including the a witness room, grand jury room, and stairs to the second floor courtroom lobby, courtroom, and petit jury room, as well as stairs to the basement level. However, toilet facilities are a bellwether for segregated facilities and there are numerous toilet rooms in the building. Most are simply

⁵³ Scott Thompson, "The J. Roy Rowland United States courthouse," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 21 February 2006.

⁵⁴ Art Owen, U.S. General Services Administration Property Manager, in discussion with Emma Young, November 13, 2008.

⁵⁵ New Georgia Encyclopedia, "Segregation," <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/segregation> (accessed 17 March 2018).

⁵⁶ Article VI, Clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution, known as the "Supremacy Clause," establishes that federal laws made pursuant to the Constitution constitute the supreme law of the land. The Supreme Court in *Plessey vs Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896), upheld the constitutionality of state racial segregation laws for public facilities as long as the segregated facilities were equal in quality.

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marked "toilet," but their use is defined by adjacency, *e.g.*, there are toilet rooms located within the jury rooms, postal workroom, postmaster's office, and postal inspector's office. On the basement level, there are toilet rooms explicitly labeled "clerks [sic] toilet" and "carriers [sic] toilet," located within the swing rooms designated for each group. The toilet room adjacent to the Civil Service exam room is labeled "men's room," perhaps indicative of the expectation that few women would be applying for Civil Service positions. The public restrooms, located on the second floor, are marked "men's toilet" and "women's toilet." Lastly, there is one toilet room with no label or logical adjacency, located off the boiler room and tucked under the stairs.⁵⁷ While none of the toilets are labeled on the plans as "Colored" or "Whites Only," it is possible that at least one, possibly the unmarked toilet under the stairs in the basement, was intended for blacks and this use was enforced by custom.

Re-designation for Congressman J. Roy Rowland

On April 29, 1997, Representative Charles Norwood, from Georgia, presented a bill to the House of Representatives to re-designate the 1937 federal building in honor of Congressman J. Roy Rowland as a tribute to his service to Dublin, Georgia, and the United States.⁵⁸ On October 29, 1997, the 105th Congress passed the bill, and President Bill Clinton signed the bill into law on November 19, 1997.

The preamble of the House of Representatives Bill 1484 to re-designate the federal building as the J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse provides the following biographical information for the six term congressman:

Congressman J. Roy Rowland was born in Wrightsville, Georgia, in February 1926. Upon his graduation from high school, he entered the United States Army, and served during World War II as a Sergeant in command of a machine gun crew in Europe. He was a member of the United States forces which liberated German concentration camps. During his tour of duty he earned the Bronze Star for service in combat. Upon his discharge from the service, Congressman Rowland returned to educational pursuits. In 1952, he graduated from the Medical College of Georgia, and continued what was to become a lifetime of public service by providing health care to the people of Dublin, Georgia, as a family practice physician.

In 1976, Congressman Rowland was elected to the State Legislature, and served in this capacity until 1982. He was then elected to the United States House of

⁵⁷ Building floor plans, signed as approved in 1935, three sheets labeled "Basement" and "Plumbing"; "First Floor" and "Plumbing – Heating"; and "Second Floor" and "Plumbing – Heating – Ventilation."

⁵⁸ Library of Congress Website, "House of Representatives Bill 1484," Accessed from <https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1997/10/28/house-section/article/h9576-2?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22House+of+Representatives+Bill+1484%22%5D%7D&r=2> (accessed 28 February 2018).

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Representatives in 1983. As a United States Congressman, Rowland concentrated his efforts on legislative matters concerning health issues.⁵⁹

Congressman J. Roy Rowland, Jr. served as a U.S. Representative from January 3, 1985 until he retired on January 3, 1995.

Neo-Classical Revival Architectural Style⁶⁰

The United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia, is a notable example of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style. During the early twentieth century, the Neo-Classical Revival style dominated both public and domestic building styles throughout the nation. The style witnessed two principal waves of popularity. The first, from about 1900 to 1920, emphasized hipped roofs and elaborate, correct columns. The second wave lasted from circa 1925 into the 1950s and favored side-gabled roofs and simple, slender columns.

The revival of interest in classical styles dates from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition's planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around a central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended; soon these Neo-Classical Revival models became fashionable throughout the country.

The United States Post Office and Courthouse in Dublin expresses the Neo-Classical Revival style through its emphasis on symmetrical and balanced exterior elevations, two-story pedimented portico, colossal columns with Corinthian capitals, centrally located main entry, balanced and regular fenestration, flat arched window openings, multi-light, double hung windows, and classical cornice. Classical detailing is also evident the interior woodwork of the first floor lobby and second floor courtroom.

Several examples of Classical Revival-style buildings are extant in Dublin. These include the 1904 former Carnegie Library, 1912 former United States Post Office,⁶¹ the 1912 First National Bank Building, and the 1921 Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church. Constructed well after these buildings, the 1937 United States Post Office and Courthouse complemented the classical architectural tradition of Dublin and represented the culmination of a several decades of federal design which drew upon classical inspiration.

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department and the Public Works Administration (PWA)

⁵⁹ Scott Thompson, "The J. Roy Rowland United States Courthouse," *Dublin Courier-Herald* (Dublin, Georgia), 21 February 2006.

⁶⁰ The following is derived from Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1993), 167-171.

