

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

502868

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: Dublin Friends Meeting House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



2. Location

Street & number: 2352 W. Maple St.

City or town: Dublin State: Indiana County: Wayne

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 x 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 x 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 x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B x C ___ D

		7.19.2018
Assistant Director of Preservation Services		
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	

Signature of commenting official:	Date

Title :	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:)

Jan Salt
Signature of the Keeper

9.4.2018

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

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 Dublin Friends Meeting House was completed in 1878 on a residential street in the National Road community of Dublin, Indiana. The brick building was built in a T-shaped plan with a formal, symmetrical front façade and steeply-pitched gables. Its tall full-round arched windows, formal bay pattern and pairs of large scroll brackets identify the building as an exceptional example of the Italianate style applied to religious architecture.

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Narrative Description

The Dublin Friends Meeting House is situated on a wide lot bordered by three alleys and Maple Street on its front (south) side. The lot is covered with lawn and includes a concrete sidewalk and several large mature trees along Maple Street. More recent landscaping is in front of the building. A broad concrete sidewalk leads to concrete steps and a wide concrete porch that are centered on the front façade (photo 0001). A cast iron balustrade with thin pickets is around the porch and on either side of the steps. A new concrete handicap ramp is located off the west side of the porch (right side of photo 0002).

The one-and-a-half story brick building has a basement and foundation of cut limestone, though the face of the block is greatly weathered. The building is in the T-plan with side gables and a formal front entry gable. The building has equally-space bays on its south and side facades. The bays are framed by brick pilasters with implied brick capitals that provide a shaped/chamfered top to the inset bays. Each bay features a tall 9/9 wood window with stone sill and full-round brick arch. Arches are formed by header brick on edge for the flush course, and on side for the outer, hood course. Projecting stringcourses of brick extend from the bottom of the arches to the pilasters on each side of the bay. Pairs of large wood scroll brackets are at the top of each brick pilaster and support the overhanging eaves with wood soffits. The brackets are raked on the gable ends. The steeply-pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles cut in a diamond pattern.

The symmetrical front façade features a projecting entry section with a gabled wall divided into a wide bay flanked by brick pilasters (photo 0001). The bay has a tall full-round arched entry centered in the wall composed of a pair of wood doors with stone sill and a tall, two-part wood transom with 8 panes over a 4 pane. The doors are divided into nine panels with a narrow window in place of the center panel. Two large 9/9 wood windows flank the entry. The gable end tympanum features three bays or recessed panels divided by pilasters; the outside bays are triangular in shape and the center bay has a triangular top. The center bay features a wood rosette window with brick trim. The front façade is composed of two bays on each side of the gabled entry wall. Each bay features a large 9/9 wood window.

The east and west facades are essentially mirrored with only slight variations that were not part of the original design intent. The west façade (photo 0002) features four bays with a large 9/9 wood window in the three southernmost bays. The northernmost bay is partially covered with a porch and one-story extension. Three small basement openings are located on the façade, but are covered with metal and plastic to form window wells. The east and west facades have broad side gabled walls, but they are patterned after the front gable and are divided into three bays with triangular-shaped outside bays and a wide center bay with a triangular-shaped top. The center bay features a round wood window with header brick surround; the window has been covered with wood. The one-story extension and porch wraps around the northwest corner of the façade and features a cut stone foundation, brick walls and hipped roof (left side of photo 0002). The incised porch features square Doric wood columns that support a shaped lintel that mimics the top corner treatment of the brick bays. The porch has a wood floor and concrete steps on its

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south side. A four panel wood door with two windows and a wood transom is in the east wall of the porch and a four panel wood door is in the east end of the north wall of the porch. The north part of the porch is enclosed with wood clapboards. A 6/6 wood window with stone sill and lintel is centered in the west façade of the one-story extension.

The east façade (photo 0004) features four bays with a large 9/9 wood window in the three southernmost bays. The northernmost bay is partially covered with a porch and one-story extension. Two small metal basement vents are located on the façade. The east façade's side gabled wall is divided into three bays with triangular-shaped outside bays and a wide center bay with a triangular-shaped top. The center bay features a round wood window with brick trim; the window has been covered with wood. The one-story extension and porch wraps around the northeast corner of the façade and features a cut stone foundation, brick walls and hipped roof (right side of photo 0004). The incised porch features square Doric wood columns that support a shaped lintel that mimics the top of the brick bays. The porch has a wood floor and concrete steps on its south side. This porch is fully open, lacking the later clapboard enclosure that the west porch has. A six panel wood door and a wood transom is in the west wall of the porch and a four panel wood door with wood transom is centered in the north wall of the porch. A 6/6 wood window with stone sill and lintel is centered in the west façade of the one-story extension.

