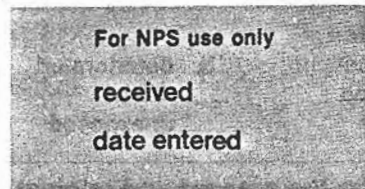


VLR-2/16/88 NRHP-8/11/88

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Pulaski Historic Residential District (DHL File No. 125-6)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet # 56 N/A not for publication

city, town Pulaski N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Virginia code VA county Pulaski code 155

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

city, town Pulaski N/A vicinity of state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pulaski County Courthouse

street & number Second Street

city, town Pulaski state Virginia 24301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks Survey File #125-6 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date February 1987 federal state county local

depository for survey records Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks
221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

PULASKI HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Pulaski, with a population of 10,860, lies on Peak Creek, a tributary of the New River, along the northern slopes of Drapers Mountain in Pulaski County. U. S. Route 11 runs east-west through the northern part of the town before turning south and following Randolph Avenue and Valley Street to cross Drapers Mountain. Historically this was the main route through the Peak Creek valley and Martin's Tank, later the town of Pulaski. The historic residential district comprises most of the residential area north of the previously nominated Pulaski Historic Commercial District, as well as some commercial structures intervening between the two districts. There are 363 buildings in the district, including seventeen multi-family and 321 single-family dwellings, eight churches, a former high school, twelve commercial or office structures, two club or fraternal buildings, a hospital, and the municipal waterworks. Of these, eighty-five are considered noncontributing elements. The majority of the contributing buildings are frame and brick residences dating from the 1880s through the 1940s, most of which are intact and well-maintained.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The district is roughly bounded on the east and north by the rear lot lines of the houses on Prospect Avenue as far north as Eleventh Street and by the rear lines of the lots on the north side of Eleventh Street. It is bordered on the west by the rear lot lines of the houses on the west side of Henry Avenue and for the most part on the south by the north side of Third Street between Randolph and Washington Avenues, and along Fifth Street between Washington and Prospect. Washington Avenue and Sixth Street is at the heart of the district, where the divided-lane boulevards intersect at the site identified on early maps as "Washington Square". Prospect Avenue is the site of the largest concentration of large homes of the factory managers, while Henry Avenue to the west is lined by the homes of workers dating from the first half of the twentieth century. The original lots were built up in a scattered manner through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and beginning in the 1920s they were often subdivided and built on by later generations.

(See Continuation Sheet # 1)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1941	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1880-1941

Builder/Architect M. Kronalier; Louis Phillipe Smithy;
Gene Brooks

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pulaski Historic Residential District represents the principal residential neighborhood of the late nineteenth-century industrial town of Pulaski. Platted along with the commercial district by the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company in 1884 and 1888, the district was home to both factory workers (after the turn of the century) and factory managers. The generously-scaled district was not fully developed for many decades, but it contained as many as a hundred houses by c. 1913 and over 350 at the present day. It is one of the most architecturally significant residential areas in the region, containing major Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Tudor Revival structures dating from 1885 to 1941. One unusual International Style house dates from 1949-50. The plat includes a residential square at the intersection of two landscaped boulevards, and a winding picturesque avenue. The well-preserved houses and plantings constitute one of southwest Virginia's most important neighborhoods, with its range of dwellings, churches, and other buildings representing the wealth of industrial Pulaski and the kinds of structures which inhabitants of differing economic levels used to visibly enrich their community.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Pulaski County, lying in the Great Valley of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains, was formed from portions of western Montgomery and eastern Wythe Counties in 1839. It was named for the American Revolutionary War hero Count Casimir Pulaski.¹ The town of Pulaski, the seat of Pulaski County, lies north of the New River, along Peak Creek between Chestnut Mountain, a spur of Brushy Ridge, and Draper Mountain, both of which comprise a portion of a series of ridges that cut across the northern half of the county. As early as the 1790s iron ore was being mined in Wythe County and a forge was operated just west of present-day Pulaski County by the Crockett family. In the post-Civil War years the region became one of the major industrial areas in Southwest Virginia, due to the establishment of iron furnaces in rural locations near the supplies of ore.²

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet #54

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 145

Quadrangle name Pulaski, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	7	5	1	9	4	0	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	5	1	9	9	5	0	4	1	0	0	5	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	5	1	9	9	5	0	4	1	0	0	3	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	5	1	9	4	8	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

1	7	5	1	9	2	1	0	4	0	9	9	9	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

1	7	5	1	8	9	4	0	4	0	9	9	9	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

1	7	5	1	9	0	8	0	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet # 55

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gibson Worsham/Architect; Charlotte Worsham/Preservation Consultant

organization Gibson Worsham, Architect date July 1987

street & number Yellow Sulphur Springs, Rt. 2 telephone 703-552-4730

city or town Christiansburg state Virginia 24073

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *A. Bryan Mitchell*

title Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks date June 23, 1988

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #1 Item number 7 Page 1

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The original town of Pulaski was formed south of Peak Creek along the old Peppers Ferry Road, which was known as Valley Street. The first houses and commercial buildings were built along Valley Street. Commerce Street, the other major avenue in the old part of town, was laid out as Railroad Avenue parallel to the railroad tracks on the south side of the creek. The industrial potential in the Peak Creek valley spurred growth in the town. Developers sought to turn Martin's Tank, as the community was known, into one of the major industrial centers of southwest Virginia. A plat of 1884 reveals their ambitions. Commercial lots were laid out on a grid system on the swampy land north of Peak Creek.

The large plan incorporated six north-south avenues named for Virginia Revolutionary War heroes and nine east-west streets numbered consecutively. Fifth Street was, and remains today, skewed out of line because it approximated the route of the pre-existing Peppers Ferry Road, and because it would otherwise have bisected the pre-existing Col. Robert D. Martin home. The lots south of Fourth Street are shown laid out for narrow commercial structures, while those on the hill to the north are larger and clearly planned for residential use. In practice, however, all the lots from Third Street north were developed for houses.

On a knob-like prominence on the hillside an open square is shown at the intersection of Washington and Sixth. The small lots on the east and west sides of the square are clearly intended by their size for either commercial or rowhouse development. The only other variations from the grid, aside from a slight irregularity of line in some of the north-south avenues, is a straight street running diagonally between the intersections of Ninth and Washington and Seventh and Madison along the crest of the hill to the northeast, and labelled Prospect Avenue. In addition, a never-realized diagonal street connecting the Peppers Ferry Road at the northeast edge of town with the central point of the intersection of Third and Madison would have avoided the existing oblique entrance to the town from that direction. It also afforded a triangular piece of ground, ornamented conventionally on the plat as a park. The plat was drawn for the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company, developers of the principal part of the town.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #2 Item number 7 Page 2

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

In 1888 the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company issued a new plat. Drawn by civil engineer M. Kronalier, presumably an employee of the Philadelphia-based company, the plat is similar to the earlier one. Principal changes include the removal of the diagonal streets and the replacement of Prospect Avenue by a longer winding, picturesque street stretching from Fifth to Eleventh Streets. The streets now numbered thirteen to the north, while immediately to the north of the district is shown a park-like cemetery with picturesque curving roadways which was built as indicated.

The boulevards on Sixth and Washington were not shown on the plat of 1888 and seem to have been created by the insertion of central median strips, planted with trees. The required width was derived by the omission of the usual grassy strip between the street and sidewalks. The square at Washington and Sixth survives today as a cluster of four town-operated parks on each corner of the intersection. Only the two houses facing the southeast quadrant betray the existence of the lots facing the square on the plats.

In the use of boulevards, a residential square, and picturesque planning, the Pulaski plan is rare in the state. No other similar square has been identified in Virginia, except in the late nineteenth-century railroad town of Cape Charles, on the Eastern Shore, where landscaped boulevards were planned to intersect at a residential square. The picturesque form of Prospect Avenue, site of the grandest residences, derives from planning made popular by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, who made use of the concept as early as 1869 in Riverside, Illinois.¹ Picturesque planning is rare in other Appalachian industrial communities of this period, although a similar example exists in the smaller town of Pineville, Kentucky, where a difficult terrain is taken advantage of in a town platted by a large coal company in 1888. The plan for Pineville was drawn by a civil engineer employed by northern capitalists.²

(See Continuation Sheet # 3)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #3 Item number 7 Page 3

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

A black section developed quite early in the area bounded by Peak Creek on the south and west, Main Street on the north and Randolph Avenue on the east, and adjacent to the Harris Flour Mill. By 1898 (Sanborn Maps 1898-1920) the block also contained the black school and a black church.

Of the approximately 100 structures (not including outbuildings) built by ca. 1913 (Sanitary Sewer Map), a large proportion are standing today. Among the earliest houses in the district are the Thomas Jones House, built soon after Jones, an official with the Bertha Zinc Company, had purchased the unusually large lot for \$1,500.00; and the Harris-Dent House, home of the operator of the nearby flour mill on the south side of Second Street (now Main Street) as early as 1884 (1884 plat, Keister map of 1884).

The Jones House (125-6-215) and its surviving stable (125-6-217) show up clearly in a late 1880s panoramic photo of Pulaski. Their elegance and scale helped set the tone for many of the grand houses which were soon to follow. The Jones House was one of the first Queen Anne style dwellings in the region. Like several other houses from the period, including #125-61-181, the Jones House has a first floor of brick and a second floor of framed timber. The weatherboarded second floor is divided by string courses of wood. The basically square house is topped by a pyramidal roof, but the bulk was originally enlivened by highly ornamental projecting gables at the northeast and southwest corners, and by symmetrically-placed bays at each end of the now-removed one-story porch with its spindle frieze and sawn brackets. An early photograph shows the Jones House surrounded by a sturdy decorative picket fence with finial-topped posts and an undulating top. The house was altered considerably in c. 1930.

