

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 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name West Granville Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Road N/A not for publication
city, town Granville N/A vicinity
state Massachusetts code 025 county Hampden code 013 zip code 01034

3. Classification

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| <p>Ownership of Property</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> public-State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal</p> | <p>Category of Property</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> building(s)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> site</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> structure</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> object</p> | <p>Number of Resources within Property</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>36</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>13</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>4</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>40</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>17</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> </tr> </table> | Contributing | Noncontributing | | <u>36</u> | <u>13</u> | buildings | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites | <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | structures | <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | objects | <u>40</u> | <u>17</u> | Total |
| Contributing | Noncontributing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>36</u> | <u>13</u> | buildings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> | structures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> | objects | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>40</u> | <u>17</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.

Judith B. McDonough 9/6/91
Signature of certifying official Executive Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission;
State Historic Preservation Officer
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

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6. Historic Functions

Current Functions

Agriculture/Agricultural Outbuilding
Health Care/Medical Office
Landscape/Unoccupied Land;
Street Furniture; Natural Feature

Landscape/Unoccupied Land;
Street Furniture;

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary Structure

Commerce/General Store

Education/Academy

Religion/Church; Parsonage

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling; Secondary Structure

Commerce/General Store

Education/School

Religion/Church; Parsonage

Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Colonial/Georgian

Early Republic/Federal

Mid-19th Century/Greek Revival

Late 19th Century Revival/Colonial Revival

Late 19th Century American/Bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete, Brick

walls Clapboard, Brick, Flushboard

roof Asphalt

other Brick Granite, Metal, Iron,

Board and Batten; Sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Of the three extant settlements in the Town of Granville, Massachusetts, West Granville is the westernmost. Granville is located in the southwestern corner of Massachusetts, bordered by Southwick to the east, Westfield to the north, Tolland 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.

West Granville is geographically isolated from the other Granville villages. The "Great Valley", to the east, separates West Granville from Granville Center. To the west, a notch in the Berkshire Hills provides a natural border between West Granville and the adjacent Massachusetts community of Tolland. The village sits at the crossroads of the main east to west corridor, Massachusetts Route 57 (Main Road), and the Beech Hill and Hartland Hollow Roads running north and south respectively. A sense of order is brought about by the regular arrangement of 150-year-old maple trees which line its streets and the consistency of building set-backs. A small lawn in front of the church provides open space in the village center.

A strong sense of antiquity prevails in West Granville. The village retains an impressive number of eighteenth century Georgian and nineteenth century Federal and Greek Revival structures. Common to most of the buildings are wood-frame construction, central brick chimneys, stone foundations, clapboard siding and three- or five-bay facades.

The parcel lines of many of the properties have remained consistent throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and intrusions have occurred only on the eastern and northern ends of the village. The four non-contributing buildings within the district were all constructed after 1950 on the periphery of the district.

A. Colonial Period (ca. 1750 to 1775)

One of the first settlements in Granville grew at the crossing of Beech Hill and Main Roads, the intersection that defines West Granville today. Beech Hill Road was formerly the primary road between Granville and Blandford. Of

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the five structures which exist from this early period, three are Georgian farmhouses, all on Main Road; the Ezra Baldwin House, 460 Main Road, 1763, (Inv #30); the Captain Aaron Coe House, 490 Main Road, 1770, (Inv #27); and the Thomas Lloyd House, Main Road, ca. 1770, (Inv #31). Elements common to these Georgian buildings include side-gable orientation, five-bay facades, center chimneys and center entrances. Second and third-story overhangs are present on the Baldwin and Coe Houses.

One of the Georgian houses with second-story overhangs is the Ezra Baldwin House, 460 Main Road, (Inv #30), 1763. It is a side-gabled, five-bay, center-hall plan saltbox. Second-story gable overhangs are present on the facade and the elevations. The facade features a double-leaf door hung with strap hinges. A simple cornice and supporting pilasters flank the door. Throughout the structure, first story windows are 16/16 double hung wood sash, and second story and gable windows are 8/8 double hung wood sash. A sided gabled barn with a large central sliding entry is north of the house.