⁶¹ The 1912 federal building located at 130 East Madison Street was restored in 2012 and today serves as headquarters for a private company.

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The Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department was responsible for the construction of federal buildings throughout the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The office was created within the U.S. Treasury Department in 1852 as a response to the enormous increase in federal construction. The office was given responsibility for all architectural design and construction supervision. One of the earliest innovations of the office was the development of standardized building types to house the customs house, post office, and courthouse functions. The architectural style selected for these buildings reflected prevailing national taste. The scope of the Supervising Architect's office is reflected in the increase of federal buildings, from twenty-three in 1853, to 297 by 1892.⁶²

From its inception until 1939, the office remained within the U.S. Treasury Department, initially reporting directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. In the 1920s, the Office of the Supervising Architect was divided into a Technical Branch and an Administrative Branch. The Technical Branch included a division responsible for project costs and accounting; a drafting division, including a superintendent who greatly influenced design practices; a structural division; a mechanical engineering division; and a repairs division. In 1933, the U.S. Treasury Department was reorganized and the Office of the Supervising Architect was shifted to the Procurement Branch of the Division of Public Works of the Treasury. In July 1939, the public buildings program was removed from the U.S. Treasury Department and merged into the Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration. In 1949, the U.S. Congress established the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and the new agency assumed responsibility for public buildings.⁶³

World War I and the Public Buildings Act of 1926

World War I brought the work of the Supervising Architect's Office to a halt due to the financial, industrial, and transportation resources strain that it placed on the country. The only buildings constructed during this period were those required for wartime use and those already under construction. New building construction commenced by 1922; however, the postponement of many projects authorized by the Public Buildings Act of 1913 and a backlog of new building requests necessitated the development of a major public building program. This resulted in the passage of a new Public Buildings Act on May 25, 1926.⁶⁴

The Public Buildings Act of 1926 contained three principal provisions. First, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General were directed to conduct a nationwide survey to determine the need for postal facilities with the intent that new facilities would be based upon need rather than political influence. Secondly, the Supervising Architect's office was permitted to consult private architects in "special cases." The staff of the Office of the Supervising Architect had previously handled all projects, since James Knox Taylor decided in 1904 to effectively bar private architects from federal construction projects. Finally, the act provided for the

⁶² Lois A. Craig, et al., *The Federal Presence* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1978), 202.

⁶³ Craig, et al., *The Federal Presence*, 327.

⁶⁴ Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 231-232, 239.

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continuation of building design standardization.⁶⁵ The building needs survey of 1926 resulted in the following:

- Doubling the \$100 million previously allocated through the act of 1926;
- The construction of at least two new buildings per state; and
- No buildings constructed in towns where postal receipts were less than \$10,000.⁶⁶

President Herbert Hoover worked with the U.S. Congress to increase allocations for the building program in both 1930 and 1931 as the nation suffered the impacts of the Great Depression. However, the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt substantially expanded the program.⁶⁷

The Great Depression and the Reorganization of the U.S. Treasury Department

The building industry began to suffer from the stock market crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression in the early 1930s. Using provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926, officials promoted employment within the building trades. The U.S. Congress passed an amendment to the 1926 act, known as the Keyes-Elliott Bill, in 1930 to provide “increased authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts with private architects for full professional services.” Despite this directive, the Office of the Supervising Architect, still under Wetmore’s direction, only considered hiring private architects for large projects due to concerns related to efficiency. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) objected to the Treasury Department’s implementation of the amendment to the 1926 act and petitioned for the reorganization of the Office of the Supervising Architect. The AIA hoped that the office would serve only a supervisory function, allowing wider employment of private architects and resulting in greater diversity, vitality, and regional appropriateness in federal architecture. The President’s Emergency Committee for Employment and members of the U.S. Congress echoed the AIA’s concerns, particularly regarding the need to employ local private architects. H.R. 6197, known as the Green Bill, was introduced in Congress in 1932 in an attempt to place all federal building design in the hands of private architects; however, the legislation did not pass. The AIA continued its campaign following the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the appointment of new officials to the U.S. Treasury Department, including Treasury Secretary William H. Woodin.⁶⁸

President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 6166, which reorganized the federal building program and promised unemployment relief, was announced in June 1933. The order resulted in the creation of the Procurement Division within the U.S. Treasury Department, the transfer of the Office of the Supervising Architect to the Procurement Division, and the change in name of the Office of the Supervising Architect to the Public Works Branch. W.E. Reynolds, Assistant Director of the Procurement Division, was put in charge of five units headed by the Supervising Engineer, the Supervising Architect, the office manager, the Chairman of the Board of Award,

⁶⁵ Louis Melius, *The American Postal Service: History of the Postal Service from the Earliest Times*, (Washington, D.C., Louis Melius, 1917), 40-41.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ Boland, *National Register Bulletin*, Section II, 3.

⁶⁸ Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 248-252.

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and the Chief of the Legal Section.⁶⁹ In July 1939, the public buildings program was removed from the U.S. Treasury Department altogether and merged into the newly established Federal Works Agency, as the Public Buildings Administration.

New relief funding programs were initiated to allocate and supplement funding for public works simultaneously with the U.S. Treasury Department reorganization. Harold L. Ickes, the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works, allocated funds to the U.S. Treasury Department for the construction of federal buildings under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, including two allotments in August 1933 in the amounts of \$6,971,648 and \$13,799,550, as well as additional funds for emergency construction projects throughout the country.⁷⁰

Public Works Administration, 1933-1939

Although public works spending as a means to aiding recovery from the Great Depression began under the Hoover Administration, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal is credited with using the federal building program to achieve relief. These efforts were formalized in 1933, when the Public Works Administration (PWA) was organized to give structure to the recovery effort.