The Harris-Dent House (125-6-330) is typical of another kind of dwelling, one which had been popular for nearly a hundred years in the vicinity. The one-and 1/2 - story vernacular house takes the form known as a center-passage dwelling in which a pair of rooms flanks a central hall or passage. Ancillary space is provided in an ell or wing to the rear (north in this case). The house is typical of many houses built in the region. Over one

(See Continuation Sheet # 4)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #4 Item number 7 Page 4

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

hundred were identified from this period in the Pulaski County survey of 1985. The Harris-Dent House, located at the edge of this district on a hill overlooking the mill (no longer standing) operated by "Squire" Jacob Harris, is distinguished by a central gable over the transomed and sidelighted entry. Several similar houses are grouped at the south end of Henry Street.

Other vernacular-plan houses are found at all points in the town's social and economic spectrum. The two-story brick A. P. Hurst House (125-6-9) is a large home on Prospect Avenue that takes its place among the district's most prominent homes, and yet it resembles, like no other house there, the region's traditional regional farmhouse, with its five-bay single-pile center-passage plan. Nearby, on a small lot on Fifth Street, the E. Summers House (125-6-192) is representative of the several small one-story center-passage houses in the district, perhaps occupied by persons of lesser means.

Some of the houses built in the late 1880s, including the relatively small frame Blocksidge House on Washington Avenue and the very grand Taylor House on Prospect Avenue, unlike the district's vernacular homes, are of a complex and picturesque form, incorporating irregular massing and roof lines, decorative carving and elaborate finishes. The now altered Blocksidge House (125-6-205) of 1888, was built by the comptroller of the Pulaski Iron Company, features a beamed ceiling on the second floor and an originally domed projection on the rear, as well as a projecting bay containing the main staircase. The grounds also retain the unique electric generating plant, a brick building to the rear (west), originally housing a steam engine before the advent of public electric power.

The Queen Anne-style Taylor House (125-6-15), probably the district's most pretentious residence, retains the cast-iron fence surrounding its dramatically sloping site and features an array of dormers, surface ornament, and interior details which bespeaks the status of its original owner, who was associated with the Bertha Zinc Works, and of its second and long time owner, John W. Eckman, manager of the Pulaski Iron Company. The house includes a living hall, inset terra-cotta ornament, and a two-

(See Continuation Sheet # 5)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #5 Item number 7 Page 5

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

story turret. The patterned overlapping shingles on the second floor of the frame house are typical of many homes in the district from 1890-1930.

The Trollinger-Whitesell House (125-6-197) on Fifth Street is another elaborate Queen Anne house, and unlike the others, is of nearly symmetrical form. Its sophisticated "M" roof and side gables, as well as the wraparound porch, mark its well-preserved exterior as an unusual feature of the district. The house at 125-6-10, built in c. 1907 for industrial plant manager R. F. Hill, is a well preserved Queen Anne dwelling on Prospect Avenue. A highly ornamented gable-fronted house with an undercut gabled bay on the north, it incorporates elaborate interiors, including a 3/4-height panelled wainscot in the dining room.

There followed, during the decades immediately before and after 1900, a series of large houses on Prospect Avenue, Sixth Street, and on scattered lots throughout the district. Most were built on large lots created by the combination of the relatively small lots shown on the plat. The houses built during this period are of brick and frame construction in roughly equal numbers, frequently had standing-seam metal, pressed-metal shingle, or occasionally slate roofs, and like the Thomas Jones House previously mentioned, rely on ornament, roofscape, and surface modelling to create the dramatic form made popular by the Queen Anne style. In spite of these elements, however, the houses are generally square in their basic form. While they frequently have a one- or two-story ell, the form seems related to the already described center-passage dwelling. In many cases the rooms are joined together in an interlocking block without any intervening passage. In many cases, also, one or more rooms is thrust forward or sideways. The house form and details may derive from the published pattern books of the period, but the invariable features of the box-like plan betray vernacular or folk-related roots.

Several vernacular structures stand in the district, including the previously mentioned one-story Harris-Dent and the two-story brick A. P. Hurst Houses. They take the form of one- and two-story center-passage houses (there are four and five

(See Continuation Sheet # 6)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #6 Item number 7 Page 6

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

examples of each respectively) and of a variant plan, known as the T-plan, where one room of the center-passage plan is shifted forward to form a pair of rooms on one side of a passage and one room on the other. There are ten one-story examples, many on Henry and Randolph Avenues, including the frame house at 125-6-338, and twelve two-story examples, of which the frame Steger House (125-6-202) and the Dr. Peyton House (125-6-173) are among the best examples. The frame Peyton House, home of one of Pulaski's first doctors, is a much-ornamented example.

All of the above examples are T-plan houses of a single-pile in depth, in that the houses are shaped like a "T" and incorporate a one-room deep plan. The box-like houses described in the previous section can perhaps best be described, for purposes of this nomination, as double-pile (two rooms deep) T-plans, although the variations on the basic theme are nearly infinite. This house type shows clear nonvernacular, or popular, sources in the catalog-inspired ornament, highly articulated surfaces, and frequently exotic materials.

In these houses the hipped pyramidal roofs, which often cover a very deep plan, become the chief features of the houses and dominate their appearance. In some cases the projecting elements are provided just as in a conventional T-plan, while in others the projecting sections are so shallow as to be merely an opportunity for a decorative effect, or are appended, pinwheel-like, in nearly identical form, on each facade.

In many examples, the projecting section features a square-ended gabled roof which overhangs a polygonal bay below, undercut on either the first or both stories. Good examples include the brick Woolling House (125-6-262) on Third Street with its two-story undercut bays, and the frame B. R. Moore House (125-6-159) on Sixth Street, which incorporates an ornate wraparound porch and shingled second floor. The Shuff House (125-6-140) on Washington Avenue typifies the form of the double-pile T-plan without center-passage, in which entry is made into one corner room. The brick Shuff House also features a three-story octagonal tower. These houses were built on every street in the district, from Henry to Madison. The two-story examples make up

(See Continuation Sheet # 7)

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Continuation sheet #7 Item number 7 Page 7

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

the second largest number of houses of one type in the district with 44 recorded, while there are six one-story versions of the form, including the ornate G. C. Parrott House (125-6-145) with its miniature corner turret.

In the first two decades of the twentieth century a smaller number of houses were built in the district with more nearly Colonial Revival features. The Colonial Revival, with its inspiration in the Georgian and Federal styles of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, gradually replaced Queen Anne as the favored style in the neighborhood, mirroring patterns in the nation at large. These few houses, of which the best example is the Harry Roberts House (125-6-75), resemble in form large farm houses, usually two-story brick double-pile center-passage houses featuring a combination of regional and pattern-book details. The Roberts House is one of the county's most elaborate examples with stucco quoins and jack arches. There were six houses built in the period from 1900 to 1925 in the county outside town of Pulaski that conform to this type.

Most of the houses from this period feature generous one-story porches on two or three sides. Some, including the Harry Roberts House above, have porte cocheres or covered vehicle entries, while others, like the framed double-pile, center-passage MacGill-Chaffin House (125-6-274), have original enclosed sun-rooms or conservatories with leaded glass walls. Most of the houses have rear ells with one- or two-story service porches. The principal porches are either Queen Anne in detail with sawn brackets and delicate posts or Colonial Revival in form with Doric or Ionic columns supporting an entablature. As is typical elsewhere during the period, the mixing of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne details is common and widespread. The Col. K. E. Harman House (125-6-114), a two-story frame house on a well-chosen corner lot, is one of the best examples of the large homes of the period. The house was built for a wealthy farmer and combines many Colonial Revival and Queen Anne details in a double-pile T-plan house with the date 1905 over the entry in the porch pediment. Many of the houses have small outbuildings, sheds, and, in one case, a latticed house covering a well (125-6-239).

(See Continuation Sheet # 8)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

During the neighborhood's initial period of development, a number of important institutional buildings were added to the district. Churches were built on several corner lots. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (125-6-206) of c. 1890 at Washington and Fifth, the First Baptist Church (125-6-280) on Randolph, built in c. 1892, and the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (125-6-212) on Jefferson, were the first. The First Christian Church, built in 1906 was later covered with a brick veneer. Its two towers of different heights conceal the rectangular gabled structure behind. The brick T-shaped Lutheran church has a corner tower. Both churches, like many of the houses around them, use asymmetry and ornament to conceal a traditional floor plan. The 1898 Episcopal church, built on lots 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 of block 26 on the northwest side of "Washington Square," burned before it could be occupied, and the buttressed stone walls became the first floor of the Pulaski Institute, a private school which after 1906, became the property of the school district and served as the county's high school. Refitted as an apartment house following construction of a new high school several years later, the building assumed its present form. The vacant structure (125-6-156) contributes to the integrity of the square and features a shingled and hipped-roofed second floor above a coursed rubble base which projects on the front (south) to form a massive vestibule.

The bungalow movement of the second decade of the twentieth century revolutionized the appearance of the district. Bungalows of widely varying sizes and levels of ostentation were built, often on back or side lots of larger, earlier homes, and on the as yet largely undeveloped lots on Seventh through Eleventh Streets and Henry and Randolph Avenues. The bungalow is in this case a one-and-one-half-story, usually square house of frame or brick incorporating an asymmetrical plan, a deep gabled roof with wide eaves, and a central dormer. It was influenced by publication of plans and sales of entire prefabricated buildings by national distributors. Many of the bungalows in the district were undoubtedly purchased and shipped in by rail to be assembled at the site.