The Aaron Curtis House, Main Road, (Inv #18), 1765, is a two-story, side-gabled, five-bay, center-hall plan residence, related to the L. Hubbard House on Main Road in Granville Center in scale and facade details. It has a clapboard exterior with a central brick chimney and stone foundation. The center entry features paneled double-leaf doors flanked by 3/4 sidelights, and pilasters supporting a full, carved entablature. A carved roping motif is visible under the eave. Two-story pilasters flank the central bay and trim the corners of the house. All windows are 12/12 double hung wood sash. A twentieth century, side-gabled barn is south of the house.

The Captain Aaron Coe House, 490 Main Road, (Inv #27), ca. 1765 is a two-story, side-gabled, five-bay building with a center chimney. The second story overhangs and the center entry with a paneled double-leaf door, fluted pilasters with rosettes and full entablature with a keystone, are Connecticut River Valley details. Granite slabs are used as steps to the front entry. A twentieth century garage is sited to the rear of the house.

The Thomas Lloyd House, Main Road, (Inv #31), ca. 1770, is similar to the Baldwin (Inv #30) and Coe (Inv #27) Houses on Main Road. It, too, is a side-gabled, five-bay, center entry house with cornerboards. The center entry features a double-leaf door flanked by two-story, fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. Windows throughout the house are 12/12 double hung wood sash with simple surrounds. Two twentieth century outbuildings are located east of the house; a garage and gambrel-roof guest house.

B. Federal Period (1775-1830)

The period of greatest building activity in West Granville occurred during the Federal Period, primarily at the turn of the nineteenth century, prior to the

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incorporation of the town of Tolland, once part of Granville, in 1810. Between 1775 and 1810, West Granville was an active religious, commercial and residential center. The construction of the Second Church of Christ Congregation Church on land donated by Aaron Coe was completed in 1778. It was here that Reverend Lemuel Haynes, foster-son of Deacon David Rose of Granville Center, first preached. A little later, in 1790, John Phelps, High Sheriff of Old Hampden County, constructed his ambitious brick house. The bricks were fired at a local kiln (site unknown). The Daniel Gillet House, Beech Hill Road, (Inv #12), was built in 1800. Gillet was a storekeeper and trader who also served as the first master of the Mt. Pleasant Lodge of Masons. The Masons held meetings in the third floor ballroom of his elegant Federal house. The Curtis Tavern was constructed in 1765, and operated as a tavern from that date until 1840, when it was sold out of the family. The Church is on the northeast corner of the junction of Main Road and Beech Hill Road, and the Phelps House is on the northwest corner. The Gillet House is to the north and the Curtis Tavern is on the corner opposite the Church.

The Second Church of Christ Congregational, Main Road, (Inv #16), is a two-story Georgian structure with Greek and Gothic Revival additions. Originally constructed in 1778, the clapboard-sided building features first story overhangs and symmetrical five-bay fenestration patterns on both the east and west elevations. These characteristics are also found on the domestic architecture of this period. A two-story facade pavilion with pedimented gable roof contains three identical entries, each flanked by pilasters supporting a cornice. They also feature transom lights with grid-like mullions. Paired second story windows in the center bay are enclosed in an arch outlined by molding. Granite steps lead to the entrance. A square steeple with a fixed window rises to a second section with pointed-arched window surrounds on each side and four Gothic Revival spires. A painted wooden sign, featuring Gothic spires on two corners, is located close to Main Road, marking the church, and a steel flagpole stands on the green in front of the church.

The only brick Federal period dwelling in all of Granville's three villages is the John Phelps House, 118 Main Road, (Inv #14), 1790. It is an impressive center-hall plan, two-story, five-bay house, with a low hip roof and four interior brick chimneys. The facade features a center entry with a recessed paneled door, sidelights and a transom. Pilasters, supporting a broken pediment with dentils, frame the entry. Brick, laid vertically, provides a flush lintel, and diamond-shaped iron braces are extant between the first and second stories. A one-story clapboard wing, with two interior brick chimneys and two entries, is on the north elevation. One of those entries is flanked by 6/6 double hung wood sash windows and the other features a recessed paneled door and fluted, joined pilasters supporting a full entablature. A barn, shed and fieldstone well are north of the house. The barn is front-gabled, with board and batten siding, a large sliding door and a hayloft.