The PWA oversaw the planning and construction of federal and non-federal public works projects, including post office construction. To stimulate the economic recovery, the government rapidly expanded its public works program. This provided work for the unemployed, many of whom were in the building trades. The Bureau of Labor Statistics maintained statistics on employment, wages, cost of materials, and other PWA project data. During the 1930s, the number of public buildings constructed increased dramatically.

Because of the planning already completed under the 1926 legislation, these projects were able to start up quickly. Post office construction increased nearly threefold during this period compared to the previous fifty years; the PWA built 406 post offices in the years from 1933 to 1939, which represents more than one-eighth of the total 3,174 PWA construction projects built. Congress authorized a number of New Deal programs that were used to fund the construction of post offices. In addition, funds for post office construction came from the relief program authorized by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of July 21, 1932; the Emergency Construction Program under the Appropriation Act of June 1934; and the Building Program for the District of Columbia, authorized by the Act of 1926. The U.S. Treasury Department retained responsibility for post office construction funding until 1939, utilizing a number of different programs and authorizations to fund the program.⁷¹

These post offices were among the most familiar government buildings to the public. Despite the desire to complete projects rapidly, the PWA also stressed the importance of high quality in

⁶⁹ Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 253.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 254.

⁷¹ Armstrong, *History of Public Works of the United States*, 327.

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order to ensure “public works of an enduring character and lasting benefits.”⁷² The program’s goals were to construct buildings as quickly as possible and to employ as many people as possible at efficient costs. The standardized design practice of 1915 was well suited to this high-speed, efficient process; drawings that did not have to be produced individually for a building reduced the time to construction. Avoiding construction problems caused by design changes or incorrect plans also helped advance projects. Simplified ornamentation meant less drawing time. While facade variations were allowed, standardized interior plans were well established and utilized. A publication entitled, “Instructions to Private Architects Engaged on Public Building Work under the Jurisdiction of the Treasury Department,” listed these standards. The most commonly used styles were the Stripped Classical, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical Revival. All of these styles can be characterized by symmetrical massing and plain surfaces.⁷³

From FWA to GSA, 1939-1954

Federal building construction under the New Deal programs continued until 1942 when the American entry into World War II virtually halted all building activity. The few buildings finished in the years 1942-1943 were completions of old projects. After World War II, federal architectural activities were well diffused throughout military and civilian agencies. In 1949, the United States General Services Administration (GSA) subsumed the Federal Works Agency, including its public building design function. With the Public Buildings Act of 1949, the Office of the Supervising Architect increasingly relied on private architectural firms to carry out public building designs.

In 1954, all exclusively post office projects were removed from the GSA and transferred to the United States Post Office Department. In 2008, GSA retains ownership of non-military federal buildings, including those that house various federal agencies within one building, such as the United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia.⁷⁴

Statement of Significance

The United States Post Office and Court House in Dublin, Georgia, is significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government for its local significance as a notable example of a federal government building in Dublin, Georgia, erected under the New Deal-era federal programs designed in the 1930s to relieve economic problems caused by the Great Depression. The building embodies the ideas of the federal building campaign initiated by the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations under the direction of Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon (1934-1941). The building is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local exemplification of the Neo-Classical Revival style popular for federal buildings constructed during the Great Depression-era tenure of Simon. The period of significance for the building is 1937, the date of completion.

Politics/Government

⁷² Boland, *National Register Bulletin*, Section II, 3.

⁷³ Boland, *National Register Bulletin*, Section II, 4.

⁷⁴ Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 285-290.

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The United States Post Office and Court House embodies the perceived growth of Dublin in the early twentieth century and demonstrates elements of the federal building construction campaign carried forth under the federal government during the Great Depression. The building was designed and constructed as part of the federal construction programs that were enacted to reduce unemployment during the Depression. The building is partially faced with granite and marble, which emphasizes the monumentality of the federal government during uncertain times. The restrained ornamentation stresses the government's frugality at a time when ostentatious displays would have been inappropriate. The incorporation of classical elements also expresses the sense of a federal permanence and presence in the community as well as continuity of tradition. Finally, the federal building was perceived as a symbol of civic pride, and its placement at the head of Jackson Street as one enters Dublin from the east supports this sentiment. The building continues to accommodate the federal courthouse as well as branch post office functions in Dublin.

Architecture

The United States Post Office and Court House is significant as a notable example of the Neo-Classical architectural style, one of the most utilized architectural styles for federal buildings erected during the early tenure of Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon, who served as supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department from 1934 to 1941. Characteristic of the Neo-Classical style, the United States Post Office and Court House features a full-height portico, Corinthian columns, and the use of exterior masonry that displays a strong sense of mass and permanence with simplified detailing. The restrained exterior detailing, the emphatic signage and pilasters, and the detailed entrance and window surrounds convey the building's public purpose, while simultaneously emphasizing the frugality of the Depression-era federal government through the lack of extraneous ornamental detail. The building is a civic landmark in Dublin and is one of a small group of Classical revival buildings dating from the first three decades of the twentieth century that are among the city's most architecturally notable buildings. The United States Post Office and Court House is included as a contributing resource in the Dublin Commercial Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.

