

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Granville Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Generally Main and Granby and Maple and Water Streets not for publication

city, town Granville vicinity

state Massachusetts code 025 county Hampden code 013 zip code 01034

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>50</u> | <u>32</u> buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> structures |
| <u>4</u> | <u>8</u> objects |
| <u>54</u> | <u>41</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Walter B. McDermough

Signature of certifying official Executive Director, State Historic Preservation

9/6/91
Date

Officer, Massachusetts Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**

Domestic/Single dwelling; secondary structure
 Commerce/Specialty Store
 Social/Grange
 Education/Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; secondary structure
 Commercial/Specialty Store
 Education/Library
 Recreation/Marker

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style
 Colonial/Georgian
 Early Republic/Federal
 Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival
 Late Victorian/Queen Anne; Romanesque;
 Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone; granite; brick
 walls Clapboards; brick
 roof Asphalt; slate
 other Cast iron; granite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Granville Village represents the easternmost of three village settlements in the town of Granville, Massachusetts. Granville is located in the southwestern portion of the state, bordered by Southwick to the east, Westfield to the north, Tolland, Massachusetts, to the west and Granby, Connecticut to the south. A series of intervals and rugged hillsides characterize this eastern Berkshire highland community. Expansive apple orchards and four reservoirs lie in the hills above Granville's three villages.

Granville Village, also known as East Granville or Jockey Corners, stretches a half mile along the secondary east to west corridor, Massachusetts Route 57, also known as Maple Street and Main Road. A spectacular row of aging maple trees lining both sides of Main Road creates a placid atmosphere as the road passes through the village. Granby Road and Water Street intersect the south side of Main Road, within the district. A triangular plot of land formed by the crossing of Granby Road, Maple Street, and a connecting road provides the village with a common. The village boundaries include the rugged Granville Gorge to the east, the Town of Granby, Connecticut to the south, Granville Center to the west, and Cobble Mountain Reservoir area to the north. Dickinson Brook runs through the village, providing a source of power for the village's industry.

The village is predominantly residential in character with nineteenth century wood-frame houses. Clapboard siding, brick chimneys, stone or brick foundations and double hung windows are common elements in village architecture. Ornamentation of these structures is modest, including pedimented gables, simple window and door surrounds and turned posts and balustrades. The few intrusions to Granville Village are either nineteenth century dwellings within the district which have been significantly altered, or homes which have been constructed on the ends of the district after 1950.

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6. Historic Function

Religion/Religious Structure;
Church-related residence
Recreation/marker
Agriculture/Agricultural outbuilding
Industry/Manufacturing facility
Landscape/Street furniture-object

Current Functions

Religion/Religious Structure;
Church-related residence
Industry/Manufacturing
Industry/Manufacturing facility;
Communications facility
Landscape/Street furniture-object

7. Architecture

Late 19th Century Revival/Colonial Revival

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Outbuildings, barns and garages are generally of the same period as the associated residence, except where otherwise noted. Street addresses are based on fire numbers where posted, as Granville has not yet adopted a house numbering system.

A. Pre-Industrial Period (before 1830)

Before the beginning of the Early Industrial Period (1830), Granville Village was a small crossroads with a few residences, a tavern, a blacksmith shop and a meetinghouse. The structures remaining from the early nineteenth century are wood-frame and exhibit characteristics common to this period including side-gable orientation and symmetrical fenestration. The Baptist meetinghouse, erected in 1821 on the site of the current Federated Church, was moved across Granby Road and significantly altered to become a non-contributing residence. The descriptions of these early nineteenth century dwellings follow:

The Reverend George D. Felton House (Inv #63), 108 Main Road, is a Georgian, two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, center-hall plan house built in 1804 with a second-story facade overhang and third story gable overhang. The center entry features fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment and transom light. Major alterations have been made to this house in the twentieth century, including a two-story addition, and a two-car garage with cupola.

The A. Clark House, (Inv #61), Main Road, ca. 1810, is a wood-frame, two-story, five-bay, side-gabled Federal residence with a center-hall plan. The entryway features an entablature with a triglyph motif and a shed-roofed porch with turned posts along the south side of the house. A series of fieldstones, with granite hitching posts at the front corners, outline the remnants of an earlier front porch. Asphalt shingles may obscure original architectural details. The hay barn to the west of the house features transom lights in the paneled door and horizontal siding. A twentieth century addition has altered that structure.

Built in 1820, the J. Phelps House (Inv #78), Maple Street, was moved to its present location from the site of the Granville Public Library (#75). It is a two-story, side-gabled Federal dwelling with a central chimney. The unusual fenestration pattern, windows grouped by two and three, suggests facade alterations. Details include simple window and door surrounds, multi-pane windows in the second floor and four-pane windows on the first floor. A two-bay extension to the main block matches the structure's massing, yet contains no windows. The foundation of both the main block and the extension is dressed stone. A small, one-story shed and a one-story, side-gabled storage barn with side entryway and front sliding door are located to the south of the house.

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B. Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Industry, most notably the manufacturing of drums, spurred the mid-nineteenth century development of Granville Village. The Noble and Cooley Drum Company (Inv #102) Water Street, founded in 1854, and two smaller drum factories, employed a majority of the village's residents. Residences constructed at this time were generally modest wood-frame buildings, with little architectural detail. Of the nine residences remaining from this period, four are Greek Revival and five are small, front-gabled, workers' houses. Common characteristics of the buildings include gable-front-and-wing plan, pilastered door surrounds and shed-roofed porches with turned spindles. Seven are located along the western section of Route 57 (Main Road) in the village. The Granville Grange (#76) and Baptist Parsonage (#77) are the remaining civic and religious structures erected during this period.

The L.T. Spelman House (Inv #71), 97 Maple Street, is an 1831 clapboard, front-gabled, 1 1/2 story residence with simple door and window surrounds. In scale and proportions it is similar to the R. Barlow House (Inv #73).

The R. Barlow House (Inv #73), 96b Maple Street, is a front-gabled Greek Revival sidehall plan, built in 1837. Like the L.T. Spelman House (#71), architectural details include corner boards, frieze boards and a fixed, 8-pane gable window with vertical leading. The nineteenth century, wood-frame, hay barn to the east, with vertical flush-boarding features a loft window in the west gable.

A modest residence, the Rufus Barlow House (Inv #68), Main Road, was built in 1840. The center-hall plan house is side-gabled with a three-bay facade. Because it has been built into a steeply graded site, it is two-stories in the front and three in the rear. Obscured by large coniferous trees is a one-story, side-gabled wing to the north of the main section. The full length, shed-roofed porch contains a centered pediment, turned posts and a spindle valance and railing. A bay window, on the west facade, may be a later alteration. The Barlow house has an elaborate grouping of four, mid-nineteenth century outbuildings. A side-gabled livestock barn that features a series of small windows on the south elevation, a small front-gabled barn with horizontal siding and sliding doors, a larger front-gabled barn with sliding doors, and another with a hinged entry on the facade complete the complex. A well with a twentieth century wooden cover, is west of the house.