The north (back) façade has a simple arrangement of details (photo 0003). The back walls of the one-story extensions each have two 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A basement stair enclosure composed of metal with a pent roof is on the east wall of the west one-story extension (right side of photo 0003). The enclosure has a three panel wood door with three windows in its top that faces north. The remaining north façade features two tall full-round arched openings with stone sills that have been filled in with brick. Two square wood windows divided into six panes of glass with stone sills were cut into the west end of the wall above the one-story extension c. 1904. The top of the north façade features a row of large wood scroll brackets that support the eave. A thin brick chimney is prominent on this façade. It extends through the west half of the roof.

The main level of the building is largely composed of the main meeting space, or sanctuary, which is located in the side-gabled section of the building (photos 0009-0010). An entry foyer is in the front gabled entry section centered on the front of the building. The foyer includes an L-shaped staircase that leads to the basement in its east side and a wood-paneled ceiling (photo 0008). A pair of wood entry doors with octagonal windows and a transom is centered on the north wall and leads to the sanctuary. The transom is divided into three panes of glass with a piece of art glass in the center that depicts a stylized man and woman in traditional Friends' clothing (seen in the left background of photo 0010). The sanctuary features a wood floor and tall coved ceiling. Three sections of pews face the platform which is located against the north wall. The pews have slatted backs and bottoms and end panels with scrolled tops. Padding covers the backs and bottoms. A door leads to the pastor's study in the north wall of the northeast corner and a door leads to the porch on the east side of the building in the east wall of the same corner (seen in the right background of photo 0009). The platform features a backdrop composed of thirteen wood-framed panels with curved corners that seem to mimic the tops of the

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building's exterior brick bays (photo 0009). The top three panels have frosted glass. A historic wood pulpit is located near the platform (middle of photo 0010).

The west end of the meeting room was partitioned off from the main space to create classrooms c. 1904 (photos 0014-0017). The partition wall includes two rows of five five-panel bi-folding wood doors (seen in photo 0010 and 0015). A single two-panel wood door is in the south end of the partition wall. The partitioned area is two-stories tall with an L-shaped wood staircase in its south end that leads to a balcony that overlooks the two-story area and provides access to classrooms on the second floor (photo 0016). The staircase and balcony have a simple wood balustrade with square pickets. A small cabinet with a pair of wood doors is under the south end of the staircase. There are three rooms along the west end of the partitioned area on the first and second stories. These are used for a nursery (photo 0014), children's classrooms (photo 0017), and one toilet room. Each room has a single two-panel door except for the middle room on the second floor which has two doors. When the second floor was constructed, the tall windows were allowed to "float" through the floor structure to provide light to the first and second floors (photo 0017). The northwest corner of the partitioned area has small men's and women's toilet room on the first floor and a classroom on the second floor. A wood cabinet composed of beaded boards and staircase with a hallway that leads to the west porch is also on the first floor (photo 0012-0013).

The one-story extensions contain the pastor's study on the east side of the building and a lounge on the west side of the building. The pastor's study is divided into two spaces with a library with bookshelves against the west wall and office in the east part (photo 0011). The two areas are joined by a wide opening between the spaces.

The walls and ceilings throughout the building are plaster. The floors throughout are wood, though some are covered with carpets. The wood trim around the exterior doors and windows is wide and layered, while much of the wood trim around interior doors is simple and dates to c. 1904. The wood doors are mostly four and five-panel doors. Several historic light features are in the building; they consist mostly of metal chains with simple milk-glass globes (i.e. photo 0010).

During the 1960s, the congregation made improvements to the building's basement for a fellowship hall that included the construction of concrete block walls against the east, south and north walls (photo 0005), kitchen facilities along the north wall (photo 0007), vinyl tiled floors and a ceiling covered with acoustic tiles. A stone fireplace was constructed in the southwest corner of the basement (photo 0006) and mechanical rooms and a staircase that leads to the first floor were constructed in the northwest corner of the basement. The main staircase from the entry foyer leads down to the basement in the east half of the basement's south wall. Built-in cabinets along the south wall (right side of photo 0005) and kitchen cabinets along the north wall of the kitchen are wood (right side of photo 0007).