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Among the ten extant Federal Period structures are three with gambrel rooflines; the Button Box, Beech Hill Road, ca. 1800, (Inv #11); the James Johnson House, 1794, (Inv #28); and the L. Baker House, Main Road, 1820, (Inv #33). The Button Box is an example of an unaltered Georgian cottage with a gambrel roofline. Two side-gabled Federal farmhouses in West Granville, the Nathan Curtis House, Main Road, ca. 1800, (Inv #19) and the Atkins House, 450 Main Road, ca. 1800, (Inv #32) are related to the earlier Georgian houses in scale, roofline and gable orientation. They are all five-bay, side-gabled residences with second and third story overhangs.

Three classically detailed Federal style homes, the Gillette House, Beech Hill Road, ca. 1800, (Inv #12); the Phelps House, 118 Main Road, 1790, (Inv #14); and the Cooley House, 100 Main Road, ca. 1800, (Inv #15) were built along the north-south route crossing Main Road. They display fine period ornamentation including fanlights and pedimented dentilated gables. A fourth Federal residence, the James Johnson House, Main Road, (Inv #28), 1794 has twentieth century Colonial Revival details. The individual descriptions of the ten Federal Period structures follow:

The James Johnson House, Main Road, (Inv #28), 1794, features a gambrel roof, central brick chimney and stone-in-concrete foundation. It is two stories, with five-bay symmetrical fenestration and a second story dormer centered in the facade. The gambrel roofline overhangs the first story, and displays dentilated trim. The main entry is centered on the first floor and features a paneled door flanked by 3/4 sidelights and topped by a six-pane transom. A pedimented, gabled roof portico shelters this entry. Its brick foundation suggests that it was a later Colonial Revival addition. Engaged columns support the portico roof, and the pediment and eaves are trimmed with dentils. The first story windows are 12/1 double hung wood sash, flanked with shutters. The dormer features centered twin 8/1 double hung wood sash windows, flanked by a pair of 8/1 double hung wood sash windows. A one-story clapboard wing projects from the east side of the house. The west elevation features a recessed entry sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by columns. To the west of the house is a side-gable barn built in two parts. The main segment is shingled, and a vertically sided shed is attached to the rear.

The Button Box, Beech Hill Road, (Inv #11), ca. 1800, is a side gabled, one-and-one-half story, center-hall plan cottage with gambrel roof and center chimney. The three-bay facade features a center entry flanked by two 6/6 double hung wood sash windows. The upper half-story features a centered 12/12 fixed window flanked by two, small four-pane fixed windows. The east elevation along Beech Hill Road, is two bays with 12/12 double hung symmetrical windows. The north elevation, or rear of the house, contains a sidehall entrance. A granite hitching post is near the front of the house, close to the road.

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The Daniel Gillette House, 23 Beech Hill Road, (Inv #12), ca. 1800, is a two-story, five-bay, side-gable Federal structure, sited perpendicular to the road. Both its east elevation and facade feature symmetrical fenestration, with 12/12 double hung wood sash windows with lintels. Both planes contain slightly recessed paneled doors and feature pilasters supporting a cornice and recessed fanlight. Modillions trim both the pedimented gables and the eaves. The gable contains a 12/12 double hung wood sash window. The house and its landscaping obscure most of two barns, which are located northwest of the house.

The Noah Cooley House, 100 Main Road, (Inv #15), ca. 1800, is a side-gabled, two-story, three-bay, sidehall plan dwelling. The sidehall entry features a pilastered surround with full molding tracing the top of a recessed segmented fanlight. Sidelights and pilasters flank the door. The east elevation, overlooking Hartland Hollow Road, is four-bay, with an elliptical fanlight in the pedimented gable. A shed-roof porch fits between the main block and side wing. A side-gabled, twentieth century shed and a nineteenth century side-gabled barn, containing large, hinged double doors, are to the south of the house. A cast iron lamp post marks the driveway to the house.