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Another Barlow House (Inv #74), 94 Maple Street, ca. 1840, is a front-gabled Greek Revival dwelling. The main block features three-bays and a four-bay wing block. Door and window surrounds throughout the structure are unembellished. Later additions include a one-story polygonal bay and a full width facade porch with squared posts, curvilinear brackets, lattice spindle valance and turned baluster. Attached outbuildings include a carriage barn with arched entries, a loft window and a gable window. The property also contains a blacksmith shop, which has been altered into workshop and storage.

The Baptist Parsonage (Inv #77), 6 Granby Road, is a Greek Revival structure, built in 1850 to house a private secondary school. This front-gabled, two-story building features simple door and window surrounds typical of Granville residences of this period. A shed-roofed porch, supported by squared posts is tucked into the "L" formed by the main block and side wing.

The George King House (Inv #66), 104 Main Road, ca. 1860, is another modest Greek Revival, front-gabled, sidehall plan residence. A wing with a hip roof contains the main entry. Architectural details include 1/2 length sidelights, and modest, engaged Doric columns on the wing doorway. Synthetic siding may obscure original details. An adjacent one-story, front-gabled hay barn, ca. 1860, features a sliding door and a window with shutters in the gable. A wooden hewn lamp post, with a cast iron light fixture, is located to the west of the house, towards the street.

The Simon Henry House (Inv #64), 106 Main Road, is a vernacular 1 1/2 story Greek Revival sidehall plan residence, ca. 1860, with a three-bay, front-gabled facade and a one story side-gable wing. A brick chimney is centered in this wing section. The simple door surround with low pitched cornice, and wide eave roof are typical mid-nineteenth century vernacular elements. A one-story agricultural barn with a hay loft door over the former sliding main door is north of the house.

Built in 1860, the J. M. Gibbons House (Inv #79), 86 Maple Street, is one of two examples of Italianate architecture present in Granville. It is a side-gabled, three-bay, two-story house with a secondary facade gable. The two-story wing which extends off the rear of the house may be the original section of the house. The centered doorway features pilasters supporting a lintel and triangular pediment. Additional details include paired windows, a second floor full-length arched window and a smaller arched window in the facade gable. The east side of the house features a two-story porch. While squared posts support both stories, details of the two stories suggest that the porches were built at different times. The first floor porch has no brackets and a geometric patterned balustrade. Both porches may have extended across the facade at an earlier period.

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The Noble and Cooley Drum Company (Inv #102) Water Street, constructed in 1870, is the site of the oldest continuous drum manufacturer in Granville. There are three main industrial buildings in the factory complex and several smaller storage buildings, all wood-frame construction. The largest building is a seven-bay, side-gabled vernacular building with a secondary gable centered on the facade. The six over six multi-pane sash windows feature simple surrounds with cornices. The entry to this structure is located in the fifth bay and is covered by a trussed, steeply pitched hood supported by scrolled brackets. A weathervane and an oversized drum are prominent decorative elements mounted on the roof. The second building features the same number of stories and similar gable, but is six-bay. The entry, in the fifth bay, has a shed roof supported by scrolled brackets. The multi-pane sash windows are paired. The third structure is also six-bay, with a two-story entry in the sixth bay. A group of storage buildings are integrated into the drum factory complex. A twentieth century garage, a side-gabled agricultural barn and a two section, side-gabled utility shed with transom lights are among those buildings. A pond, located to the west of the barn, marks the entrance to the factory complex.

C. Late Industrial Period (1870-1915)

The Civil War created a huge demand for drums, and caused Granville Village to reach its peak of prosperity. Merchants opened businesses in the village and built homes which reflected this economic boom. They include seven residences constructed along the eastern portion of Route 57, (Maple Street) and one at the western end of the district on Route 57 (Main Road). The residences exhibit an array of Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details.

The stately Romanesque Revival Granville Public Library (Inv #75) is the only Late Industrial Period civic building in the district. The individual structures are:

The F.M. Clark House (Inv #65), 103 Main Road, ca. 1870, is a front-gabled, wood-frame, sidehall plan dwelling with an altered entry placement. A secondary gable on the north elevation contains paired windows. It is one of a group of five residences clustered on this section of the main road. Outbuildings include a twentieth century garage and a small shed, ca. 1870.

The W. Moore House (Inv #69), 98 Maple Street, 1875, is one of four Queen Anne houses in the eastern portion of Granville Village along Route 57. It is a two-story, front-gabled house with ornamental gable shingles. The full facade porch features a hipped roof. In the twentieth century, a one-story garage, with shed roof had been added off the rear. A small, screened cottage is to the rear of the house.

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The Goddard House (Inv #67), Main Road, 1880, is a front-gabled, one and one-half story residence with decorative gable shingles and a six pane gable window. A twentieth century garage, to the south of the house features a large hinged central door which replaced the original sliding door (track is still present).

The Miles J. Rose House (Inv #83), 80 Maple Street, 1880, is a cross-gabled, two-story, Italianate residence. The entryway pilasters support a heavy cornice and paired brackets. A polygonal bay on the facade also features paired brackets. A one-story porch with turned posts and decorative brackets is nestled into the "L" formed by the cross-gabled blocks. Each of the gables contains an oculus with segmented leading. A nineteenth century, side-gabled barn to the northwest of the house features wide eaves, exposed rafters, a sliding door and hinged loft doors.

Built in 1888, the George L. Oysler House (Inv #82), 81 Maple Street, is a front-gabled Queen Anne dwelling. Wide board banding, above and below the windows, is set off by clapboard siding and scalloped shingles in the gable. The gable window is rectangular with multiple panes. A shed-roofed porch, supported by turned posts and curvilinear brackets, is tucked into the "L" formed by the main and wing blocks. A wood-frame barn is behind the site of the old blacksmith shop (no longer extant). It is a side-gabled structure with clapboard siding. Evidence of a sliding door remains as the track is still in place, and a hinged hayloft door is centered above this main door.

The Ben Gibbon House (Inv #80), 84 Maple Street, ca. 1890, is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed Colonial Revival dwelling. The facade features two hip-roofed dormers and an elaborate system of porches. The first floor hip-roofed porch, with heavy, squared piers extends across the full facade. The second floor sleeping porch is shingled and pedimented, and occupies only the center bay. A small shed, built in the twentieth century, to the northwest of the house, is the only outbuilding.