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1878-1904

Significant Dates

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1878, the year the building was constructed for the Dublin congregation of the Society of Friends. The period ends in 1904 when modifications, important in their own right, were made to the interior of the building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

While the building is owned by a congregation of the Society of Friends in Dublin, and used for religious services, the building is an exceptional example of both the Italianate style and early church building in Jackson Township.

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 Dublin Friends Meeting House, 1878, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an exceptional example of Italianate and religious architecture. The brick building exemplifies many of the stylistic features of the Italianate style, including tall, arched windows and bracketed eaves lines. The meeting remodeled the interior c.1904, following aspects of the popular Akron Plan concept. The building has remarkable integrity and stands as an early witness to the area's important association with the Society of Friends, whose influence was particularly concentrated near the National Road (U.S. 40) across Indiana.

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

The Dublin Friends Meeting House is an excellent example of the Italianate style used on the construction of a religious facility. While the Dublin church type, the T-plan, is somewhat unusual for religious building construction of this time, its architectural style is in keeping with the popularity of the Italianate style during its construction date of 1874-78. Minutes kept by the Society of Friends for this region, as well as an 1874 map of Dublin convey the building was likely constructed during the spring/summer of 1874, but not completed and used until 1878. Unfortunately, neither architect nor builder is recorded. An anecdote states that workers heated roofing shingles on the stove of adjacent house to complete the roof, so that meeting could be held on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1878.

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The Italianate style was popular between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling, informal architecture, including rural Italian farmhouses and villas. As the style entered the United States, it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style typically in wooden construction, due to the plentiful timber in America. Cupolas, towers, and bracketed cornices became the style's hallmarks. The first Italianate building, a house, was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne style in the last decades of the 19th century.

The building has an elegant formality established with its symmetrical front façade and equal bay spacing (photo 0001). Perhaps because of the meeting house's public function, the designer chose this formal approach over the asymmetrical massing so typical of many Italianate residences. Each bay, flanked by brick pilasters with implied capitals that create the appearance of chamfered tops to the bays, feature tall 9/9 wood windows with stone sills and full-round arches. This gives a lightness to the building's brick mass. Pairs of large wood scroll brackets are located at the tops of the brick pilasters and support the overhanging eaves of the steeply-pitched gable roof. All are important elements of the Italianate style.

The wide concrete entry steps and porch lead to the building's front-gabled entry centered on the façade. The entry doors, within a tall full-rounded arched opening, are centered on the gabled projection. A round window is centered in the tall gable wall, a feature that repeats itself on the building's side gables. The building also features side porches on small one-story extensions off its northeast and northwest corners. The incised porches feature square Doric columns that support lintels shaped to mimic the tops of the brick bays (photos 0002 and 0004).

The interior, largely remodeled about 1904, retains important historic features. These include the large meeting space, or sanctuary, and its wood pews with scrolled-top end panels (photos 0009-0010). The meeting space has a cove ceiling and wood floor and a platform with a simple wood backdrop that mimics the architecture of the bays. The building also features historic wood balustrades, though simple in design, which lead to the basement and second floor classrooms (photos 0008 and 0016). The doors throughout the building are mostly five-panel and two-panel, unpainted wood doors that date to c. 1904. Wide carved wood moldings are around the exterior doors and windows and simple wood moldings are around interior doors that date to the 1904 remodeling. The building also features some historic wood cabinetry near toilet rooms on the main level (photo 0013), and historic light fixtures composed of simple chains and globes located throughout the building and meeting space (photo 0010).

The remodeling of the meeting house reflects an important trend in American religious architecture, the development of the Akron Plan. Devised in 1867 by Lewis Miller, a Sunday school teacher and amateur architect living in Akron, Ohio, the Akron Plan was aimed at creating a centralized space for worship. A room for children could be opened into the main

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sanctuary at appropriate times during services. By the turn of the century, many Protestant congregations had adopted the Akron Plan for new churches, or, they incorporated elements into existing buildings. The centralized arrangement of the pews, and the c.1904 classroom space in the Dublin Friends Meeting House, with its banks of accordion-opening doors, are the most evident examples of the influence of the Akron Plan in this case.