Integrity

The United States Post Office and Court House retains a high degree of exterior integrity. The building has only minor alterations to the exterior, the majority of which are located on the west (rear) elevation. On the interior, the building retains original features and finishes typical of the public buildings of that period and style in the primary public areas, including the first floor lobby and second floor courtroom. The building's retention of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and association results in the building's retention of feeling as an early twentieth-century federal building erected in the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style. The United States Post Office and Court House retains its overall monumentality as a governmental entity and continued use as a postal facility, federal building, and U.S. District courthouse, all of which further contribute to integrity of association.

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15 July 1935.

Dublin (GA) Courier-Herald, "New Post Office to be of Marble," 16 July 1935.

Dublin (GA) Courier-Herald, "Bids Sought on Buildings in this City," 15 August 1935.

Dublin (GA) Courier-Herald, "Deeds Arrive to Post Office," 28 August 1935.

Dublin (GA) Courier-Herald, "New P.O. Will Cost \$131, 975.00" 18 September 1935.

Dublin GA Courier-Herald "New Low Bid on Post Office," 19 September 1935.

Dublin (GA) Courier-Herald, "To Start Soon on Post Office," 9 October 1935.

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Personal Interviews

Art Owen (U.S. General Services Administration Property Manager), in conversation with Emma Young, 13 November 2008.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register (contributing resource to Dublin Commercial Historic District)
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Southeast Sunbelt Region, U.S. General Services Administration

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 0 (The 0.8 acre property was previously listed as a contributing resource in the Dublin Commercial Historic District.) _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 321291 Northing: 3601937

2. Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The United States Post Office and Court House is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Dublin Commercial Historic District. The boundary for the National Register-listed Dublin Commercial Historic District includes the approximately 0.8-acre tax parcel (Laurens County Tax Parcel # D16B 207) upon which the United States Post Office and Court House is located.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The United States Post Office and Court House is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource to the Dublin Commercial Historic District. The 0.8-acre tax parcel is that which has historically been associated with the federal building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Emma K. Young/Architectural Historian
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telephone: 202.501.2863
date: March 2018

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: United States Post Office and Court House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Laurens State: GA

Photographer: E. Young
A.D. Marble & Company
3913 Hartzdale Drive, Suite 1302
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Date Photographed: November 2008*

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0001)
East and south elevations, view to northwest

2 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0002)
East elevation, view to west

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3 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0003)
South elevation, view to northeast

4 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0004)
South and west elevations, view to northeast

5 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0005)
North and east elevations, view to southwest

6 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0006)
Interior, first floor, lobby, looking south to postal area

7 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0007)
Interior, first floor, lobby, view to southwest

8 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0008)
Interior, first floor, lobby, view to south to south elevation entry

9 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0009)
Interior, basement level, corridor, view to east

10 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0010)
Interior, basement level, office, view to northeast

11 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0011)
Interior, detail of stairway, view to northwest

12 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0012)
Interior, second floor, view to south

13 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0013)
Interior, second floor, U.S. District Courtroom, view to southwest

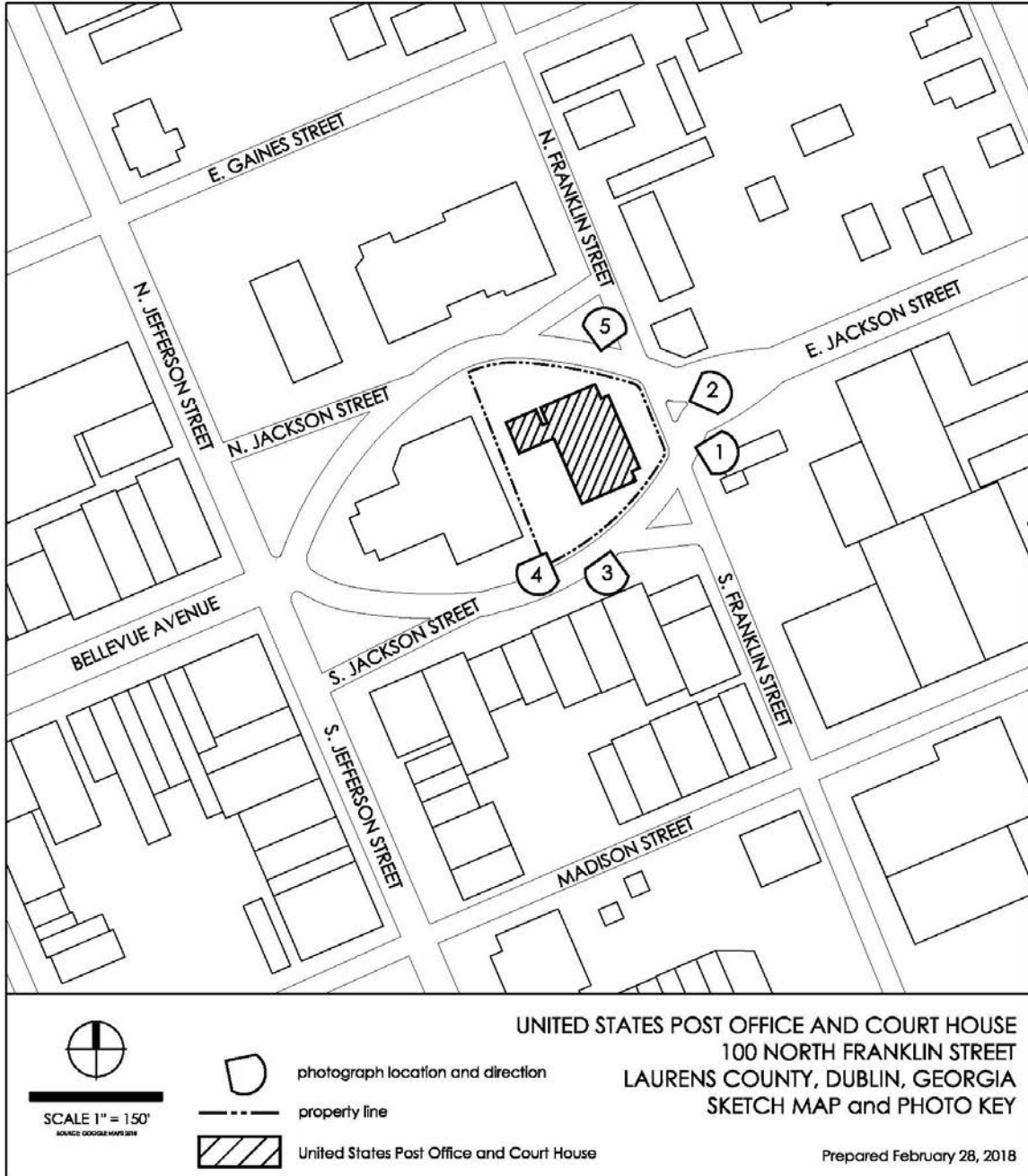
14 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0014)
Interior, second floor, U.S. District Courtroom, view to west