(See Continuation Sheet # 9)

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Pulaski Historic Residential District, Pulaski County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #9 Item number 7 Page 9

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

Good examples of the bungalow form include the Tom Kirsey House (125-6-235) on Fourth Street and the Painter House on Fifth Street at (125-6-229). The Coleman Furniture Company, one of Pulaski's major industries during the period, built a series of four bungalows on Prospect Avenue for its management in c. 1927. (125-6-22, 23, 24, 26). The houses are of brick with massive brick and stucco piers and porte cochere extensions. The Mullins House (125-6-106) of 1913, at the head of Washington Avenue, is a more elaborate brick bungalow with a generous plan, very deep eaves, an originally open trellis front porch, and an attic-level sleeping porch overlooking a semi-enclosed courtyard to the rear. The house at 125-6-147 is unusual in its great depth, hipped tile roof and fine detail reminiscent of the bungalows popular in Chicago. It is nonetheless a bungalow, as is the imposing symmetrical home on Eleventh Street built for T. S. Wallner (125-6-36), the founder of the Virginia Maid Hosiery Company, another of Pulaski's more successful businesses after the metallurgical industries began to close down before the Great Depression. The house was built in 1922 and features massive Doric columns of stucco and an arched central entry bay. The owners retain the original plans and historic photographs of the house.

The brick Wainwright House (125-6-345), built by a local painter and paperhanger for himself, is an unusual house inspired by the bungalow's popularity. Wainwright incorporated arched openings, molded concrete window heads and sills and watertable, and a series of clipped gable wings and dormers on the house which provides dramatic punctuation on Henry Street. The patterned brickwork features bands and small panels picked out in white paint.

The foursquare house type is the apparent two-story counterpart to the bungalow. These houses usually have hipped or pyramidal roofs, central dormers and square plans, sometimes laid out as four equal sized rooms, but more often with a similarly irregular pattern-book or ready-made plan. Several good examples exist in the district, including the frame Bonham House of 1918. The Bonham House (125-6-178) was ordered from the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Bay City, Michigan and shipped to Hugh G. Bonham, whose entire correspondence in adapting the pre-cut

(See Continuation Sheet # 10)

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plan to suit himself has been preserved by his daughter. Another example is the Kinser House of c. 1920 (125-6-82). Both houses feature central dormers and hipped or pyramidal roofs. The Murphy House (125-6-31) on Main Street at the foot of Henry Avenue was built in c. 1909 by a prominent black family next to the New Century Methodist Church. The house is built of concrete block and features bands of rusticated block, an elegant porch, and a conventional foursquare plan. It is occupied by descendants today.

By the 1920s a new type of Colonial Revival house more carefully duplicated the Georgian and Federal houses of the American past. The Eskridge House on Washington Avenue is a good example of this house style, more closely modelled on published sources, such as the Ladies' Home Journal and other popularizers of house plans. They are based on a new concept of domestic architecture, with increasingly specialized room functions and more elaborate technical developments. The Eskridge House (125-6-138) is a stuccoed frame house which mimics the center-passage form but conceals a modern kitchen plan and a functional layout throughout. The elegant porch and cornice make this house visually distinctive. The O. P. Jordan House (125-6-33) at the corner of Eleventh and Prospect is another apparent center-passage house, but incorporates a complex roof system including side dormers above a pair of side porches supported by a pair of thick columns. The first floor is of brick and is surmounted by a floor which is treated as if it was a massive dormer window. Louis Phillipe Smithy was the architect for the Sutherland House (125-6-13) on Prospect Avenue. Built in 1923, the brick house (for which the plans survive) features marble jack arches and a bracketed hood over the off-center front door. The firm of Smithy and Boynton was, and remains a prominent Roanoke architectural office.

During the same period, multi-family housing began to make its appearance in the district, largely in the areas on Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets. A number of houses were built in the upper part of the district which appear to have been designed for more than one occupant, but the duplex at 125-6-135 is unusual in its obvious statement of its function: it resembles two bungalows stacked with the apartments arranged horizontally. A duplex at the intersection of Fourth and Jefferson (125-6-247) is arranged
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vertically, with two-story units flanking a central entry. During the same period (c. 1920 - 1930) several three-story apartment buildings were built in the district and nearby. The well-detailed structures were built on Third and Fourth and later on Fifth Streets. Good examples are the Bunts Apartments at Fourth and Jefferson (125-6-246) with inset service stairs in the end walls under arches, and the apartment building on Third Street with its slightly projecting bay windows (125-6-262A).

Commercial buildings in the district include the late nineteenth-century law office of Samuel N. Hurst, a writer and legal scholar as well as largely unsuccessful booster of the region.³ The unusual structure at 125-6-279 at Jefferson and Third became a residence soon after Sam Hurst had sold it in 1902. It features a polygonal front with a high false front concealing the narrow gable roof. An ornate porch surrounds the front section. The twentieth-century store on Randolph Avenue at the northwest corner of the district has a gable-front form and long one-story plan, as well as an attendant bungalow residence, and is typical more of the rural commercial structures than of any buildings in the downtown area. A number of noncontributing commercial buildings are found on Main, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets.

Institutional buildings include the noncontributing modern County Health Clinic on Randolph between Fourth and Fifth at 125-6-221, and the private clinic on Fourth Street (125-6-253) which took the form at mid-twentieth century of a one-story Williamsburg house with Flemish bond brick walls and an ornate door surround. There are two club buildings in the same block of Fourth Street interspersed with early to mid-twentieth-century residences. The two-story Masonic Lodge (125-6-252) and the one-story Pulaski Women's Club (125-6-236) are of brick, date from the mid-twentieth century, and use colonial motifs. The Women's Club is the most successful: a long, low domestic-scaled, hipped-roofed building with inset central entry door, end chimneys, and carefully detailed cornice and other trim elements.

During the decade of the thirties the increasing popularity of Colonial Williamsburg's restoration began to influence the

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building of houses, some by architects, which reflected a more archaeological concern with Tidewater Virginia architecture of the eighteenth century. The one-and-one-half-story Boan House of 1938 (125-6-27) on Prospect Avenue was carefully modelled, from its beaded weatherboards to its interior moldings, on Williamsburg prototypes. The one-and-one-half-story Wood House (125-6-65) of 1937 on Jefferson Street is a less authentic, but perhaps more typical example of the thirty-five one-story and nineteen two-story houses which date from this period (c. 1930 - 1941) in this style. The off-center door in the four-bay, running-bond brick principal facade has a simple colonial surround with a shallow pediment, while the roof carries two rather clumsy dormers. The elaborate Wysor House (125-6-18) of 1937 on Prospect Avenue features a colossal columned portico and elegant detailing. The Delp House (125-6-79) on Prospect Avenue is one of several Colonial Revival houses in the district designed by architect Gene Brooks.

At the same time designs published in national magazines and pattern books or commercially available plans made popular an asymmetrically-massed house of a style called Tudor Revival, which often hid basically square houses behind projecting gables and chimneys. These houses were often built with a contrasting material, such as stone against brick. Stone was also used decoratively in the main walls, sometimes randomly and frequently at the bottom corners above the foundation, or as walling at a projecting gabled vestibule. Very steep roofs, half-timbering, and arched openings typify the eleven one-story and seven two-story examples of this style. The Oscar Laughan House (125-6-172) of c. 1930 on Jefferson Avenue and the Taylor Martin House (125-6-248), one of several Tudor houses on Fourth Street between Washington and Jefferson Avenues, are good examples. The brick Laughan House, built by a builder and developer for himself, has a stone vestibule with an arched entry door, as well as a handsome slate roof, while the less elaborate Taylor Martin House exhibits steep roofs, a projecting arched entry door but few overtly Tudor effects. The J. G. Bosang House (125-6-66) on Jefferson Avenue was built in the 1930-32 period by the owner of the Pulaski Lumber Company. The house rambles convincingly and has an arched front porch and a slate roof.

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During the period 1920-1941, it was common to build a garage at the rear of the lot to accommodate one or two cars, using the same style of architecture as the house, often employing expensive materials and features such as columns or tile roofs. Fine examples occur at #125-6-147, with a tile roof and cream-colored brick walls to match the bungalow, and the Kinser House (125-6-82) with a hipped-roofed brick garage.

At the same time small tract houses were built on vacant lots on Henry and other streets, and most lots in the district began to fill up. In 1949-50 David Cloyd Kent, Pulaski's most prominent photographer, recently returned from overseas service, designed and built on a steeply sloping site on Seventh Street near Prospect Avenue a house radically different from others in the county, but in the tradition of large, dramatic homes built since the 1880s in the district. It was influenced by the International Style then popular only in the larger cities of the northeastern U. S. The house (125-6-143) is a personal statement by the builder. It is fronted by a two-story angled tower-like element with windows of glass block connected by a panel between the floors of diagonally-set stacked brick. A one-story wing to the west ends in a chimney. Concealed behind the fortress-like facade is a frame or steel house of basically square form with a flat roof.

Just before and after 1950, few houses built in the district added measurably to its architectural character. Most are one-story ranch houses. Several are two-story colonial houses built on the sites of earlier Queen Anne houses, which were either demolished or burned. For example, the McGill House (125-6-16), a large heavily-detailed brick-faced home on Prospect Avenue, was built on the site of an earlier house of c. 1890, and the J. C. Dobson House (125-6-12) of 1939, also on Prospect, was built on the site of a house that burned. It incorporates a stone first floor and a frame second floor in its apparent five-bay center-passage form.

In the black neighborhood at the west end of Main Street, a church was built in the first decades of the century which resembled the larger churches of the last quarter of the previous

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

century more than its contemporaries in the district. The New Century Methodist Episcopal Church (125-6-32) is a stuccoed frame church with a conventional nave-plan varied by the inclusion of a three-story tower at one corner, providing an entry vestibule. It is the district's only black church. The Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church (125-6-268) of 1915 was built on the corner of Third and Jefferson. The complex structure is built on the Akron plan, incorporating semi-circular seating and a balconied Sunday School room capable of opening up to become part of the sanctuary through the use of tall wooden tambour doors. The gabled brick structure features a corner tower and a basement fellowship hall. An educational wing was added in c.1954. The First Baptist Church (125-6-280) of c. 1892 was remodeled in c. 1920. The new exterior featured a five-bay Ionic columned portico with full tympanum. The very finely detailed Italian Renaissance First Presbyterian Church (125-6-237) of 1924 is cross-shaped in plan and includes an arcaded entry porch, a tile-roofed campanile at one corner, as well as diapered brickwork and a series of arched windows.