The Fred Gibbons House (Inv #81), 82 Maple Street, 1890, is the most complex example of Queen Anne style in Granville. A two-bay, two-story pavilion projects from the three-bay facade. An enclosed porch wraps around the west side of the house. A second-story doorway leads out onto the porch roof which has been edged with a turned post and spindle balustrade. The house is clapboard sided with scalloped shingles in all the gables. Gables also feature a variety of windows with simple surrounds; rectangular, multi-pane and palladian. A twentieth century garage on the northwest of the house is the only outbuilding.

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The Granville Grange (Inv #76), 4 Granby Road, 1890, is a large, Greek Revival, center-hall wood-frame building. Towering hemlock trees obscure this building which has been used successively for several different community functions. It is a two-story, front-gabled structure with a center entrance. A shed-roofed, one-story porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, extends the full length of the facade. An exterior fire escape leads to a second floor door.

A small, front-gable shed ca. 1890, with a center entryway beneath the hayloft door has, until recent years, been used as a garage for the Baptist parsonage. A cast iron railing, alongside stone steps, leads from the street to the house.

The Charles Thompson House (Inv #62), 110 Main Road, ca. 1900 is a center-hall, two-story, hip-roofed Colonial Revival residence. The facade features a two-story portico supported by four, squared columns. Red brick was used to build the foundation and chimney. To the east of the house is a barn, with a variety of exterior siding including shingles and flush vertical siding. The large central door features transom lights and side-gabled section contains a large, arched doorway and centered hayloft door.

The Romanesque Revival Granville Public Library (Inv #75), Maple Street, 1901, is an excellent example of the style commonly used throughout Massachusetts for civic buildings at the turn of the century. Its one-story, hipped-roof design features a tripartite, arched entry, recessed below a gabled wall dormer. The yellow brick facade with red brick banding includes finished masonry trim around the entry arches, sills, lintels and door surrounds; foliate capitals on the columns at the main entryway; monochrome slate roof, and field stone foundation. A conical turret with a brass finial covers the northwest section of the building. The turret contains a stained glass transom window.

Local tradition indicates that a structure stood on the site of the M. Spelman House (Inv #72), Maple Street, 1900, as early as 1763. The present building is a side-gabled, two-story, three-bay, residence which features simple door and window surrounds on the asymmetrical facade. A shed-roofed porch with decorative trim and the frieze over the doorway are later additions. The side-gabled barn, ca. 1900, features two small, 4-pane windows which allow light into the first floor gabled end.

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The Dr. Clifford A. White House (Inv #84), 79 Maple Street, ca. 1900, is a side-gabled, five-bay, Queen Anne style dwelling with a secondary facade gable. It is one of the few examples of multi-family residences in Granville. A shed-roofed porch shelters double entryways with a centered pediment, turned posts, curvilinear brackets and spindle balustrade. A single-story wing with entryway extends off the side elevation. The stone foundation of this section suggests the house and wing were not built simultaneously. A barn with side gables, sliding doors and two hayloft windows is located to the south of the house. There is a fieldstone-lined well to the southwest of the house.

E. Early Modern Period (1915-1940)

The most contemporary contribution to the Granville Village Historic District is the J.M. Gibbons Store (Inv #70). Erected on the site of two previous stores, each destroyed by fire, the 1934 structure exemplifies Granville's early efforts to retain its historical aesthetic. Colonial Revival elements prevail in the design, rather than other contemporary 1930's architecture. The store is described below:

The J.M. Gibbons Store (Inv #70), Granby Road, is a Colonial Revival structure, built in 1934 to replace the original 1851 store. Local tradition may have dictated the Colonial Revival style replacement. This is a clapboard, single-story, front-gable building with a rear second-story. The facade features a cornice and pedimented gable containing a 1/2 circle window with simple surround and keystone. Large, six-pane leaded windows topped by a triple line of leaded transom windows provide interior light and product display space. A series of small windows on the side elevations provide light to the rear of the store.

A granite hitching post stands at the far west end of the parking lot. A barn, obscured by lilacs and other tall shrubs, stands behind the store.

Granville Village remains a typical late nineteenth century industrial village with an extant mix of civic, religious and commercial buildings. The range of residential buildings includes modest, Greek Revival houses; large scale residences with Italianate and Queen Anne architectural details and a few early nineteenth century, side-gabled farmhouses. Outside of the district, settlement is sparse with open fields to the south, steep hills to the north and west and contemporary infill to the east.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district, or in the general area (within one mile), it is possible that sites are present. The physical characteristics of the district, well drained soils on level terraces in close proximity to Dickinson Brook and Cobble Mountain Reservoir, both part of the Farmington River Drainage, indicate favorable locational criteria for native settlement and subsistence activities. These criteria combined with the size of the district (+ 59 acres), nineteenth century historic period development and known regional site densities indicate a moderate potential for the recovery of significant prehistoric resources.

There is a high potential for locating significant historic archaeological remains within the district. Controlled testing and excavation can determine the location and function of potential Colonial Period structures within the district, none of which survive today. Local tradition mentions at least one house which stood on the site of the Spelman House on Maple Street as early as 1763. Archaeological research can be used to effectively test that local tradition. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries settlement and manufacturing/industry increased, however, prior to 1830, Granville Village remained a small crossroads with a few residences a tavern, a blacksmith shop and meetinghouse. Most contributing civic, religious and residential structures from this period still exist although structural features may survive from at least one late eighteenth century building which is no longer extant. The ca. 1797 Wilcox Tavern or Hotel located opposite the present general store burned and was demolished by ca. 1920. Early nineteenth century structural remains also likely survive including those of the 1821 Baptist Meetinghouse at the site of the present Federated Church. Occupational related features (trash pits, privies, and wells) and outbuildings (barns, sheds) likely survive from several of the eighteenth and nineteenth century structures still extant or demolished in the district.

Historic period development flourished during the mid to late nineteenth century with industrial expansion in the village. Most of this expansion occurred with development of the Noble and Cooley Drum Company. By ca. 1857 the Noble and Cooley Drum Company moved from Granville Center to facilities south of the village green on the east side of Granby Road. Structural remains and trash deposits may survive at this location when the mills burned in 1899. Noble and Cooley was reestablished on Water Street shortly after the fire at the site of an earlier and smaller drum company. The company still exists there today, probably with surviving trash deposits associated with nineteenth and twentieth century drum manufacture. Additional nineteenth century historic archaeological survivals in the village likely include structural remains of the Universalist Meetinghouse at the site of New England Telephone on Main Road, the remains of two or three stores at the Gibbons Store site on Granby Road, and the site of a horse track east of the village on the site of the present school.

(end)

3. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Industry

Significant Person

N/A

Period of Significance

1810-1940

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Dates

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Granville Village fulfills National Register Criterion A as an example of a nineteenth century industrial village, dominated by a single employer, the Noble and Cooley Drum Factory. It meets Criterion C through its many extant Greek Revival and Victorian structures, which relate to the drum factory and the development of that industry. It also meet National Register Exceptions A and B.