The Nathan Curtis House, Main Road, (Inv #19) is unique in West Granville, being the only residence with Doric columns and a Greek Revival temple facade. Built ca. 1800, it is a front gable, three-bay house with first story overhangs on its east and west facades which was altered ca. 1950. The sidehall entry features engaged pilasters and 1/2 sidelights flanking the door. A second set of pilasters, supporting a full entablature, frame the entire entry. 16/16 double hung wood sash windows are used on the other first story bays, and 20-pane double hung wood sash windows on the second. The Doric columns, supporting a pedimented, gable-front portico date from the twentieth century remodeling.

The A.B. Peebles House, 480 Main Road, (Inv #29), ca. 1800, is a side-gabled cottage with a brick foundation, clapboard siding and a central brick chimney. It is a one-and-one-half story, five-bay, center-hall plan with a Greek Revival entry. Features of this entry include a paneled door with 3/4 sidelights flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature. The four facade windows are 12/12 sash, with simple surrounds. A one-story, gable front, clapboard wing extends to the rear. Two of the four outbuildings are attached to the house. A shed with three sliding doors leads to the side-gabled barn, and both are connected to the house. A small, side-gabled, detached shed is east of the house. To the north of the shed is a twentieth century garage. Stone walls outline the entire property along Main Road.

The Atkins House, 450 Main Road, (Inv #32), ca. 1800, is a side-gabled, Georgian farmhouse. The five-bay saltbox, with a central brick chimney and stone foundation features overhangs on both the first and second stories. The

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center entry with a paneled double-leaf door, pilasters, entablature and transom lights are similar to the Thomas Lloyd House (Inv #30). All the first and second story windows are 12/12 double hung wood sash, and a fixed 4/4 pane window is in the east gable. A one-story, side-gable wing, containing a secondary interior brick chimney, extends off the north of the house. Connected to the east corner of the wing is a side-gable, twentieth century garage. A nineteenth century gambrel roof barn with hinged doors is east of the garage.

The L. Baker House, Main Road, (Inv #33), ca. 1820, is related to the group of house with gambrel roofs in West Granville. This five-bay cottage features a gambrel overhang on the first story. Three shed dormers on the south elevation increase the amount of useable interior space. The center entry features a double-leaf door with a simple architrave and the symmetrical fenestration is close to the cornice line. The east elevation is three-bay and windows throughout the house are 12/12 double-hung wood sash. A side-gabled, flushboard nineteenth century barn, with a large sliding entry towards the east end of the facade, is located to the east of the house.

Assessor's records indicate a 1770 date of construction for the Lyman Marks House, 491 Main Road, (Inv #25). This suggests that an earlier house, possibly the rear ell, was on the site at that time, as the present residence was constructed ca. 1830. It is a side-gabled, three-bay cottage with a center-hall plan. The central entryway and small, two pane, fixed second story windows feature plain surrounds. The elevation contains 12/12 double hung wood sash windows on the first story and 2-pane, fixed windows on the second. A porch with a hipped roof supported by squared posts wraps around the facade and east elevation. To the south of the house is a gambrel roofed barn with an attached lean-to.

C. Early Industrial Period (1830-1870)

Building after 1830 began to decline in West Granville, as the town's population base shifted toward the east to emerging industrialization in Granville Village. Three dwellings, the Helena Duris House, 496 Main Road, 1832, (Inv #23); the Parsonage, Main Road, 1840, (Inv #24); the Dr. Holcomb House, Main Road, ca. 1840, (Inv #26); an academy, Main Road, 1837, (Inv #17); and one commercial structure, Benton's Market, 500 Main Road, 1860, (Inv #21) exist from this period. Greek Revival characteristics predominate, such as front gable orientation and use of Classical elements like pilasters and columns. The Second Church of Christ Congregational, Main Road, 1778, (Inv #16) received Greek Revival alterations during this period. The church renovations include the entry pavilion and tower which date from the same time as the construction of the adjacent academy building. The five early industrial period structures are detailed below.