The hospital on Randolph Avenue was the second in the town. The two-story brick structure (125-6-362) was built in 1925 and features advanced end pavilions in a nine-bay facade. A similar nurses' dwelling was added to the north. The town waterworks was improved in c.1950 by the construction of a domestic-inspired building in the best tradition of the substantial and finely detailed waterworks associated with larger urban areas. The two-story, brick, five-bay Colonial Revival apparently center-passage structure (125-6-361) seems to have been designed to blend into the surrounding residential area. The design was executed by the Town Engineer at that time, A. W. Gatewood.

More recent decades have seen the construction of several modern rental townhouses or conventional apartment buildings on vacant lots, but relatively few new dwellings. A number of older houses have been modernized or altered, but most remain in nearly original form. St. Edward's Catholic Church was built of precast concrete panels and steel in a modern idiom, at the corner of Washington and Seventh (125-6-113). A few buildings have been condemned and demolished, most notably on the northeast corner of Henry Avenue at Fourth, and a few altered almost beyond

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recognition, including the two-story double-pile T-plan house at 125-6-112, which received a new brick veneer skin over its frame in recent months. On Third Street additions have been made to the surviving houses to function as school board and other offices, while new construction has infilled between buildings, including the 1966 Public Library (125-6-266). A new health clinic was built on the site of the old public school at Randolph Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

¹John Reys, The Making of Urban America: A History of City Planning on the United States, Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1965, p. 344.

²Carolyn Torma, "An Attitude Toward Landscape: The Kentucky County Seat Plan", Pioneer America Society Transaction, 1979, p. 52.

³Samuel Need Hurst, The Mountain Redeemed, Appalachia, Virginia: Hurst and Company, 1929.

7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory

Following is an itemized inventory of all the properties in the Pulaski Historic Residential District. All structures contribute to the historic character of the district unless otherwise specified. All buildings date from the first quarter of the twentieth century unless otherwise specified. Asterisk denotes noncontributing buildings.

125-6-1 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1935; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; typical of large number of bungalows in district.

125-6-2 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); Second quarter of twentieth century; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; representative of Colonial Revival style in district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-3 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1938; brick; 2 1/2 story; gable roof; typical Tudor Revival dwelling.

125-6-4 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; brick; 2 1/2 story center-passage (picturesque); hipped roof; representative dwelling; one of a group of imposing houses lining Prospect Avenue.

125-6-5 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1903; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; one of a group of imposing houses on Prospect that is typical of house type found throughout district.

125-6-6 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; one of a group of imposing houses on Prospect characteristic of house types throughout district.

125-6-7 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); late 19th century; wood frame; 2 story double-pile, 3 bays; hipped cross gable roof; one of a group of imposing houses on Prospect that characterize house types in district.

125-6-8 Single-family dwelling; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped cross gable roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-9 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); brick; 2 story, 5 bays, single-pile center-passage; gable roof; unusual example of 5-bay, single pile, center-passage vernacular form in district.

125-6-10 Single-family dwelling; c. 1907; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 2 bays; gable front roof; one of a group of imposing houses on Prospect that characterize the district.

*125-6-11 Single-family dwelling; c. 1948; brick; 2 story; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-12 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1939; wood frame; 2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; typical Colonial Revival dwelling.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-13 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1923; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; representative of Colonial Revival in district.

*125-6-14 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); Mid-20th Century; brick; 1 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-15 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1890; wood frame; 2 1/2 story picturesque; good example of Queen Anne.

125-6-15A Guest House (Queen Anne); 1890; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; one of few large outbuildings in district.

*125-6-16 Single-family dwelling; 1955; wood frame; brick veneer; 2 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-17 Single-family dwelling; c. 1923; wood frame; 2 story, 5 bays, gable roof; representative 20th-Century dwelling.

125-6-18 Single-family dwelling; 1937; brick; 2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; representative 20th-Century house type.

125-6-19 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1924; brick; 2 story, 2 bay; gable roof; representative bungalow form.

*125-6-20 Single-family dwelling; 1923; wood frame; 2 story, 5 bays; gable roof altered. Noncontributing due to alterations.

125-6-20A Playhouse; 1930s; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; unusual form, one of several playhouses in district.

125-6-21 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1940; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; good example of Colonial style in district.

125-6-22 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow.

125-6-23 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic of large number of bungalows in district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-24 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic of large number of bungalows in district.

125-6-25 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1941; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Colonial style in district.

125-6-26 Single-family dwelling; 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic of bungalow form.

125-6-27 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1938; wood frame; 1 1/2 story center-passage, 5 bays with 1-bay wing to south; gable roof; best house of Williamsburg inspiration in district.

*125-6-28 Single-family dwelling; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-29 Single-family dwelling (Garrison Colonial); c. 1960; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-30 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1940; brick; 2 story, 7 bays; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival style in district.

125-6-31 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1909; concrete block; 2 1/2 story, 2 bays; pyramidal roof; good example of foursquare house type connected with prominent Black family.

125-6-32 Church (Gothic Revival); 1900 (Cornerstone); wood frame; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof; important landmark in Black community.

125-6-33 Former Single-family Dwelling now Duplex; c. 1910-20; brick and wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic of period houses in district.

125-6-34 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); 1918; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; typical foursquare house type.

125-6-35 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter of 20th Century; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays, hipped roof; representative period house.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-36 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1922; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; representative of period houses in district.

125-6-37 Single-family dwelling; First quarter of 20th Century; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; typical period house form.

125-6-38 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1926 or 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story center-passage, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungaloid form.

125-6-39 Single-family dwelling; First quarter of 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story, 2 bays; gable fronted roof; typical period house form.

125-6-40 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare) with principal facade (west) and secondary facade (south); First quarter of 20th Century; brick; 2 story, 3 bays, hipped roof; good example of foursquare house.

125-6-41 Single-family dwelling; First quarter of 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; characteristic of period houses.

125-6-42 Single-family dwelling; First quarter of 20th-Century; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable front roof; typical early 20th-century house.

125-6-43 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); 1918; wood frame; 2 story, 4 bays; hipped roof; typical foursquare house.

*125-6-44 Single-family dwelling; Second quarter of 20th Century; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-45 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-46 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); Second quarter of 20th Century; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungaloid form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

*125-6-47 Former Single-family dwelling now Apartments (4 unit modern townhouse); 1982; brick and wood frame; 2 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-48 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1915; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-49 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story; hipped roof; typical Queen Anne-style house form found in district.

125-6-50 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1940; brick; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival style in district.

125-6-51 Former Single-family dwelling now Apartments (Foursquare); c. 1930; brick; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-52 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1940; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival in district.

125-6-53 Former Single-family dwelling now Apartment (Foursquare); c. 1920; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form.

*125-6-54 Apartments (modern "Garden" apartment); 1970s; brick and wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-55 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow with shallow plan); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of popular form.

125-6-56 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-57 Single-family dwelling; wood frame; 1 1/2 story double-pile, 3 bays center-passage; hipped roof; one of a few double-pile one-story houses; well preserved.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-58 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1938; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Colonial style in district.

*125-6-59 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); 1961; brick; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-60 Former Single-family dwelling now vacant; wood frame; 2 story double-pile, double-cell, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of unusual form.

*125-6-61 Single-family dwelling; 1952; brick; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-62 Single-family dwelling; 1926-27; brick; 2 1/2 story, 6 bays; good example of popular form.

125-6-63 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1932; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; representative of later Colonial Revival house type.

125-6-64 Single-family dwelling; 1924; brick; 2 1/2 story, 4 bays; mansard roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-65 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1937-May; brick; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof; typical of late Colonial Revival house type.

125-6-66 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1930-32; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival house.

125-6-67 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1927; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungalow form.

125-6-68 Single-family dwelling; 1910; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, hipped roof; good example of period multi-family housing.

*125-6-69 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1965; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-70 Apartments; c. 1949-1950; brick; 1 story, 6 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

*125-6-71 Single-family dwelling; 1970; brick; 1 story, 7 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-72 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1927; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

*125-6-73 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1960; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gambrel roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-74 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); Second quarter 20th Century; stone; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of late Colonial Revival in unusual material.

125-6-75 Single-family dwelling, now apartments (Colonial Revival); c. 1920; brick; 2 1/2 story, 5 bays; hipped roof; unusual Colonial Revival home, one of a group of similar houses in county.

*125-6-76 Single-family dwelling; 1950; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-77 Single-family dwelling; approximately 1910; wood frame; 2 1/2 story double-pile double-cell, 3 bays; hipped roof; one of a few houses of this form.

125-6-78 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter of 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable front roof; unusual bungalow influenced gable-front house.

125-6-79 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1940; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof; unusual Colonial Revival House of sophisticated design.

125-6-80 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof; small and unusually finely proportioned bungalow.

125-6-81 Single-family dwelling; 1920s; brick; 2 1/2 story, 6 bays; hipped roof; substantial house of popular form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-82 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1920; brick; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-83 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); Older than 1921; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 6 bays; cross gable roof; characteristic foursquare house.

125-6-84 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1921; brick; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; hipped roof; unusual hipped roof bungalow.

*125-6-85 Former single-family dwelling now Apartments (Foursquare); First quarter of 20th Century; brick; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to alterations.

125-6-86 Former single-family dwelling now Apartments; before 1921; brick; 2 1/2 story double-pile t-plan without center-passage, 3 bays; cross gable roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-87 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1937; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival style.

*125-6-88 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); 1970s; brick; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-89 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-90 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; late example of bungalow form.

125-6-91 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1935; brick; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival Style.

125-6-92 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of bungalow.

125-6-93 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

(See Continuation Sheet # 24)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-94 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1941; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Colonial style in district.