The village's civic, commercial and residential structures reflect the population of laborers and merchants. Its social and religious history tells the story of an industrially based population, competing for resources and status with the town's older, more established hamlets of Granville Center and West Granville. Not until the mid-nineteenth century did manufacturing pave the way for commerce to thrive in the village.

The town was first settled in 1734, and the economy at that time was based primarily on agriculture. The population of Granville (which included the present town of Tolland) in 1754, was 75 families, many of whom arrived in Granville from Springfield and Hingham, Massachusetts and Durham and New Haven, Connecticut. These earliest settlers pastured their animals on the uplands, raised hay and, by 1775, supported at least two complexes of grist, saw and fulling mills. During the next thirty years, settlement remained focussed west of the present Village although a tavern and some local manufacturing developed in East Granville (Granville Village). Dodd Wilcox was the innkeeper of the tavern ca. 1792, which was located opposite the present Country Store (Inv #70). His son, Columbus, continued to operate the inn in the nineteenth century but was equally well-known for racing his horses on the local track, east of the village (on the site of the present school). Columbus' daughter owned and operated the "hotel" as a boarding house, into the early twentieth century when two schoolteachers and two drum factory office workers boarded at Wilcox Hotel. The building was demolished ca. 1920 and the vacant land used as a village common.

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See continuation sheet

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The 1790 formation of the First Baptist Church in Granville Village (now an altered, non-contributing structure) in the village was an important religious development. The founders of this church had been members of the First Congregational Church in Granville Center. Ruled by the principles of Puritan Christianity of the formidable Reverend Dr. Timothy Cooley, the Congregational church began to add to its membership. Twenty-five men and women organized a new parish in the village under Baptist doctrine. Considered outcasts by the traditionalists in Granville Center, this parish offered sanctuary to those who had been persecuted, offended and rejected by the Congregational minister.

There are few examples of extant architecture from this period. The Georgian residence of Reverend George D. Felton, 1804 (Inv #63) and the Federal dwellings of A. Clark, built in ca. 1810 (Inv #61) and J. Phelps, ca. 1820, (Inv #78), are modest homes with few architectural details.

Granville Village harbors a tradition of strong values in the area of education. The Academy at Granville Village, 1850 (Inv #77) is unusual because it was not established in conjunction with a parish of any sort. It was founded and financed by a few private individuals; free-thinkers who were advocates of education at the high school level.

These "free-thinkers" pooled their resources, purchased a \$500 plot of land owned by the village's blacksmith and, in 1850, erected the structure which stands today. The school was co-educational, and operated for 21 years. In 1873 the academy building was sold to the Baptist Church and became a parsonage.

For 150 years, the major industry in Granville Village has been the manufacturing of drums. The other areas of significance for the village have, through the years, been greatly influenced by the presence of this industry. In 1854, Silas Noble, a carpenter and tinker, living on Granville Hill, began creating sample drums in his house. He became so involved in the process that he enlisted the help of his lifelong friend, James P. Cooley, a Granville lawyer. The partners joined resources and the Noble and Cooley Drum Company was formed. Within three years, they had outgrown their original space and located new facilities south of the village green, on the east side of Granby Road. In 1899 these buildings burned, and the company reestablished itself along Dickinson Brook on Water Street. Three of the buildings which Noble and Cooley purchased from Gibbons and Henry at that time (a small drum firm which functioned on the site ca. 1873-1899) exist today (Inv #102) and have been in continuous use. As detailed below, this industry has had a profound impact on the physical development and social fabric of Granville Village.

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Section number 8 Page 2

When the drum factory expanded in Granville Village, many new houses were constructed. Modest, front-gabled Greek Revival residences were built along the Main Road to house drum factory workers and their families. This community of laborers erected utilitarian civic and religious buildings; the Baptist parsonage, built in 1850 (Inv #77), and the Grange, built in 1890 (Inv #76) are the two extant examples. The success of the drum industry brought a prosperity to Granville Village that lingered on from the 1850s through the Great Depression. The several late nineteenth century dwellings along Maple Street, were erected and owned primarily by the Gibbons', a family of merchants who also owned the general store.

The most notable commercial establishment in Granville Village was the village store. While a general store was present in the village from the 1840s, J. M. Gibbons was the longest successive merchant. The present store is the third structure built by the Gibbons family; the other two were destroyed by fire. When Gibbons erected his second store in 1884, it was the largest building in Granville Village, apart from the churches and the drum factory. A two-story, L-plan building, it contained the post office, a dance hall and living space for one family. It provided temporary housing for families on an emergency basis, and it was an intermediary site for the Academy. The store continued to be run by the Gibbons family until 1944. They began the tradition of selling aged cheese in 1934, when between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds were sold through the mail and they are noted for their cheese to the present day.

The most architecturally complex civic structure extant in Granville village, is the Granville Public Library, constructed in 1901 (Inv #75) which best exemplifies this social and economic tension. Funds to construct the library were raised by the Granville Women's Club, and matched by a local attorney. The women's club was an exclusive group, which selected its own members. Women of immigrant backgrounds or connections were not encouraged to join. When the club selected the village site for the new building, citizens from Granville Center protested. They felt it threatened their position as the cultural and social center of the community. To reinforce its disapproval, Granville Center opened its own library soon after the new public library was completed.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

While Granville Village appears to have retained its late nineteenth century atmosphere with the addition of relatively few contemporary buildings, it did experience change after the time of the Second World War. Some of its nineteenth century structures, including the Universalist meetinghouse (at the site of the current New England Telephone Company) were demolished, and the large Wilcox Hotel on the site of the present village green, burned in the early twentieth century. Granville did not have a Common until the twentieth century, when demolition and fire cleared the triangle of land enclosed by the church, the library and the general store. With improved forms of transportation and better roads Granville residents more easily sought jobs in nearby urban areas. Social activity in Granville Village, as a result, diminished.

The Noble and Cooley Drum Company's 150 year presence in Granville Village today, is the principal factor in maintaining Granville Village's position as the social and religious center of the town of Granville. The Federated Church of Christ Congregational, Granville Village School, Granville Public Library and the J.M. Gibbons Store are all located in Granville Village.

Granville's architecture, social history and religious history contribute to the understanding of the structure of this nineteenth century industrial community. The presence of its sole industry, and the peripheral commercial establishments, typify similar nineteenth century industrial hamlets.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Granville Village Historic District
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation are poorly understood, any surviving sites would be significant. Sites in this area can be important by providing data on upland interior sites in general and how they were influenced by larger regional settlement/subsistence trend. Specifically, sites in this area may contribute data which indicates socio-economic similarities with cultural groups to the west in New York and the Hudson River drainage, the south in Connecticut along the Farmington River Drainage, or the east in the Connecticut River Valley.