A comparison of other Italianate style buildings, as well as religious buildings, located in Jackson Township aids in establishing the importance of the Dublin Friends Meeting House as an example of the style and type in the area. Several small villages were platted along the National Road, known as Cumberland Street in Dublin, in Jackson Township. These include the communities of Dublin, Mount Auburn, Cambridge City, East Germantown, Pennville and Hiser. Cambridge City became the largest of the communities in the western and otherwise rural township in Wayne County and therefore has a large number of examples of the Italianate style and religious buildings. For comparison purposes, only those buildings in the rural area of the township, Dublin and adjacent Mount Auburn were reviewed in comparison to the Dublin Friends Meeting House.

Rural Jackson Township and Mount Auburn contain ten examples of the Italianate style, all of which are houses, most of them are associated with large farms built between about 1850-1890. Four of these examples are within a mile or two of Dublin. Many of the examples are constructed in the Georgian or Double-pile plan with simple details of the style, mostly concentrated on brackets under the eaves. These include the Moses and Mary Myers Farm at 18271 Goose Heaven Road and the Rueben Bertsch House at 204 Germantown Road, built in 1850 and 1863, respectively. Later examples of the style have more complex plans like gabled-ell and T-plans, such as a farm located on U.S. 40 east of Germantown and the Ephraim Swallow House at the intersection of the National Road and Swallow Road. The former, a two-story brick house, has fairly simple details and the latter is a two-story frame house with shaped window surrounds and gable trim.

Dublin has twelve examples of the Italianate style, all of which are houses with the exception of the Dublin Friends Meeting House. The house types range from I-house to Double-pile and T-plans built between 1850 and 1875, which makes the Dublin Friends Meeting House one of the latest examples of the style built in Dublin in 1874-78. Two brick houses, located at 153 Milton Street and at the southwest corner of Milton and Cumberland Streets, are probably the most outstanding residential examples of the style in Dublin. Both were built during the 1870s and feature ornamented friezes with bracketed cornices and two-story bays with cutaway corners. The Friends meeting house, however, is the only building in Dublin or rural Jackson Township that was constructed in the style with large full-round arched windows, an impressive shaped bay design and rosette windows in the gable walls.

Rural Jackson Township also includes just one extant religious building, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, a brick building built in 1900 at 1151 Germantown Road in the Gothic Revival style. Dublin has four extant religious buildings besides the Friends meeting house, they include the Radical United Brethren Church at 1933 Cumberland Street constructed in 1893, the United Brethren Church at 2154 East Maple Street constructed in 1857, the Universalist Church on the

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northwest corner of Milton and Harrison Streets built in 1848 and the Christian Church on North Dublin Street built 1869. The oldest two buildings, the United Brethren Church and Universalist Church, are simple gable-front brick buildings constructed in the Greek Revival style. The Radical United Brethren Church is a frame gable-front building constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The Christian Church is a frame gable-front building that features small scroll brackets under its front eaves and a round louver in its gable wall. It has a Gothic Revival entry added c. 1900. The Dublin Friends Meeting House is the best-preserved example of a religious building in the community. Wayne County has a strong historical association with the Society of Friends or "Quaker" religion and therefore has several extant examples of Friends meeting houses. Despite a few earlier mid-19th century meeting houses once located in Jackson Township, the Dublin meeting house is the only extant example in the township and its communities.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The early development of Wayne County is closely tied to the migration of members a religious organization known as the Society of Friends, or Quakers. David Hoover arrived in 1806 to seek new lands for North Carolinians, many of whom were led by his father Andrew Hoover to the new Whitewater settlement of Friends. Many of these were leaving North Carolina in search of areas not counted among states where slavery was legal. With the Indiana Territory soon to become a state, Friends began to pour into the state through Wayne County which ultimately affected the decision in 1816 for Indiana to be counted among the Free states. Virtually every county through which the National Road passes in Indiana has meeting houses, farmsteads, and small towns that attest to the settlement pattern established by Quakers. The Society of Friends in Wayne County established a network of churches under the auspices of the Whitewater Monthly Meeting. The organization had a hierarchy of meetings including quarterly and yearly meetings, as well as a method by which new meeting houses were established in districts and regions. The Friends also established a network of schools, including the first school in the county established in 1807. Seminaries and academies were erected in Centerville, Cambridge City and Dublin by 1837. During the first half of the 19th century, the Friends were probably best known for their anti-slavery stance, which included a number of abolitionists who engaged in aiding escaping slaves find freedom in the north.