*125-6-95 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1940s; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; cross gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-96 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1940s; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; cross gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-97 Single-family dwelling; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-98 Single-family dwelling; Third quarter of 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-99 Single-family dwelling; Second quarter 20th Century; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-100 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); early 1930s; brick; 1 1/2 story picturesque; cross gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival.

125-6-101 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); First quarter 20th Century; brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center-passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of Colonial Revival style and building form popular in district.

125-6-102 Multi-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); First quarter of 20th Century; brick; 2 story, 4 bays; hipped roof; good example of Colonial Revival style and building form in district.

125-6-103 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); c. 1920; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; excellent example of Colonial Revival in district.

125-6-104 Multi-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); brick; 2 story; gable roof; unusual house form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

³⁷⁰
125-6-~~104~~A Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1910; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of Colonial Revival style with unusual form in district.

125-6-105 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1910, major addition 1935; brick; 2 story single-pile t-plan; gable roof; typical example of Colonial Revival in spite of alterations.

125-6-106 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1913; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; one of most elaborate bungalows in district.

125-6-106A Playhouse/Garage; 1939 or 40; brick; 1 story; gable roof; one of several playhouses in district; part of site #106.

125-6-107 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1911; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; altered example of bungalow form retains many features.

*125-6-108 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); Third quarter 20th Century; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-109 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1915; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-110 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1939; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof; good example of Colonial style in district.

125-6-111 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

*125-6-112 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments (Queen Anne); Fourth quarter of 19th Century; wood frame; 2 story double-pile T-plan with corner turret, 3 bays; hipped with gable roof; heavily altered. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-113 Church (Contemporary); c. 1965; stone & concrete; 1 story, 4 bays; gable sanctuary roof, with parish wing. Noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-114 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival/Queen Anne); 1905; wood frame; 2 1/2 story; hipped roof; one of the district's most elaborate and best preserved houses.

*125-6-115 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1951; brick; 1 1/2 story center-passage, 5 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-116 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1951; brick; 2 story center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-117 Former Single-family dwelling, now Apartments; 1911-12; wood frame; 2 story double-pile T-plan; hipped roof with gables; good example of popular form in district.

125-6-³⁷¹117A Former outbuilding, now Rental; c. 1911-12; wood frame; 1 story double-cell cottage (dependency), 2 bays; shed gable roof; unusual outbuilding type.

125-6-118 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1933; brick; 2 story; gable roof; unusually fine bungalow.

125-6-³⁷²118A Single-family dwelling; 1911-12; wood frame; 2 story; gable roof; good example of form popular in district.

125-6-119 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1929; brick; 2 story, 2 bay; gable roof; good example of bungalow.

125-6-120 Single-family dwelling; First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; gable roof; unusual form.

125-6-121 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; well preserved, unusual house.

*125-6-122 Apartments; 1940s; wood frame; 2 story U-shaped, 5 bays; flat parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-123 Single-family dwelling; 1909-1910; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable front roof; house of unusual form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-124 Single-family dwelling; 1909; wood frame; 1 1/2 story double-pile center-passage t-plan, 3 bays; hipped roof; one of a number of similar houses.

125-6-125 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1920; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bay; gable roof; unusual house in district.

125-6-126 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-127 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1940; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable fronted roof; good example of Tudor Revival style in district.

125-6-128 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1930; brick; 1 1/2 story; hipped roof; outstanding example of bungalow form.

125-6-129 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1920s; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of foursquare form.

*125-6-130 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); c. 1970; brick; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-131 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1920s; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; cross gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-132 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1930+; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-133 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1920s; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-134 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1920s; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable front roof; variant of popular bungalow form.

125-6-135 Duplex multi-family dwelling (Bungaloid); 1920s; brick; 2 story; gable roof; unusual as multi-family and as bungalow form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-136 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1940; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of Colonial style in district.

125-6-137 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); Early 20th Century; brick; 2 story double-pile T-plan, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of Colonial Revival style and popular form.

125-6-138 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1915-20; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; fine example of Colonial Revival style.

125-6-139 Single-family dwelling; c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story double-pile T-Plan, 2 bays; hipped roof; example of popular house form.

125-6-140 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center-passage, 2 bays; hipped roof; well preserved example of popular form with unusual details.

*125-6-141 Single-family dwelling; 1965; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-142 Single-family dwelling; 1917; wood frame; 2 story center-passage t-plan, 4 bays; gable roof; good example of small vernacular form.

*125-6-143 Single-family dwelling (International); 1949-50; brick; 2 story; flat roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-144 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story double-pile, double-cell, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form.

125-6-145 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; hipped roof; unusually ornate 1-story example of popular form.

*125-6-146 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1950s; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-147 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; unusually elaborate bungalow.

125-6-148 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1915; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-149 Former Single-family dwelling, now Apartment (Tudor Revival); c. 1940; brick; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable clipped end roof; good example of Tudor Revival style.

*125-6-150 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1970; brick; 1 story, 2 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-151 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story double-pile T-plan, 5 bays; hipped roof; representative of period house form.

125-6-152 Single-family dwelling; 1904; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of popular bungalowoid form.

125-6-153 Single-family dwelling; c. 1905; wood frame; 2 story single-pile center-passage, 3 bays; gable roof; typical period house form.

125-6-154 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1932 (Cornerstone); brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungalowoid form.

*125-6-155 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); Late 1940s; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-156 Church, then School, then multi-family dwelling now Vacant (Gothic Revival); 1896; stone; 2 story, 6 bays; hipped roof; district's most important institutional building.

125-6-157 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of vernacular form unusual in district.

125-6-158 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame and brick; 2 story, 2 bays; representative house form in district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-159 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story double-pile t-plan, 5 bays; hipped roof; well preserved, major example of Queen Anne style in district.

125-6-160 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); 1924; brick; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; good example of foursquare house.

106 6th St. 125-6-161 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story double-pile, 3 bays; hipped roof; imposing Queen Anne house.

125-6-162 Single-family dwelling; 1910; wood frame; 2 story double-pile t-plan, 3 bays, gable roof; characteristic period house form.

125-6-163 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1910; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; well preserved foursquare house with mixture of stylistic trim.

125-6-164 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1910; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; representative of foursquare house in district.

125-6-165 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; representative bungaloid form.

125-6-166 Multi-family; c. 1925; brick and stone; 2 story double-pile, 3 bays; hipped with flat top roof; good example of period multi-family housing.

125-6-167 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungaloid form.

*125-6-168 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1940s; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gambrel roof; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-169 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1940s; brick; 2 story with side passage appearance, 3 bays; noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-170 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1950; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-171 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1930; brick; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; good example of Tudor Revival style in district.

125-6-172 Former single-family dwelling, now multi-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1890-95; wood frame; 2 story center-passage single-pile t-plan, 4 bays; gable roof; characteristic of popular form in district.

125-6-173 & 173A See Continuation Sheet #47

125-6-174 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular) c. 1888; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; mansard roof; one of few early subsidiary buildings.

125-6-175 Single-family dwelling; c. 1888; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic house form.

125-6-176 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1925; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; gambrel roof; good example of bungalow.

*125-6-177 Single-family dwelling; 1880s; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; heavily altered. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-178 Former single-family dwelling, now duplex (Foursquare); 1918; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic period house.

125-6-179 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1920; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; cross gable roof; characteristic house form.

125-6-180 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1920; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; cross gable roof; characteristic house form.

125-6-181 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); c. 1920; wood frame and brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center passage, 2 bays; hipped roof; popular house form in district.

*125-6-182 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1965; brick; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-183 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; popular house form.
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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-184 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920s; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungalow form.

*125-6-185 Single-family dwelling; c. 1950s; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; noncontributing due to age.

125-6-186 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story double-pile t-plan without center passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; popular house form.

125-6-187 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story double-pile center-passage, 3 bays; hipped with central front gable roof; representative house form.

125-6-188 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center-passage, 5 bays; hipped roof; popular house form.

125-6-189 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story single-pile center-passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of a few vernacular houses in district.

125-6-190 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic house of period.

125-6-191 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; popular house form.

125-6-192 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); before 1913; wood frame; 1 story single-pile center-passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of few vernacular houses in district.

125-6-193 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; before 1913; wood frame; 2 1/2 story double-pile double-cell, 3 bays; hipped roof; popular house form.

125-6-194 Former single-family dwelling, now rooming house (Vernacular); before 1913; wood frame; 3 story, 3 bays; gable roof; popular house form.

*125-6-195 Garage; c. 1970; concrete block; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-196 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story double-cell, 3 bays; gable roof; unusual small vernacular structure in this area of district.

125-6-197 Former single-family dwelling, now office (Queen Anne); c. 1890; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; well preserved example of Queen Anne.

125-6-198 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); c. 1940; wood frame; 1 story center passage, 5 bays; gable roof.

125-6-199 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; typical of bungaloid form.

125-6-200 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; brick; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; popular house form.

125-6-201 Apartments; c. 1925; wood frame; 2 story, 5 bays; hipped roof; good example of period multi-family housing found in district.

125-6-202 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; important as example of vernacular form in district.

*125-6-203 Single-family dwelling; c. 1960; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-204 Former single-family dwelling, now office; 1950; 1 story; shed parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-205 Former single-family dwelling, now duplex (Queen Anne); 1888; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; one of earliest houses in north side of Town.

125-6-206 Lutheran Church (Gothic Revival); 1889-90; brick; 1 story; gable roof; oldest existing church in district.

125-6-207 Single-family dwelling; c. 1888; brick; 2 story; hipped roof; good example of popular form; builder served as Treasurer of Pulaski County.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-208 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 188_; brick; 2 1/2 story; hipped roof; characteristic Queen Anne form.

*125-6-209 Church Education Building (Contemporary); 1974; wood frame and brick; 2 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-210 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1920s; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; representative of bungalow form.