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The Helena Duris House, 496 Main Road, (Inv #23) is a Greek Revival, front-gabled sidehall plan dwelling with symmetrical fenestration, built in 1832. The three-bay facade contains a recessed entry with pilasters supporting a full entablature, a paneled door with twelve fixed panes, flanked by 3/4 sidelights and a transom. The front pedimented gable contains a leaded fixed window. The gable also contains a small louver vent centered below the pitch. A nineteenth century, front-gabled barn on the property has been converted into a two-car garage.

The West Granville Academy, Main Road, 1837, (Inv #17) is a front-gabled, two-bay, pedimented gable-front Greek Revival structure, built in 1837. In scale, siting and detail it complements the adjacent church. The symmetrical facade contains two entries. Both feature paneled doors flanked by engaged pilasters supporting a cornice. A transom, featuring a grid pattern of mullions similar to that of the church, tops each door. The second story features two identical 12/12 double hung wood sash windows with simple surrounds. A horizontal gable window topped by a cornice contains four fixed panes. Granite slabs form the steps to the academy.

The Second Church of Christ Congregational Parsonage, Main Road, (Inv #24), 1840, is another in the group of front gabled Greek Revival structures in West Granville. It is two story and two bay with a sidehall entry. A porch, with a hipped roof and fluted Doric columns, wraps around the east elevation and part of the facade, sheltering the entry. The entry features a paneled door flanked by flush pilasters. A one room, one-story addition projects from the west side of the house, and a twentieth century wing is attached to the rear.

The Dr. Vincent Holcomb House, Main Road (Inv #26), ca. 1840, is a two story, three-bay, gable-front-and-wing house. The center-hall plan features an entry with a paneled door, pilasters and entablature. Double hung wood sash windows with simple surrounds are consistent throughout the house. A flushboard barn is attached to the rear of the house. It features first story overhangs and a 12-pane fixed window on the facade. To the rear of the house is a nineteenth century, gambrel-roof barn with first story overhangs and a hayloft.

Benton's Market, 500 Main Road, ca. 1860, (Inv #21) is the only existing business in West Granville. Assessor's records indicate the extant structure was constructed in 1860, however the 1850 map indicates a store and hotel at this site. It therefore, seems likely that Benton's was constructed to replace an earlier store on this site. An undated photo, taken before Main Road was paved, shows the store with a pitched roof, second story gable overhang, and a five-bay facade. The present building, with a front-gabled, gambrel roofline features an integral lean-to on the east elevation providing storage space. The facade is 1 1/2 stories with a shed roofed entry porch raised up about six feet on granite slabs. The metal porch roof, supported by

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squared posts, rests on slabs of granite along the front of the building. The three-bay facade features two large 2/2 fixed display windows flanking the center entry. Two 6/6 double hung wood sash windows provide light in the front gable.

Two gas pumps ca. 1970, sit in front of the store, very close to the road. A tall, rusted metal signpost also stands in front of the store.

D. Late Industrial and Early Modern Period (1870-1940)

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought few new structures to West Granville. A bungalow-style dwelling, the J.W. Rice, Jr. House, 498 Main Road, ca. 1900, (Inv #22), the only bungalow in West Granville, suggests the turn of the century interest in weekend homes. And the West Granville School, Beech Hill Road, (Inv #13) was built in 1934 to accommodate children who formerly made the strenuous trip to East Granville each day to attend school. Detailed descriptions of these structures follow:

The only bungalow in West Granville is the J.W. Rice, Jr. House, 498 Main Road, (Inv #21) ca. 1900. The 1855 and 1894 maps indicate a hotel and later, "The Highland House" on this site, however, since the store next door also served as a hotel and the present house, which was constructed in 1900, is a single family residence, the map reference may overlap these properties. The Rice House was built as a vacation and weekend house. It is two stories, with a steep side-gabled roof sloping in front to cover a full-width enclosed porch. Symmetrical shed dormers on the facade contain three, 6/1 double hung wood sash windows. The main entry, centered in the porch, features 3/4 sidelights and transom lights. A one-story, hip roofed wing extends off the east of the house. The south elevation contains a secondary entry with 3/4 sidelights. The central chimney is brick and the foundation is, atypically, constructed of fieldstone. A twentieth century garage is located to the north of the house.