Historic archaeological remains described above have the potential for providing detailed information on the social, cultural and economic patterns that characterized a small rural community which expanded from its eighteenth century agricultural beginnings to a thriving nineteenth century industrial village. Archaeological survivals can help document the district's eighteenth century settlement for which few examples remain as well as further document the district's nineteenth century industrial growth for which most contributory elements survive. Occupational related features can be important by providing information on the lives of workers and inhabitants in the district and the technology that developed around the manufacture of drums. Granville Village may contain important industrial/commercial survivals since only one industry, drum manufacture, and one manufacturer, the Noble and Cooley Company characterized commercial growth. Historic archaeological remains are also important because most residential, commercial and religious structures characteristic of the town's florescence still remain with limited intrusions. This factor may indicate the intact survival of occupational related features associated with those structures and structural remains of buildings no longer extant.

(end)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
Massachusetts Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 59 acres

UTM References

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| 118 | 61716131810 | 4161519121010 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

C

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| 118 | 61716191510 | 416151913110 |
|-----|-------------|--------------|

B

| | | |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| 118 | 61716181010 | 4161519121210 |
| Zone | Easting | Northing |

D

| | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------|
| 118 | 61717111410 | 4161519131310 |
|-----|-------------|---------------|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynda Faye, Planner with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director
organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date Fall 1989
street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone 617-727-8470
city or town Boston state Massachusetts zip code 02116

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Granville Village Historic District
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 9 Page 1

Beers, F.W., Atlas of Hampden County, MA., New York. 1870.

Duris, Helena et al., "200th Anniversary Celebration Pamphlet." Granville, MA. 1954.

Everts, Louis H., History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts. Phila. 1879.
pp. 1082-8.

"Granville Historic Resource Survey". Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. 1987.

Personal Interviews:

Mrs. Leona Clifford, Southwick, MA. June, 1989.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Tyron. Granville, MA. June, 1989.

Richards. Atlas Survey, Hampden County, MA., Boston. H.A. Haley. 1855.

Wilson, Albion B., History of Granville, MA., Hartford, Connecticut printers. 1954.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Granville Village Historic District
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundaries follow the back parcel lines as shown on the Granville Assessor's map #27, and geographical features such as the stream and a 300 foot set back from the road where neither the back parcel lines or geographical features are appropriate.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the Village were determined both by historical association and architectural compatibility. Buildings included within the district were either part of the early settlement of the village or related to growth spurred by the drum industry. Outside the district, to both the south and west, fields and orchards create open areas between the widely spaced dwellings. To the east, 20th century infill has occurred.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Granville Village Historic District
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 2

GRANVILLE VILLAGE SUPPLEMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS

GRANVILLE VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

on file at the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission
26 Central Street
West Springfield, Massachusetts

- 290-00 Looking west at the entrance to Granville Village District, northwest junction of Main and Old Westfield Roads; showing the Fred Gibbons House, Inv #81 in the foreground and the Ben Gibbons House, Inv #80.
- 290-4 Looking east along the north side of Main Road, from the west end of the Common; including the W. Moore House, Inv #69, in the foreground, the R. Barlow House, Inv #73, the second R. Barlow House, Inv #74 and the J.M. Gibbons House Inv #79.
- 290-5 Looking west on Main Road from the west end of the Common, showing the hill to Granville Center and the Rufus Barlow House, Inv #68.

photos taken winter 1989 to supplement the photographs of Granville on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission including:

- 1- Looking south across the Granville Common to the Granville Store, Inv #70.
- 2- Looking to the east at the Granville Public Library, Inv #75 and down to Maple Street.
- 3- Looking west up Main Road, Route 57, at the junction of Granby Road and Maple Street.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Granville Village Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 10 Page 3