The Town of Dublin, located in western Jackson Township on the National Road, was platted in 1830 by Harmon Davis. The name is possibly a derision of the name of an early inn located on the National Road known as the "Double Inn" because of its two front doors. The small community had several businesses, physicians and at least two manufacturing interests by 1870 when the population was recorded at 1,076. There were five religious organizations meeting in Dublin by 1872. A Methodist congregation formed in 1834 and they constructed a brick building in 1853-1854 on North Dublin Street; it is no longer extant. The United Brethren congregation formed in 1837 and they constructed their first building in 1847 which burned and was replaced with a brick building in 1857; a division in this church led to the establishment of the Radical Brethren Church in Dublin on the National Road in 1893. Both of these buildings are extant. The Christian Church of Dublin was organized in 1866 and their congregation

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constructed a frame building in 1869 on North Dublin Street, which is extant. The Universalist Church organized in 1842; they constructed their building in 1848 on Milton Street. It is extant and is used as Dublin's American Legion Hall. In 1872, the Society of Friends had recently formed a new meeting in Dublin, but were meeting for worship in the town's public hall.

The oversight for congregations of the Society of Friends often came out of "monthly" and "quarterly" meetings of Friends which generally retained the name of the geographic area they served. The Milford Monthly Meeting of Wayne County includes records of the establishment of a congregation in Dublin in its minutes from 1872-1875. These include notations of funds raised for the construction of a meeting house in Dublin. In June of 1874, the Milford Meeting produced \$3000 for its portion of funds for the construction of a meeting house in Dublin; this was the second installment received of Jesse Hiatt, treasurer of the building committee. In March of 1875, Thomas White had attended the Milford Meeting with the responsibility of raising funds to pay the indebtedness on the Dublin Meeting House; \$86.90 was received. An additional \$50 was received in April of the same year. With the growth of the Dublin congregation, other meeting houses in rural areas, including one known as Bethel, were consolidated at Dublin. The Dublin Friends Meeting House required classroom space by the early 1900s, so the sanctuary was partitioned on its west end to accommodate a two-story education area. The building continues in use by the congregation of the Dublin Society of Friends; it is one of seven active Society of Friends meeting houses in Wayne County.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Atlas of Wayne County, Indiana, 1874. Philadelphia: Griffing, Stevenson & Company, 1874.

Fox, Hon. Henry Clay. *Memoirs of Wayne County and the City of Richmond, Indiana. Vol. I.* Madison: Western Historical Association, 1912.

Historic Sites and Structures of Wayne County, Indiana. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 2001.

History & Atlas of Wayne County, Indiana, 1893. Richmond, IN: Rerick Brothers, 1893.

History of Wayne County, Indiana, 1884. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1884.

Lafner, Carolyn. *Pictorial History of Wayne County, Indiana.* Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 1998.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Milford Monthly Meeting Minutes Vol. 4, 1864-1894

Young, Andrew. *History of Wayne County, Indiana, 1872.* Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Company, Printer, 1872.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

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Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 177-091-71060

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 653227 | Northing: 4408341 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the property located at 2352 W. Maple Street, on the north side of Maple Street approximately 180 feet west of Maple Street's intersection with Johnson Street, face west and continue in a line 164 feet to the east side of the westernmost north/south alley between Mill and Johnson Streets. Turn north and continue in a line with the east side of the alley approximately 134 feet to the south side of the east/west alley between Maple and Cumberland Streets. Turn east and follow a line with the south edge of the alley approximately 164 feet to the west edge of the easternmost north/south alley

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between Mill and Johnson Streets. Turn south and follow the west edge of the alley approximately 134 feet to the north side of Maple Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

While the building is the only resource located on the site, its ample lot covered with lawn and old growth trees are historically connected to the building, therefore the boundary described above includes the wide platted lot bordered by alleys and Maple Street.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: K. W. Garner Consulting
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: Indiana zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-936-0613
date: July 9, 2016

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 3000x2000 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.

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Front (south) façade, looking north

1 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: West (side) façade, looking northeast

2 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Back (north) façade, looking southwest

3 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: East (side) façade, looking northwest

4 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Basement fellowship hall, looking east

5 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Basement fellowship hall, looking west

6 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

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

7 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

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

8 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Meeting space/sanctuary, looking northeast

9 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Meeting space/sanctuary, looking southwest

10 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Pastor's study, looking southwest

11 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Back hallway to toilet rooms/basement stairs, looking northeast

12 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Wood cabinet in back hallway, looking northeast

13 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

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

14 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Dublin Friends Meeting House
Name of Property

Wayne County, IN
County and State

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Area partitioned from the sanctuary in 1904, looking north

15 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Area partitioned from the sanctuary in 1904, looking south

16 of 17.