125-6-211 Former single-family dwelling, now vacant medical office (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof; representative of popular house form.

125-6-212 Church (Gothic Revival); 1906; wood frame with added brick veneer; 5 bays; gable roof; one of several churches in district.

125-6-213 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 2 story; gable roof; representative of popular bungalow form.

125-6-214 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; representative of bungalow form.

125-6-215 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1890; wood frame and brick; 3 story double pile t-plan with alterations, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic period house form.

*125-6-216 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); c. 1960s; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-217 Single-family dwelling; c. 1880s; wood frame; 2 story, 4 bays; gable roof; one of few early subsidiary buildings.

125-6-218 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1920s; brick; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; representative foursquare house.

125-6-219 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1930s; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic foursquare form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-220 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic popular house form.

*125-6-221 Medical Office; c. 1970; brick; 1 story, 1 bay; flat roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-222 Apartments; c. 1960; brick; 2 story; flat parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-223 Apartments/Professional Offices; c. 1950; brick; 3 story; flat parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-224 Former single-family dwelling, now funeral home; c. 1925; wood frame; 1 story bungalow with major additions and alterations; central front gable roof; heavily altered. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-225 Former single-family dwelling, now Church; c. 1915; brick; 2 1/2-story foursquare, 3 bays; hipped roof; representative house form.

*125-6-226 Apartments; 1941 (stone plaque near door); brick; 2 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-227 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame and brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan with center passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; characteristic house form.

125-6-228 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); 1910-15; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan with center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of few vernacular forms in district.

125-6-229 Single-family dwelling - 2 apartments; 1930; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; representative bungalow form.

125-6-234 Single-family dwelling; late 1930s; brick; 1 1/2 story bungalow, 3 bays; gable roof; representative of period houses.

125-6-235 Former single-family dwelling, now office (Bungalow); 1910-20; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; characteristic bungalow form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-236 Clubhouse (Federal Revival); 1940; brick; 1 story domestic - scaled, 5 bays; good example of late Colonial style.

125-6-237 Church (Romanesque); 1924 (cornerstone); brick; square church with cross gables and corner tower, rear gabled education wing; important as rare use of Romanesque style, one of several churches in district.

*125-6-238 Gas Company (Tennessee-Virginia Energy); 1970s; wood frame; 1 story; flat parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-239 Single-family dwelling; Fourth quarter 19th Century; wood frame; 2 story double-pile side passage, 4 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

125-6-240 Single-family dwelling; c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan without center passage; gable roof; good example of vernacular form relatively rare in district.

125-6-241A Former single-family dwelling, now apartments (Queen Anne); c. 1910; wood frame; 2 story double-pile t-plan, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

125-6-241 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1915; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan placed sideways to street; gable roof; good example of vernacular form.

*125-6-242 County Offices (Colonial); 1950s; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-243 Single-family dwelling; 1910s; brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan, 2 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

125-6-244 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); completed in 1905; wood frame; 1 1/2 story; gable roof; unusual house of complex form with corner turret.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-245 Former single-family dwelling, now apartments; c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan with center passage and added 2-story room to east end of t-stem, 4 bays; cross gable roof; good example of vernacular form relatively rare in district.

125-6-246 Apartments; 1929; brick; 3 story; shed parapet roof; one of a group of well designed 3-story apartment buildings in town.

125-6-247 Former multi-family dwelling, now office building; c. 1920; brick; 2-story, 4 bays; hipped roof; important early duplex.

125-6-248 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); c. 1934; brick; 2 story picturesque; gable roof; good example of a popular house type.

125-6-249 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); soon after 1936; brick; 1 1/2 story picturesque; gable roof; good example of a popular house type.

125-6-250 Multi-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1935-36; brick; 1 1/2 story picturesque; gable roof; well preserved example of Tudor Revival house in unusual multi-family form.

125-6-251 Former single-family dwelling, now office; c. 1934; brick; 1 1/2 story picturesque; gable roof; good example of popular house form in district.

*125-6-252 Masonic Lodge; 1948 (cornerstone); brick; 2 story, 3 bays; shed parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-253 Medical Clinic (Colonial Revival, Williamsburg); c. 1950; brick; 1 story domestic-scaled, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-³⁷³~~262A~~ Apartments; 1919-20; brick; 3 story; hipped roof; one of four three-story apartment buildings of visual value to the downtown.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-263 Former single-family dwelling, now insurance office; 1915; brick; 2 1/2 story double-pile center passage, 5 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form of house.

*125-6-264 Dentist's Office, CPA Office; c. 1965; brick; 1 story, 2 bays; shed parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-265 Former single-family dwelling, now School Board Office (Queen Anne); c. 1915; brick; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

*125-6-266 Library; 1966; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; flat roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-267 Apartment Building; 1920; brick; 3 story, 3 bays; shed parapet roof; good example of a group of substantial 3-story apartment buildings in district.

125-6-268 Church (Akron plan, Romanesque); 1915 (cornerstone); brick; gable roof; one of eight churches in district. Unusual church plan in town.

125-6-269 Former single-family dwelling, now Church Offices (Bungalow); 1919; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; gambrel roof; good example of popular bungalow style.

125-6-270 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); 1919; brick; 2 1/2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular foursquare house form.

125-6-271 Single-family dwelling; c. 1930; brick; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; unusual house form in district.

125-6-272 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); late 1930s; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; gable roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-273 Single-family dwelling; 1917-19; brick; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; unusual house form in district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-274 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1880s; wood frame; 2 1/2 story center passage double-pile, 3 bays; hipped roof; well preserved house of large scale and popular form in district.

*125-6-275 Former store, now Church; 1890s; brick; 1 story; shed parapet roof; heavily altered. Noncontributing.

125-6-276 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story double-pile t-plan, 3 bays; hipped and gable roof; popular type of house with unusual roof form.

125-6-277 Single-family dwelling; c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story double-pile t-plan without center passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular house type in district.

125-6-278 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame; 1 1/2 story double-pile center passage, 3 bays; hipped roof; house of popular form in district.

125-6-279 Single-family dwelling; c. 1900; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable and shed roof; only early professional office in district.

125-6-280 Church (Classical Revival); c. 1892/ c. 1920; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; one of eight churches in district/ one of most imposing. Pedimented temple-form. Church with education wing added. Unusual style for churches in district.

125-6-281 Single-family dwelling; c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story single-pile side-passage, 3 bays; gable roof; important early dwelling of unusual form.

*125-6-282 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); 1950; brick; 1 story, 5 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-283 Former single-family dwelling (Vernacular), now Apartments; First quarter 20th Century; wood frame and brick; 1 story t-plan, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of relatively rare vernacular form in district on unusual raised basement (one of three adjacent).

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-284 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; brick; 1 story t-plan, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of relatively rare vernacular form in district with unusual raised basement (one of three adjacent).

125-6-285 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter of 20th Century; wood frame and brick; 1 1/2 story double-pile center-passage, 3 bays; hipped roof with central front gable; good example of relatively rare vernacular form in district with unusual raised basement (one of three adjacent).

125-6-286 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-287 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1940; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

*125-6-288 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); 1948; brick; 1 1/2 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-289 Single-family dwelling (Tudor Revival); 1948; brick; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-290 Single-family dwelling (Colonial Revival); 1948; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-291 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; brick; 1 story; gable roof; unusual bungalow.

125-6-292 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 story bungalow with vernacular double-pile, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-293 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); c. 1925; brick; 2 1/2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; good example of foursquare house type.

125-6-294 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-295 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-296 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-297 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story with similarities to double-pile double-cell form, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-298 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-299 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

*125-6-300 Single-family dwelling; c. 1960; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-301 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1952; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-302 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalowoid form.

*125-6-303 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to alterations.

*125-6-304 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); 1971-72; brick; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-305 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); c. 1958; brick; 1 story, 5 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-306 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story dormer front, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

*125-6-307 Single-family dwelling; c. 1950; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-308 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 1/2-story bungalow with vernacular double-pile form, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-309 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 1/2-story bungalow with vernacular double-pile form, 2 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-310 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; wood frame; 1 1/2-story bungalow with vernacular double-pile form, 2 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-311 Former single-family dwelling, now Apartments; wood frame; hipped roof; altered example of popular large-scale form in district

125-6-312 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1925; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-313 Single family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story single-pile t-plan with center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of vernacular house form popular in this area of district.

125-6-314 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story single-pile t-plan without center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; example of vernacular house form popular in this part of district.

125-6-315 Single-family dwelling (Foursquare); 1918; brick; 2 story with vernacular double-pile form, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of foursquare house type.

125-6-316 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow house type.

*125-6-317 Single-family dwelling (Ranch); 1961; wood frame; 1 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

*125-6-318 Single-family dwelling; 1960; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-319 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story double-cell, 3 bays; gable roof; unusual vernacular house form in district popular elsewhere in town.

*125-6-320 Single-family dwelling; 1965; wood frame; 1 story, 2 bays; gable fronted roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-321 Single-family dwelling; 1925; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular house form.

125-6-322 Church (Gothic Revival); c. 1935; brick; 6 bays; gable roof; Nave-plan with full basement exposed on down hill (east) side; good Gothic Revival Church.

125-6-323 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story single-pile t-plan with center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of a relatively small number of vernacular structures of this type popular in this section of district.

*125-6-324 Multi-family dwelling; c. 1950; concrete block; 1 story; shed parapet roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-325 Multi-family dwelling; c. 1950; concrete block; 2 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-326 Single-family dwelling; c. 1960; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-327 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; brick; 2 story single-pile t-plan with center passage; gable roof; good example of vernacular house of relative rarity in district but popular in this section.

125-6-328 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; brick; 1 story single-pile t-plan with center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of a relatively rare group of vernacular houses in district but popular in this section.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-329 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story single-pile center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of a relatively rare vernacular house type in district but popular in this section.