UTM Coordinates

| | | | |
|----|----|--------|---------|
| E. | 18 | 677150 | 4659060 |
| F. | 18 | 676930 | 4658920 |
| G. | 18 | 676730 | 4658680 |
| H. | 18 | 676620 | 4658680 |
| I. | 18 | 676580 | 4659000 |
| J. | 18 | 676360 | 4659000 |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 27-85 | 61 | A. Clark House | Main Road | 1810 | C | Federal | B |
| 27-85 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1810 | NC | Federal with major alterations | B |
| 27-85 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1920 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-85 | -- | House | Main Road | c. 1945 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-85 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1920 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-85 | -- | House | Main Road | c. 1945 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-84 | -- | House | Main Road | c. 1960 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-84 | -- | Barn | Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-84 | -- | Granite Hitching Post | Main Road | 19th C. | C | --- | 0 |
| 27-84 | -- | Granite Hitching Post | Main Road | 19th C. | C | --- | 0 |
| 27-66 | -- | Vacant/Orchard | Main Road | N/A | N/A | --- | - |
| 25-1 & 2 | 62 | Charles Thompson House | 110 Main Road | c. 1900 | C | Colonial Revival | B |
| 25-1 & 2 | -- | Barn | 110 Main Road | c. 1900 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-1 | 63 | Rev. George D. Felton House | 108 Main Road | 1804 | C | Georgian w/ alterations | B |
| 27-1 | -- | Split-rail fence | 108 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | --- | 0 |
| 27-84 | -- | House | 107 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-2 | 64 | Simon Henry House | 106 Main Road | c. 1860 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 27-2 | -- | Barn | 106 Main Road | c. 1860 | C | N/A | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| 27-83 | -- | House | 105 Main Road | c. 1960 | NC | Contemporary Dutch Col. | B |
| 27-83 | 65 | F.M. Clark House | 103 Main Road | c. 1870 | C | Vernacular | B |
| 27-82 | -- | Garage | 103 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-82 | -- | Shed | 103 Main Road | c. 1870 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-3 | 66 | George King House | 104 Main Road | c. 1860 | C | Vernacular Greek Revival | B |
| 27-3 | -- | Barn | 104 Main Road | c. 1860 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-3 | -- | Wooden Hewn Lamp Post | 104 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | --- | O |
| 27-81 | 67 | Goddard House | Main Road | 1880 | C | Vernacular | B |
| 27-81 | -- | Garage | Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-80 | -- | Vacant | Main Road | N/A | N/A | --- | - |
| 27-4 | 68 | Rufus Barlow House | Main Road | 1840 | C | Vernacular | B |
| 27-4 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1840 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-4 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1840 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-4 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1840 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-4 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1840 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-5 | -- | New England Telephone Company Building | Main Road | c. 1970 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-79 | -- | Stacker's Service Station | Granby Road | c. 1950 | NC | Commercial | B |
| 27-6 | 69 | W. Moore House | 98 Maple Street | 1875 | C | Queen Anne | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 27-6 | -- | Garage | 98 Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-6 | -- | Fence | 98 Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | --- | O |
| 27-76 | 70 | John M. Gibbons Store | Granby Road | 1934 | C | Colonial Revival commercial | B |
| 27-76 | -- | Granite Hitching Post | Granby Road | c. 1880 | C | --- | O |
| 27-76 | -- | Barn | Granby Road | c. 1934 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-78 | 71 | L.T. Spelman House | 97 Maple Street | 1831 | C | Vernacular | B |
| 27-78 | -- | Fence | Granby Road/Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | --- | O |
| 27-78 | 72 | M. Spelman House | Maple Street | c. 1900 | C | Vernacular | B |
| 27-78 | -- | Barn | Maple Street | c. 1900 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-7 | 73 | R. Barlow House | 96 Maple Street | 1837 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 27-7 | -- | Barn | 96 Maple Street | c. 1837 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-9 | 74 | R. Barlow House | 94 Maple Street | c. 1840 | C | Greek Revival w/ alterations | B |
| 27-9 | -- | Old Blacksmith Shoppe | Maple Street | c. 1976 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-77 | -- | Veterans Memorial | Maple Street/Granby Road | c. 1950 | NC | N/A | S |
| 27-45 | 75 | Granville Public Library | Maple Street | 1901 | C | Romanesque | B |
| 27-45 | -- | Cast Iron Lightpost | Maple Street | c. 1950 | NC | --- | O |
| 27-46 | -- | Cast Iron Railing | Maple Street | c. 1950 | NC | --- | O |
| 27-46 | 76 | Granville Grange | 4 Granby Road | 1890 | C | Greek Revival | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|---|----------------|-------------------------|--------|---|----------|
| 27-46 | -- | Barn | 4 Granby Road | c. 1890 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-47 | 77 | Baptist Parsonage | 6 Granby Road | 1850 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 27-47 | -- | Granville Federated Community Church | 8 Granby Road | c. 1960 | NC | Colonial Revival | B |
| 27-47 | -- | Cast Iron Lamp Post | 8 Granby Road | c. 1960 | NC | --- | 0 |
| 27-47 | -- | Iron Bell | 8 Granby road | c. 1960 | NC | --- | 0 |
| 27-75 | -- | House | Granby Road | 19th C. | NC | Vernacular | B |
| 27-75 | -- | Garage | Granby Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-74 | -- | House | Granby Road | 19th C. | NC | Vernacular | B |
| 27-73 | -- | House | 11 Granby Road | 19th C. | NC | Colonial Revival | B |
| 27-72 | -- | House | 13 Granby Road | 19th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-71 | -- | First Baptist Church | 15 Granby Road | c. 1800 | NC | Federal with major alterations | B |
| 27-71 | -- | Garage | 15 Granby Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-70 | -- | House | Water Street | c. 1840 | NC | Greek Revival with major alterations | B |
| 27-70 | -- | Barn | Water Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-70 | -- | Lean-to (or shed) | Water Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-70 | -- | Lean-to (or shed) | Water Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-69 | -- | House | Water Street | 20th C. | NC | Contemporary Georgian | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 27-68 | -- | House | Water Street | 19th C. | NC | Greek Revival with alterations | B |
| 27-68 | -- | Garage | Water Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-44 | 78 | J. Phelps House | Maple Street | 1820 | C | Federal | B |
| 27-44 | -- | Shed | Maple Street | c. 1820 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-44 | -- | Barn | Maple Street | c. 1820 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-43 | -- | Vacant | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | - |
| 27-10 | 79 | J.M. Gibbons House | 86 Maple Street | c. 1860 | C | Italianate | B |
| 27-10 | -- | Shed | 86 Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-11 | 80 | Ben Gibbons House | 84 Maple Street | 1890 | C | Queen Anne | B |
| 25-11 | -- | Shed | 84 Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 25-12 | 81 | Fred Gibbons House | 82 Maple Street | 1890 | C | Queen Anne | B |
| 25-12 | -- | Garage | 82 Maple Street | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 25-42 | 82 | George L. Oysler House | 81 Maple Street | 1888 | C | Queen Anne | B |
| 25-42 | -- | Barn | 81 Maple Street | c. 1880 | C | N/A | B |
| 25-13 | 83 | Miles J. Rose House | 80 Maple Street | c. 1880 | C | Italianate | B |
| 25-13 | -- | Barn | 80 Maple Street | c. 1880 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-41 | 84 | Dr. Clifford A. White House | 79 Maple Street | 1900 | C | Queen Anne | B |
| 27-41 | -- | Barn | 79 Maple Street | c. 1900 | C | N/A | B |