15 of 15. (GA_Laurens County_United States Post Office and Court House_0015)
Interior, second floor, U.S. District Courtroom, view to northwest

*Photographs accurately depict the current appearance of the building.

United States Post Office and Court House
Name of Property

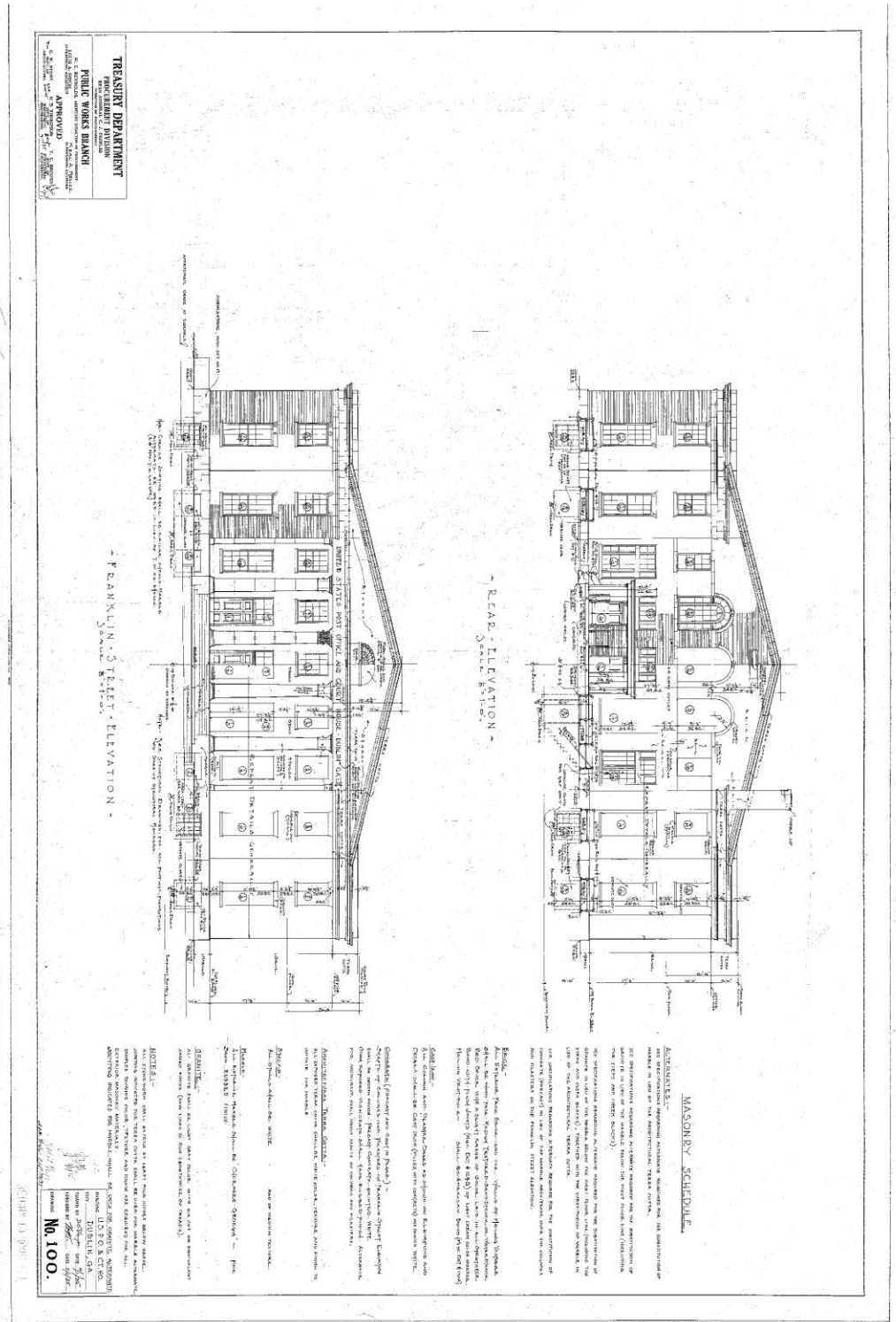
Laurens County, Georgia
County and State