125-6-330 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story single-pile center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of a relatively rare group of vernacular houses of this type in district but popular in this section.

125-6-331 Former store, now Vacant; c. 1930; concrete block; 2 story; shed parapet roof. Good example of commercial building form.

125-6-332 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story single-family center passage, 3 bays; gable roof; one of a group of few vernacular houses of this type in district but popular in this section.

125-6-333 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; gambrel cross gable roof; unusual vernacular house form.

125-6-334 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof; one of a group of relatively few houses of this vernacular type in district but popular in this section.

125-6-335 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1910; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of relatively rare vernacular house type in district but popular in this section.

*125-6-336 Single-family dwelling; Second quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to alterations.

125-6-337 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof; unusual version of relatively rare form popular in this part of district.

125-6-338 Single-family dwelling; First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story; gable roof; well preserved example of relatively rare form in district but popular in this section.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-339 Single-family dwelling; First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

*125-6-340 Single-family dwelling; c. 1945; brick; 1 1/2 story; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-341 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); First quarter 20th Century; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of relatively rare vernacular form in district but popular in this section.

125-6-342 Single-family dwelling (Dutch Colonial); c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; gambrel roof; unusual house form.

125-6-343 Single-family dwelling; c. 1920; wood frame; 2 story, 2 bays; hipped roof; example of popular house form in district.

125-6-344 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; brick; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; gable fronted roof; very unusual house of Bungalow antecedents.

125-6-345 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1920; brick; 1 1/2 story; hipped roof; very unusual house of bungalow antecedents, important ornamental example.

*125-6-346 Single-family dwelling; c. 1945; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-347 Single-family dwelling; c. 1945; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-348 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-349 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 story, 1 bay; hipped roof; example of bungalow form.

125-6-350 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; example of bungalow form.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-351 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1925; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-352 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); 1926; brick; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-353 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); c. 1890; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; altered very unusual version of popular house form in district.

*125-6-354 Single-family dwelling; c. 1950; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-355 Single-family dwelling; c. 1945; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

*125-6-356 Single-family dwelling; c. 1945; wood frame; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-357 Single-family dwelling; c. 1910; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 2 bays; gable fronted roof; unusual house form.

*125-6-358 Single-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1950; wood frame and brick; 1 story, 3 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-359 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; wood frame; 2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof; good example of popular form in district.

*125-6-360 Former single-family dwelling, now Funeral Home; 1918; wood frame; 2 1/2 story, 3 bays; hipped roof. Noncontributing due to alterations.

*125-6-361 Water Works (Colonial Revival); c. 1950; brick; 2 story, 5 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-362 Former Hospital, now Retirement Home; 1925-26; brick; 2 story, 9 bays; hipped roof; well preserved institutional structure occupying important site.

125-6-363 Former single-family dwelling, now Apartment; c. 1910; wood frame; 2 1/2 story; gable roof; unusual house form in district.

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

125-6-364 Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); c. 1900; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; one of group of relatively rare vernacular houses of this form in district.

*125-6-365 Multi-family dwelling (Colonial); c. 1950; brick; 1 1/2 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Noncontributing due to age.

125-6-366 Commercial; c. 1930; wood frame; 1 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of building type.

125-6-367 Single-family dwelling (Bungalow); c. 1930; wood frame; 1 1/2 story, 3 bays; gable roof; good example of bungalow form.

125-6-173 Single-family dwelling (Queen Anne); 1890-1895; wood frame; 2 story, 4 bays; gable roof. Typical popular house form in district.

125-6-173A Single-family dwelling (Vernacular); Originally a detached summer kitchen; c.1890; wood frame; 1 story, 4 bays; gable roof; remodeled as 5-room cottage c.1930.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Joseph and James Montgomery acquired land in the Peak Creek area in c. 1760. Upon James' death, his daughter Mary, wife of William T. Campbell, inherited his portion of the property.³ Much of the present-day town of Pulaski lies within its boundaries. Robert Martin and his son, Robert D. Martin, acquired this land in 1846. When the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad decided on a route through the area, a logical stop was made where the historic Peppers Ferry Road crossed the railroad tracks on the Martin property. The Martins donated ten acres of land where a station and water tank were built in 1856.

During the initial years following the advent of the railroad only the tank, woodyard, and Martin home existed at Martin's Tank, as the location became known.⁴ L. S. Calfee, Martin's son-in-law, opened the first general merchandise store where the Peppers Ferry Road crossed the railroad tracks.⁵ In 1873, with an eye to the development potential of his land, Robert D. Martin commissioned neighboring landowner William T. Hart to survey the improvements and transportation routes at his "Mountain View Home" with the intention of selling lots or parcels of land as the area developed.⁶ By 1880, the founding of the area's first heavy industry, the Bertha Zinc and Metal Company brought workers and capital to the locale.

Within the next few years Martin sold his surveyed property to individuals and land companies for a total of \$35,000. Of the twelve land companies eventually founded, the one responsible for the planning of the central part of the new town was the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company. Founded in 1884 by Philadelphia-based capitalists to deal in real estate, the company provided a plat in the same year to assist in selling and developing the land.⁷ James J. Doran of Philadelphia bought 600 acres of land in two tracts from the Martins in 1884.⁸ In 1886 the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company formally purchased the land from Doran and continued to operate in the deed books as late as 1909, dissolving in 1919.⁹ The president of the company in 1887 was William Bullitt and the secretary Frank M. Dick,¹⁰ and in 1892 the president was John H. Dingle, all of Philadelphia.¹¹ In 1886 the town was officially chartered as Pulaski City.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

By 1887 the Cripple Creek Branch of the railroad had been completed, connecting the mineral resources of Wythe County and beyond with the main line at Pulaski.¹² This further stimulated growth, and in the following year the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company reissued the plat of the town on a grander scale and the town was incorporated. The Pulaski Iron Company (PICO) began operation east of the town in 1888, and the Dora Furnace began producing pig iron a mile to the east of PICO two years later.¹³ While the Dora Furnace closed in the twenties, the PICO ironworks stayed open until the Great Depression forced it to cease operations. At its peak in 1907, PICO produced 150 tons of pig iron from ore mined in nearby mountains.

Before the town's platting in 1884 and 1888, the commercial and residential center lay on the south side of the rails, around the intersection of Valley and Commerce Streets.¹⁴ Valley Street was the old Peppers Ferry Road which had been the primary route through the area since the earliest days of settlement, and Commerce or Railroad Street paralleled the tracks and Peak Creek. At this time the north side of the tracks was marshy and Valley Street lay on higher ground. With the formation of the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company, the creek was straightened and channelled between drylaid stone walls, resulting in the availability of a wide area north of the tracks. In addition, the construction of the substantial Maple Shade Inn in 1884 by the railroad helped to establish the town.

The layout presented by the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company for the new part of town shows a grid of streets east of Valley and north of Peak Creek. Growth of the new part of town was slow at first, undoubtedly affected by the Panic of 1893 and the ensuing depression. In 1895 the decision was made to relocate the county courthouse to Pulaski. The new courthouse was built on a block of lots between Second (Main) Street and Third. Lots along Second Street sold for twelve dollars a front foot. By the 1890s the old downtown at Commerce and Valley Streets began losing businesses to the new Main Street and a few larger homes had been built on the sloping land to its north. The relocation of the town center was confirmed by continued growth over the next thirty years, and by the 1920s both the generously laid out residential and commercial areas had been largely filled in.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Poor and middle-class whites and blacks in Pulaski County received inadequate educational instruction until 1870 when the free public school system was established.¹⁵ In 1889, an eight-room brick elementary school was built on Randolph Avenue in the district. It has been demolished and is today the site of the Pulaski Health Clinic. By 1906-7 the number of schools in the county had increased to fifty with an enrollment of 2,800 whites and 620 blacks.¹⁶ Schools of higher education included the Sayers School, which opened in the refurbished shell of the Episcopal church on Washington Square in the district. In 1906 it was purchased by the school board for use as a high school known as Pulaski Institute.¹⁷ The Pulaski Institute building (125-6-156) remains standing.

Pulaski's first hospital was a small frame building that stood at East and Main Streets and was owned by the General Chemical Company. It was succeeded by the Pulaski Hospital (125-6-362) on Randolph Avenue in the district, founded by Doctors Woolling, Thornhill and Divers. It operated until 1973 when it became the Randolph House, a home for the elderly.

The first church in Martin's Station was the Episcopal church. In 1879 Robert D. Martin, a Presbyterian, donated land on which an Episcopal church was to be built. The structure, known as MacGill Memorial Chapel, was built on Valley Street in the old part of town. In 1897, a new Gothic Revival Episcopal church (125-6-156) was constructed on Sixth Street at Washington Square in the district.¹⁸ After sitting idle for four years because the congregation was unable to pay for its construction, the building burned just prior to its first use as a church. The walls of massive stone were used in the construction of the Sayers School in 1902.¹⁹ A new Episcopal church was built on Peak Creek in the commercial district.

The Baptists began meeting in 1878 and by 1888 had organized a congregation. Their large church of frame construction was built on a lot deeded to them in 1891 by deed of gift from the Pulaski Land and Improvement Company.²² The First Baptist Church of today (125-6-280) incorporates the original building within its walls. The Methodists began meeting in a small schoolhouse

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

in 1880 and by 1887 had constructed a building in the old part of town. In 1916 the First Methodist Church moved from its site south of Peak Creek to its present location at the corner of Jefferson and Third Streets (125-6-268).²¹ A black congregation built the New Century Methodist Church (125-6-32) on Main Street in the first decade of the twentieth century. A church was near the site as early as 1898.²²

Also in 1880, the Presbyterians had begun meeting. Like the first Methodist congregation, they built a church on a lot south of Peak Creek on land donated by the Calfee family in 1890. They too moved to the north side of town when they built the First Presbyterian Church at the corner of Jefferson and Fourth in 1923-5 on a lot acquired in 1912 (125-6-237).²³ The Lutheran congregation organized in 1888 and within two years had built their brick church at Washington and Fifth. The building remains in use today (125-6-206).²⁴ By 1878 a minister from nearby Snowville was coming to conduct services for the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). By the early 1880s the congregation had a small frame church on Water Street south of the creek. By 1891, the First Christian Church had acquired its present property on Jefferson Avenue and finished a frame church on the site the next year.²⁵ The structure, (125-6-212), now encased in brick veneer, remains in use. St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church (125-6-113) was built on a corner lot at Washington and Seventh in the mid-1960s.