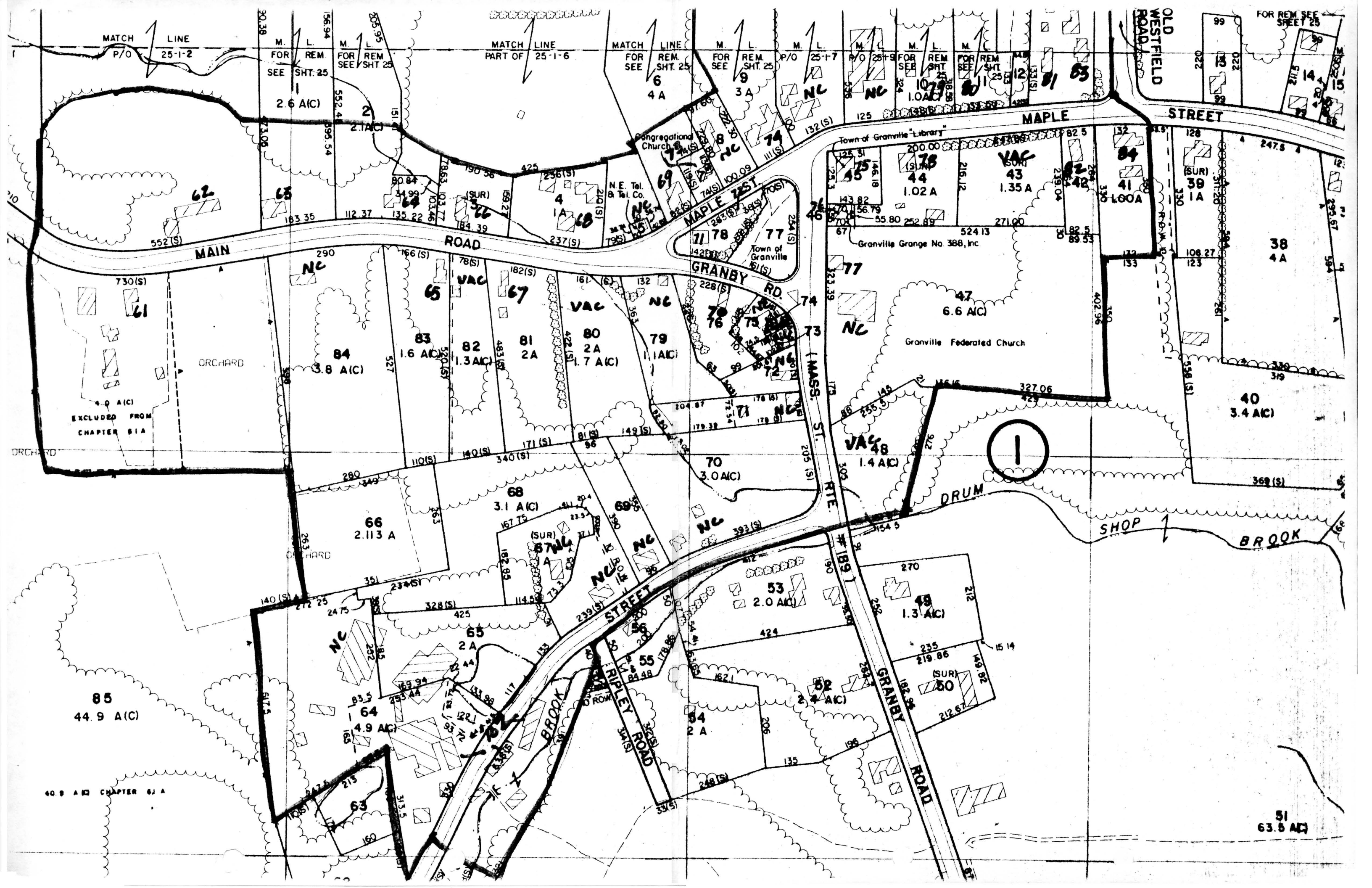
DISTRICT DATA SHEET

Town of Granville, Massachusetts, Granville Village

| MAP PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURCE |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|----------|
| 27-41 | -- | Field Stone Well | 79 Maple Street | c. 1900 | C | N/A | 0 |
| 27-64 | 102 | Noble & Cooley Co. | Water Street | 1870 | C | Late 19th C. Industrial | B |
| 27-64 | 102 | Noble & Cooley Co. | Water Street | 1870 | C | Late 19th C. Industrial | B |
| 27-64 | 102 | Noble & Cooley Co. | Water Street | 1870 | C | Late 19th C. Industrial | B |
| 27-64 | -- | Garage | Water Street | c. 1920 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-64 | -- | Barn | Water Street | c. 1870 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-64 | -- | Shed | Water Street | c. 1870 | C | N/A | B |
| 27-65 | -- | Pond | Water Street | N/A | N/A | N/A | - |
| 27-67 | -- | House | Water Street | c. 1950 | NC | N/A | B |
| 27-67 | -- | Garage | Water Street | c. 1950 | NC | N/A | B |

TOTAL

| | Contributing | Non-contributing |
|------------|--------------|------------------|
| Buildings | 50 | 32 |
| Objects | 4 | 8 |
| Sites | 0 | 0 |
| Structures | 0 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 54 | 41 |



MATCH LINE 25-1-2

MATCH LINE 25-1-6

MATCH LINE 25-1-7

FOR REM SEE SHEET 25

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FOR REM SEE SHT. 25

OLD WESTFIELD ROAD

MAPLE STREET

MAIN ROAD

ROAD

MAPLE ST.

GRANBY RD.

MASS. ST. RTE.

DRUM

SHOP

BROOK

Congregational Church

N.E. Tel. B. Tel. Co.

Town of Granville "Library"

Granville Grange No. 388, Inc.

Granville Federated Church

Town of Granville

ORCHARD

EXCLUDED FROM CHAPTER 81A

40.9 AC CHAPTER 81A



51
63.5 AC

38
4 A

40
3.4 AC

47
6.6 AC

VAC
48
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70
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80
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1.7 AC

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84
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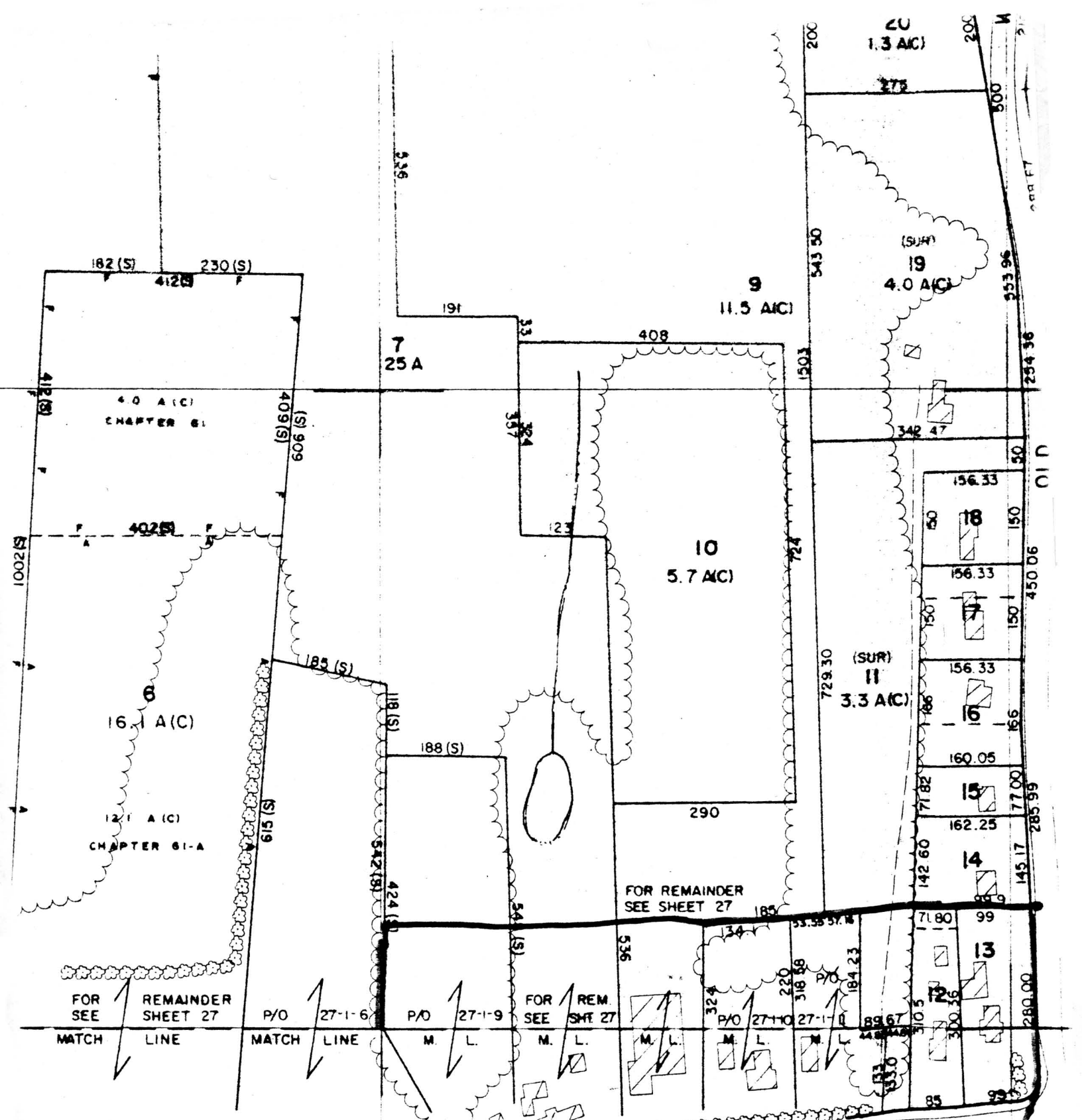
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REVISION TABLE