United States Post Office and Court House
 Name of Property

Laurens County, Georgia
 County and State

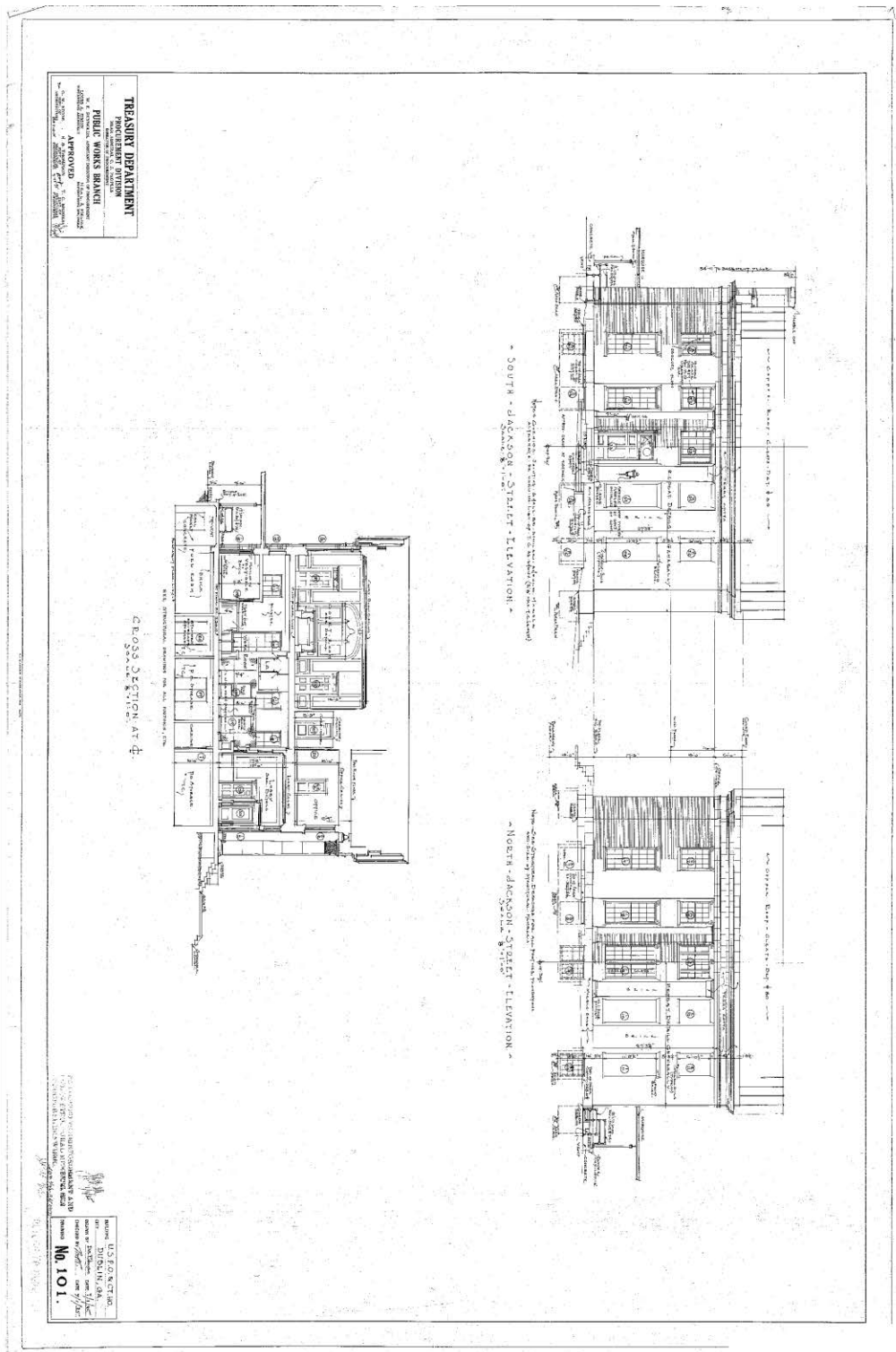
Figure 1 – 1935 Drawing of East and West Elevations, United States Post Office and Court House, Dublin, Georgia (Records of Southeast Sunbelt Region, U.S. General Services Administration)