Name of Property: Dublin Friends Meeting House

City or Vicinity: Dublin

County: Wayne State: Indiana

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: May 30, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Corner classroom on second floor, looking southwest

17 of 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.

ALLEY

BOUNDARY

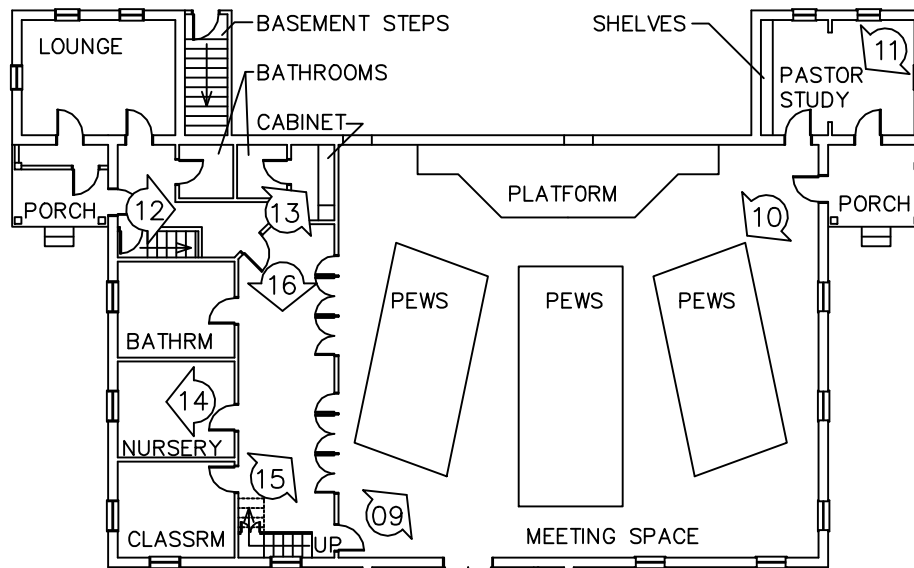


DUBLIN FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
JACKSON TWP. WAYNE CO. IN