| MADE BY | CHANGES OR ADDITIONS |
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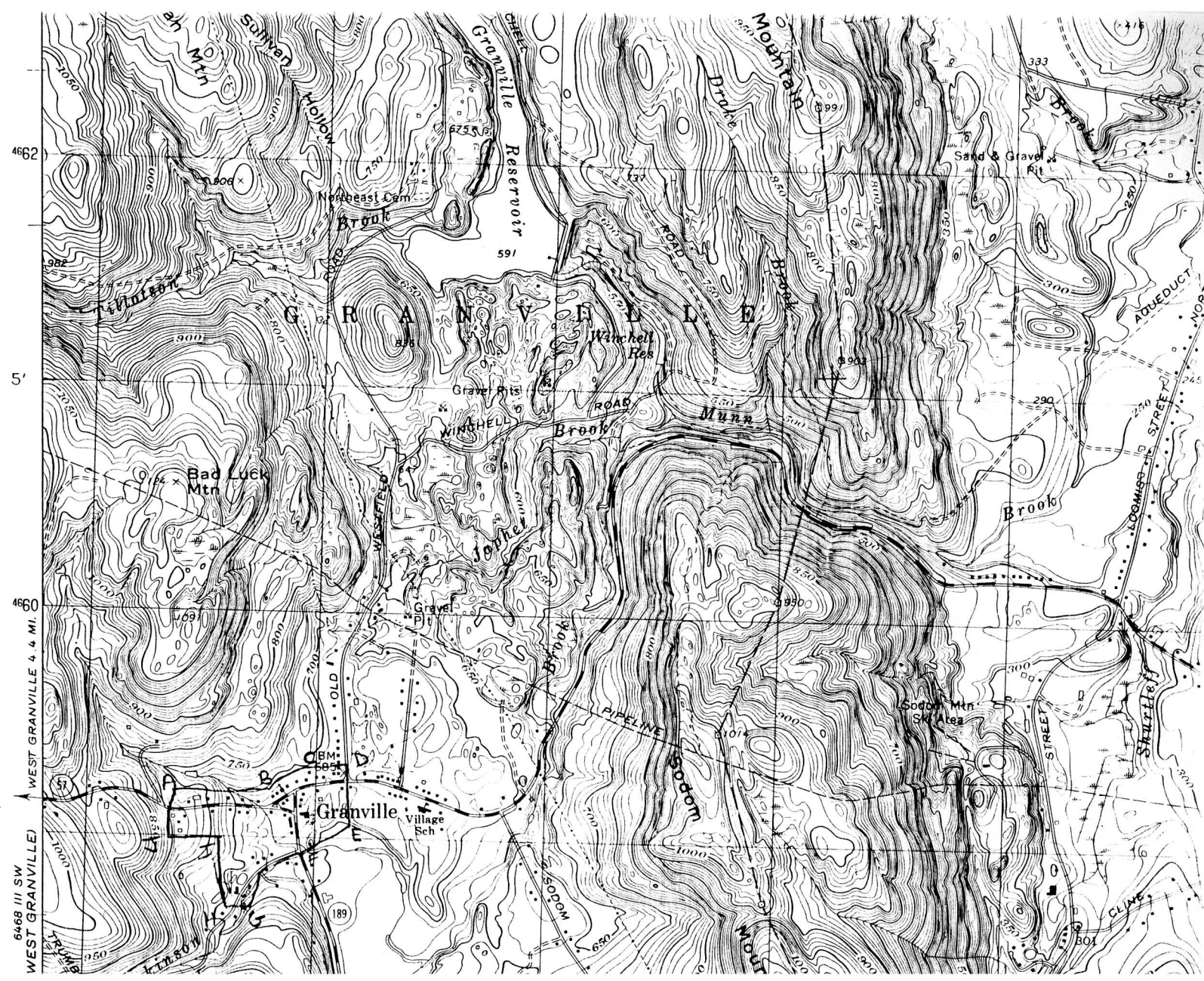
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|-------------------|--|
| PROPERTY LINE | |
| RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE | |
| CORPORATION LINE | |
| TOWN LINE | |
| COUNTY LINE | |
| STREAM | |

LEGEND

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| | RAILROAD |
| | ORIGINAL LOT LINE |
| | DENOTES COMMON OWNER |
| | SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER |
| | DEED ACREAGE |
| | CALCULATED ACREAGE |

Granville Village Historic District

| | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 18 | 6716380 | 4659200 |
| 18 | 676800 | 4659220 |
| 18 | 676950 | 4659310 |
| 18 | 677140 | 4659330 |
| 18 | 677150 | 4659060 |
| 18 | 677170 | 4659170 |
| 18 | 67730 | 4658600 |
| 18 | 676620 | 4658680 |
| 18 | 677500 | 4659000 |



6468 III SW
WEST GRANVILLE

WEST GRANVILLE 4 MI.



00. Looking west at the entrance to Granville Village District, northwest junction of Main and Old Westfield Rds., showing the the Fred Gibbons House, GRN.81 [left of center], the Ben Gibbons House, GRN.80 [left], [and the Miles J. Rose House, GRN.83, at right.] (Photocopy)



1. Looking south across the Granville Common to the Granville Store. GRN.70 (Photographer not identified, ca. 1989)



2. Looking to the east at the Granville Public Library, GRN.75 and down to Maple Street.



3. Looking west on Main Road, from the west end of Common, at the junction of Granby Road and Maple Street, showing the hill to Granville Center and the Rufus Barlow House, GRN.68.



4. Looking east along north side of Main Road [at the intersection of Granby Rd and Maple St], from the west end of the Common; including the W. Moore House, GRN.69, in the foreground; the R. Barlow House, GRN.73; the second R. Barlow House, GRN.74; and the J.M. Gibbons House, GRN.79.



[5. Looking northwest from the north side of the Granville Public Library (behind photographer) across Maple Street; showing, left to right, the W. Moore House, GRN.69; the R. Barlow House, GRN.73; and the second R. Barlow House, GRN.74.]