Washington and Prospect Avenues were lined by the homes of some of Pulaski's wealthiest citizens of the late 19th and early 20th century, including the homes of Benjamin Blocksidge, George Taylor, and other officials of the major industries, as well as homes of prosperous farmers like K. E. Harman. Randolph and Henry Avenues, as well as 9th, 10th and 11th Streets were lined chiefly by smaller dwellings of businessmen and workers from the late 19th century through the mid-20th century, like the home of Jacob Harris, a mill operator.

The blocks lining Third and Fourth Streets between downtown proper and the residential district were originally laid out for commercial use, but were used for the construction of houses, presumably because commercial development seemed unlikely. Gradual expansion of the office and commercial district has caused infill to be constructed along the north side of Third
(See Continuation Sheet # 52)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Street, but several of the older residences and apartment buildings remain. Henry Street, Randolph Avenue and portions of the area to the north end of the district did not fully develop until the second quarter of the twentieth century, while generally dispersed infill and subdivision of larger parcels has increased the density and altered the character of the district through the years.

The town of Pulaski has suffered from a depressed economic climate since the closing of the mineral industries before and during the Depression. Largely for this reason the district has not suffered from the growth which has harmed similar districts in Roanoke, a railroad and industrial city of similar age. In spite of the economic climate the district has remained a carefully maintained area where most structures are the first to occupy their sites and where houses and churches have, until recent years, been slow to change hands and are well maintained by their owner/occupants.

¹Division of State Planning and Community Affairs (71-9), Data Summary of Pulaski County, February 1971, p.4.

²Conway Smith, The Land That is Pulaski County, Pulaski, Virginia: B. D. Smith and Brothers, p. 314-315.

³Mary B. Kegley and F. D. Kegley, Early Adventurers on the Western Waters, Vol. 1, Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc., 1983.

⁴Smith, p. 334.

⁵Robert M. Calfee to Eva Calfee Schuermann, letter, August 3, 1962, collection, Town of Pulaski.

⁶Smith, p. 334.

⁷Pulaski Land and Improvement Company, Plat of Pulaski, 1884, Special Collections, Newman Library, V.P.I. and S.U., Blacksburg, Virginia.

(See Continuation Sheet # 53)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Footnotes (continued)

⁸Pulaski County Deed Book 10, p. 111-114.

⁹Pulaski County Deed Book 11, p. 17.

¹⁰Pulaski County Deed Book 11, p. 385.

¹¹Pulaski County Deed Book 15, p. 158.

¹²Calfee to Schuermann, letter.

¹³Smith, p. 318-320, 353.

¹⁴Calfee to Schuermann, letter.

¹⁵E. Pierce Whitman, Pulaski County: A Collection of
Articles, Radford, Virginia: Commonwealth Press Inc., 1974 p. 26.

¹⁶Pulaski County Virginia: Banner County of Southwest
Virginia, Pulaski County Committee, Jamestown Exposition, 1907,
p. 84.

¹⁷Whitman, p. 26; Smith, p. 307.

¹⁸Elizabeth B. Bonham, History of Pulaski Parish 1875-1975,
Pulaski: Christ Episcopal Church, 1974, p. 11-12.

¹⁹Smith, p. 312.

²⁰Pulaski County Deed Book 15, p. 12.

²¹Smith, p. 344.

²²Sanborn Map of Pulaski, 1898.

²³Smith, p. 345.

²⁴Ibid, p. 342.

²⁵Ibid, p. 343.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description & Boundary Justification

Beginning at the NW corner of Randolph Avenue and Third Street, S long the west side of Randolph to the rear (south) of the lots numbers on the south side of Second Street (Main) north across second, west along the north side of Second to the rear (west) of the lots on the west side of Henry Avenue, north along the rear (west) of said lots, crossing Eighth Street, east along the north side of Eighth to the rear (west) of the lots on the west side of Randolph, north along the rear (west) of said lots to Eleventh Street, east along the south side of Eleventh to the east side of Randolph, north along the east side of Randolph to the rear (north) lot lines along the north side of Eleventh, east along the rear (north) lot lines of Eleventh, crossing Prospect Avenue and continuing along the north side of lot 10, Block 39 southeast along the rear (east) lot lines of the lots on the northeast side of Prospect to the north side of Fifth Street, west along the north side of Fifth to the east line of lot 13, Block 34 east along the rear (north) lot lines of lots 42, 44 & 46 Block 34 south along the east side of lot 46, crossing Fourth Street to the east side lot line of lot 51, Block 33 (following the alley) to the north side of lot 19A; west along the north side of lot 19A to its end, south along the east sides of First lots 19A & 21B to the north side of Third Street, west along the north side of Third, crossing Randolph to the point of origin.

The boundaries were drawn to include all structures which contribute to the residential character of the district. The district joins the Pulaski Historic Commercial District on the south, while the areas to the north, east and west consist of modern residences.

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2. LOCATIONS

The district is roughly bounded on the east and north by Prospect Avenue and Eleventh Street, on the west by Henry Avenue and Randolph Avenue and on the south by Third and Fifth Streets. In addition the district includes the residential portions of Main Street (or Second Street), Jefferson, Washington, Madison and Prospect Avenues.

DISTRICT MAP PULASKI HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

GIBSON HORSHAM ARCHT 1987
125-G, PULASKI, VIRGINIA

■ - NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
Map 1 of 3

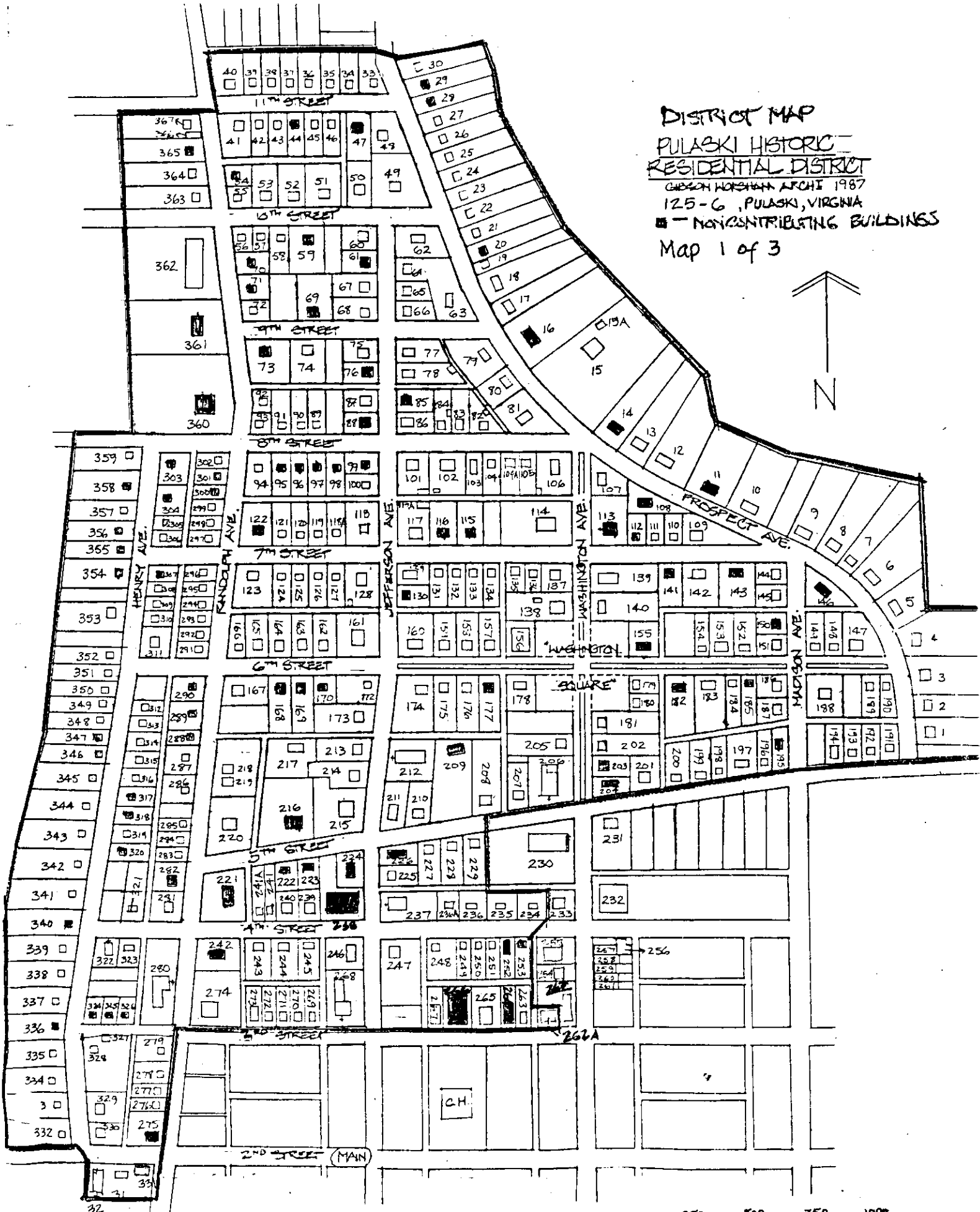


Photo Key
 PULASKI HISTORIC
 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT
 GIBSON WORTHAM ARCHT 1987
 125-G, PULASKI, VIRGINIA
 Map 2 of 3