United States Post Office and Court House
Name of Property

Laurens County, Georgia
County and State

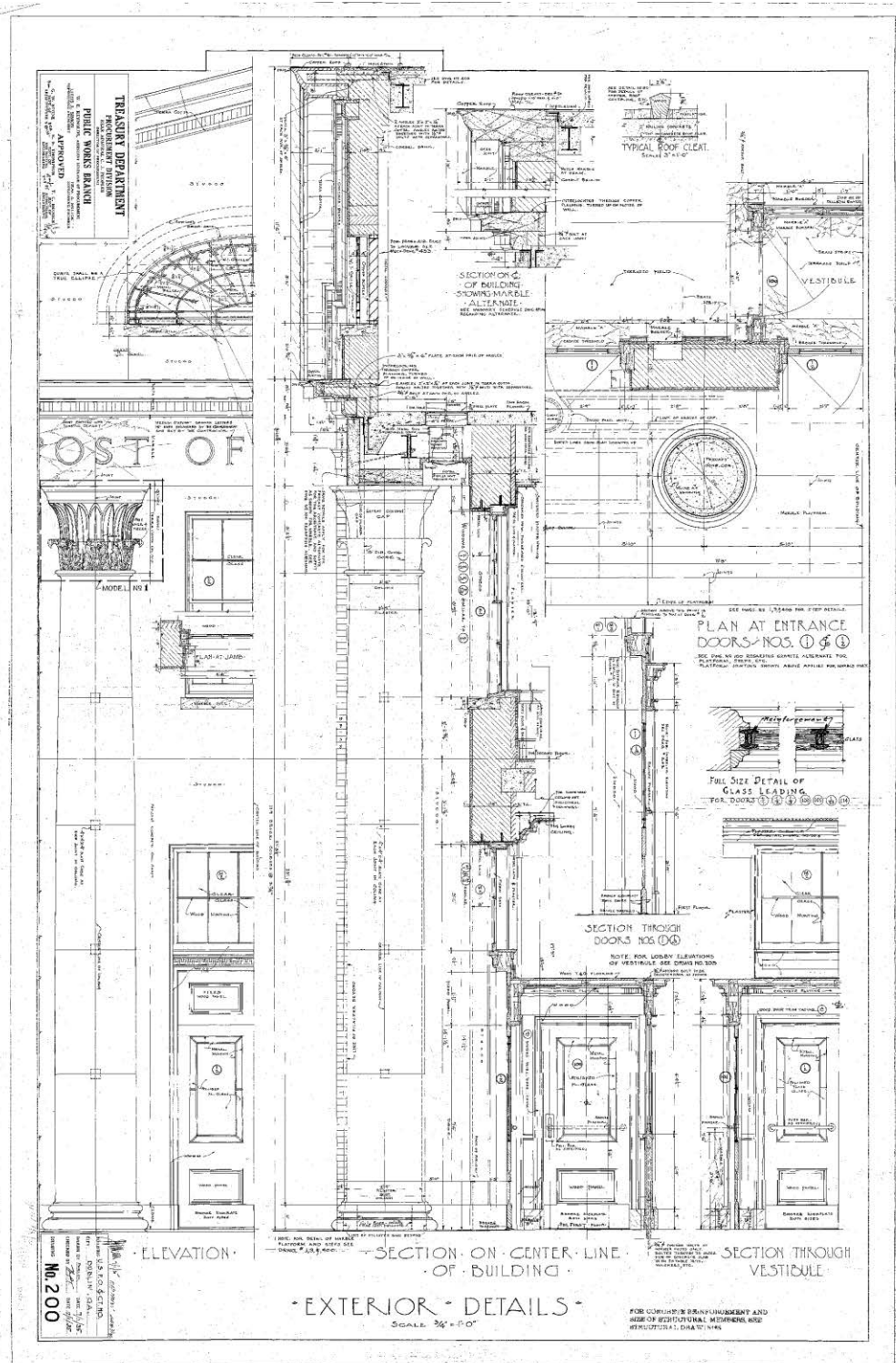
Figure 2 – 1935 Drawing of North and South Elevations, United States Post Office and Court House, Dublin, Georgia (Records of Southeast Sunbelt Region, U.S. General Services Administration)



United States Post Office and Court House
Name of Property

Laurens County, Georgia
County and State

Figure 3 – 1935 Drawing of Exterior Details, United States Post Office and Court House, Dublin, Georgia (Records of Southeast Sunbelt Region, U.S. General Services Administration)