BUILDING PLAN
FIRST FLOOR

 - Photograph

03



ALLEY

ALLEY

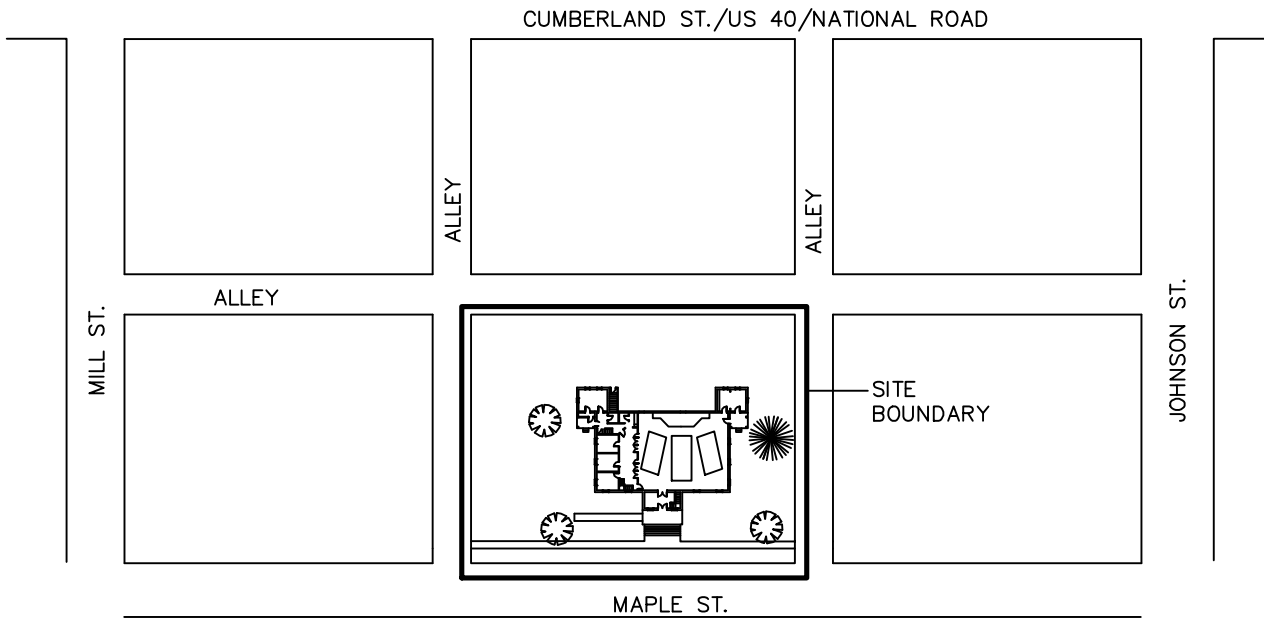
02



04

01

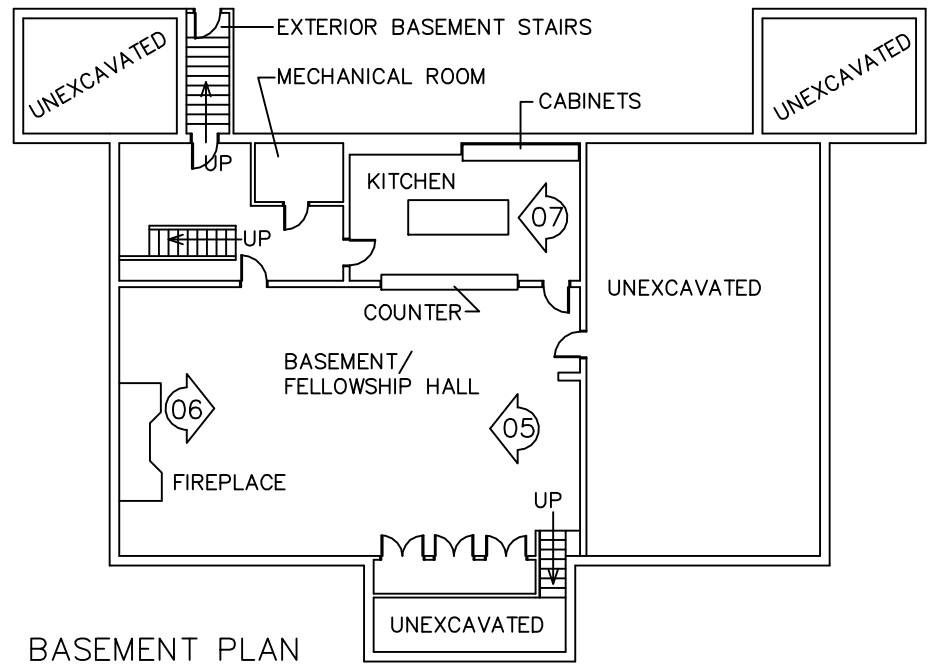
SIDEWALK

MAPLE STREET

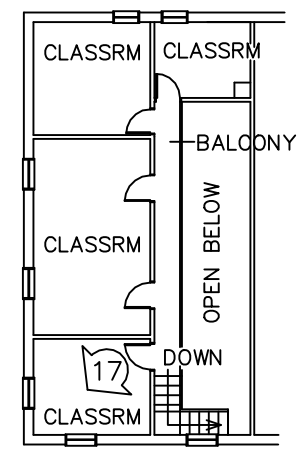



 DUBLIN FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
 JACKSON TWP. WAYNE CO. IN
 = Photograph