United States Post Office and Court House

Name of Property

Laurens County, Georgia

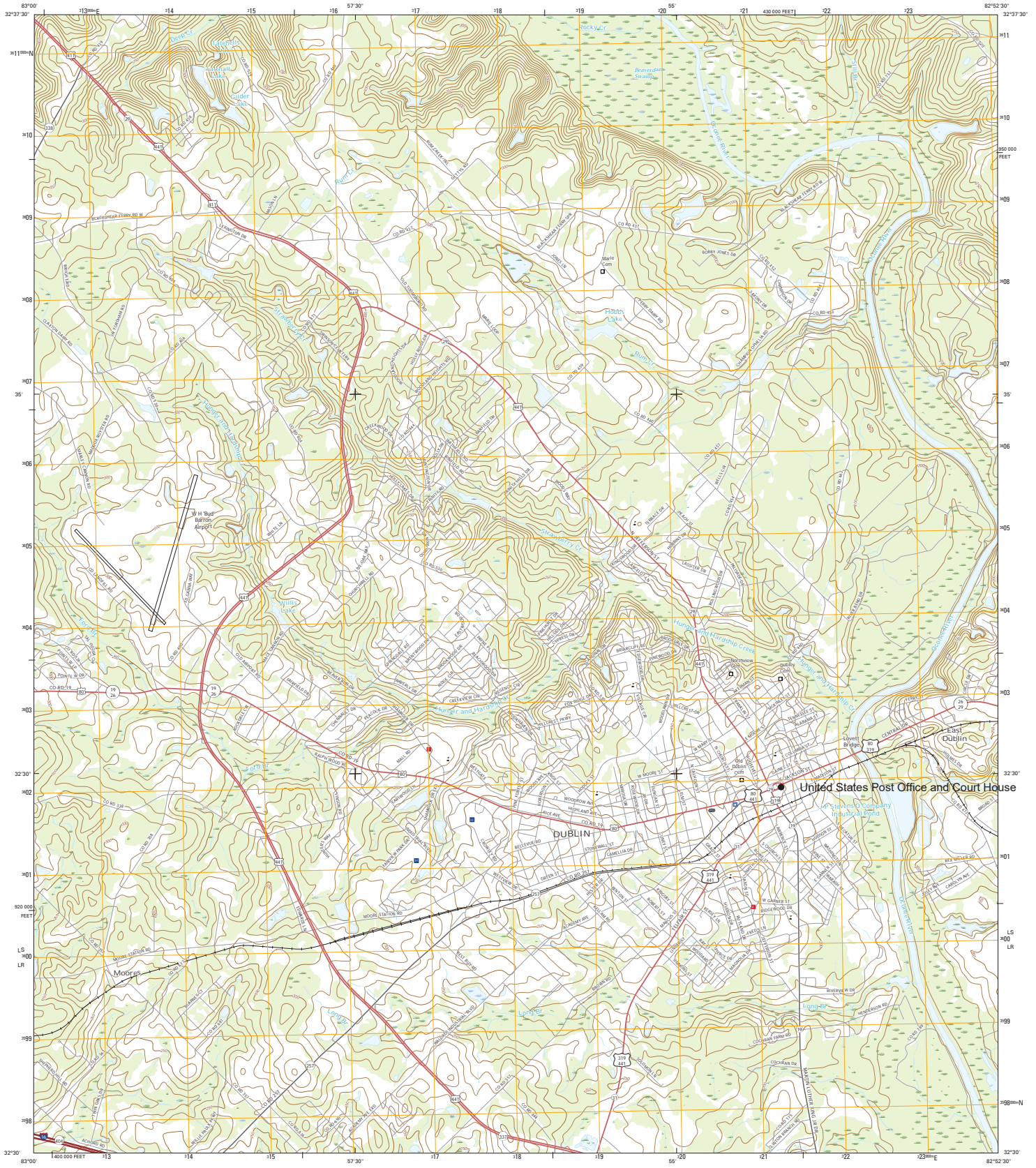
County and State

Figure 4 – Photograph of United States Post Office and Court House, Dublin, Georgia,
December 21, 1936 (National Archives and Records Administration RG121-BS_17)



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.460 et seq.).

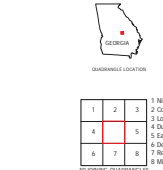
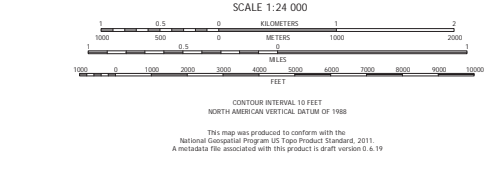
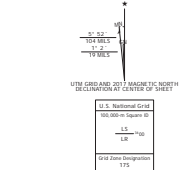
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
 World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and
 1 000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S
 10 000-foot tick. Georgia Coordinate System of 1983 (east zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

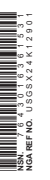
Imagery: U.S. Navy, December 2015
 Roads: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015
 Names: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015
 Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2015
 Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2009
 Boundaries: Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2016
 Wetlands: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977 - 2014



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

	Expressway		Local Connector
	Secondary Hwy		Local Road
	Ramp		4WD
	Interstate Route		US Route
			State Route

1	2	3	1 Nicklesville
4	5	6	2 Cow Hill Swamp
7	8	9	3 Lanett
			4 Dudley
			5 East Dublin
			6 Dozier
			7 Hazlet
			8 Milledgeville





FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURT HOUSE DUBLIN, GEORGIA

BY DONALD
FURMAN
ARCHITECT



FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURT HOUSE DUBLIN GEORGIA



J. ROY ROWLAND
FEDERAL
COURTHOUSE





PATHFINDER

GOODYEAR







★1

BULLETIN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN







Maintenance

EXIT















May 11, 2018

Mr. Paul Loether
Chief, NRHP & NHL Program
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether: *Paul*

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate the United States Post Office and Court House (current name: J. Roy Rowland Federal Courthouse) located at 100 North Franklin Street, Dublin, Georgia, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is located within and contributes to the previously listed Dublin Commercial Historic District (#02000540). The nomination is hereby submitted on disk in accordance with the May 6, 2013 guidance and includes the following:

- Signed original first page of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form;
- Disk 1 - The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the United States Post Office and Court House, located in Dublin, GA, to the National Register of Historic Places; and,
- Disk 2 - The enclosed disk contains the .tif image files for the above referenced nomination.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.9(c), the appropriate local elected officials were notified of GSA's intent to nominate the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places by letters dated March 23, 2018. No response comments were received.

If for any reason any nomination package that GSA submits needs to be returned, please do so by a delivery service as items returned to our offices via regular mail are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this nomination package, please contact Elizabeth Hannold at (202) 501-2863 or elizabeth.hannold@gsa.gov.

Sincerely,

Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

cc: Dr. David Crass, State Historic Preservation Officer
Audrey Entorf, Regional Historic Preservation Officer