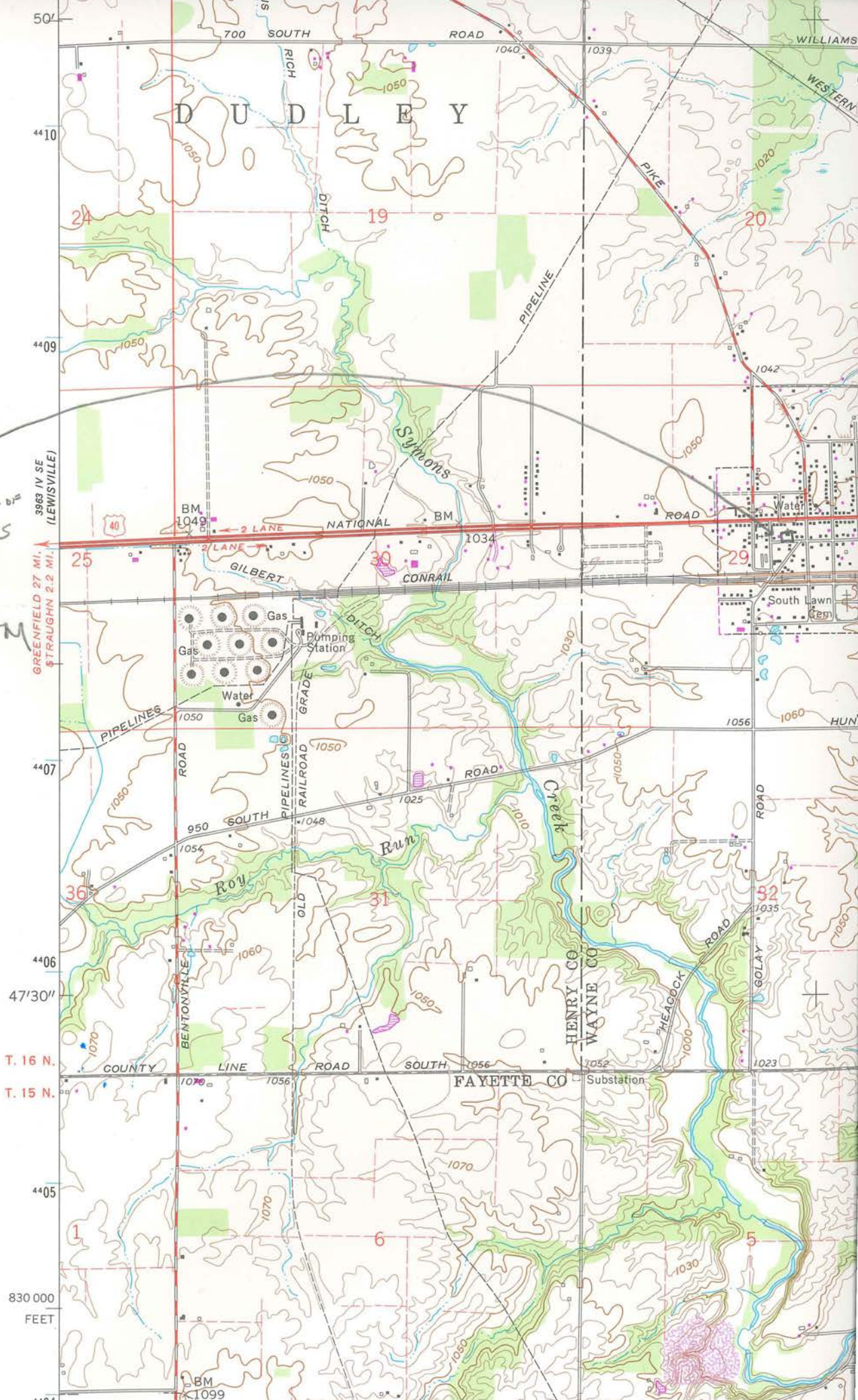
SITE PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



DUBLIN FRIENDS
MEETING HOUSE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
Wayne Co. IN

NAD 83 UTM
16 653221
4408341

3963 IV SE
(LEWISVILLE)
GREENFIELD 27 MI.
STRAUGHN 2.2 MI.

T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.

830 000
FEET

441M



Dublin Friends Meeting
A Quaker Church













400 pieces
PLASTIC FORKS
Strong and Durable









LADIES













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/24/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/16/2018 Date of 16th Day: 8/31/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/7/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Division of Historic Preservation & Archaeology • 402 W. Washington Street, W274 • Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739
Phone 317-232-1646 • Fax 317-232-0693 • dhpa@dnr.IN.gov • www.IN.gov/dnr/historic



July 19, 2018

Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Re: Dublin Friends Meeting House, Wayne County, Indiana

Dear Ms. Beasley,

Enclosed is a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Dublin Friends Meeting House, Wayne County, Indiana. The Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board reviewed the application and voted to recommend its approval to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disc contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Dublin Friends Meeting House, Wayne County, Indiana to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please address any questions you or your staff may have about this nomination to my National Register staff members, Paul Diebold or Holly Tate.

Sincerely,

Cameron F. Clark
State Historic Preservation Officer

CFC:PCD:pcd

enclosure: nomination package