The West Granville School, Beech Hill Road, (Inv #13) 1934, is the only example of the Colonial Revival architecture in West Granville. It is a side-gabled, one-story brick structure, with a pitched roof pavilion projecting from the facade. The pavilion contains a central entryway and two clapboard wings. Details include an arched entry with brick keystone and quoins, sidelights and a leaded fanlight.

A steel flagpole, secured by fieldstones, is situated between the school and the road and a stone wall marks the boundary between the school grounds and the Daniel Gillette House, to the north.

The West Granville Cemetery, Main Road, (Inv #802) contains approximately 300 stones, the earliest dating to the 1770s. Set several yards back from Main

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Road, the entrance to the ground is marked by stone walls and a painted wooden picket fence. The early markers (1770-1820) are sandstone, and are either plain or carved with the death's head, willow or urn motifs. Some stones from 1810 to 1830 feature the broken willow motif. Granite and sandstone obelisks were used between 1840 and 1890. John Phelps, the first sheriff of Hampden County, is buried in this cemetery and the graves of Susan O. and Julius Searle were removed from their family cemetery in the woods and placed in the West Granville Cemetery in the twentieth century. The cemetery is still in use.

The non-contributing properties within the district include a small number of modest, twentieth century residences constructed primarily on the east end of the district. Several of the eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings have related outbuildings which have been severely altered or replaced with twentieth century garages and storage sheds. These have also been considered non-contributing.

The lack of intrusions in the architectural fabric of West Granville coupled with its isolated nature, makes West Granville an excellent example of a rural nineteenth century village and a unique historical resource. This sense of past merges with the present in no better a site than the West Granville Cemetery. Here are the graves of some of Granville's earliest settlers alongside generations of descendants. The changing number of grave sites reflects the evolving nature of West Granville's population. The heavy concentration of eighteenth and early nineteenth century stones tell of West Granville's bustling Pre-Industrial Period. The increasingly smaller number of twentieth century markers reflects a more mobile, and somewhat more fragile, contemporary community.

West Granville has seen little new development in the past 75 years. Although within commuting distance from commercial and industrial centers in Westfield and Springfield, Massachusetts and Hartford, Connecticut the hilly terrain surrounding West Granville has traditionally discouraged large scale housing developments. Recently, building trends seem to be changing and some new construction is occurring along the scenic roads in West Granville.

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Archaeological Description

While no prehistoric sites are currently recorded in the district it is possible that sites are present. Site densities are low in this area of Massachusetts, however, locational characteristics of the property indicate favorable conditions for native settlement and subsistence. Well-drained terraces with minimal slope bordering Pond Brook, a tributary stream of the Farmington River, are present within the district boundaries. An additional unnamed stream which flows into Pond Brook is found above the district's western boundary. These criterion combined with the size of the district (49 acres) and known regional site densities indicate a moderate sensitivity for perhistoric resources.

There is a high potential for significant historical archaeological remains within the district. Controlled testing and excavation can determine the locations of outbuildings (barns, sheds) related to eighteenth and nineteenth century residences, still extant around the intersection of Beech Hill and Main Roads, one of the first settlement areas in Granville. Similar testing can also locate occupational related features (trash pits, privies, wells) also related to most structures in the district. Archaeological survivals likely exist which may contribute towards the interpretations of specific structures. Artifact and structural survivals may exist to determine whether an earlier 1770 structure was demolished or incorporated into the 1830 Lyman Marks House at 491 Main Road. These types of remains can also determine whether or not an earlier structure did, in fact precede the ca. 1860 Benton's market as an 1850 map indicates. Artifact and structural survivals can also provide valuable data indicating the functions of specific buildings including the ca. 1800 Gillette House on Beech Road which may have been a tavern and the 1765 Curtis Tavern opposite the church on Main Road. Little industry was present in West Granville, however, the remains of a Colonial Period tannery may be present in the western portion of the district.

(end)

8. Statement of Significance

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

 nationally statewide locallyApplicable National Register Criteria A B C DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Agriculture |
| Architecture |
| Community Planning and Development |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Period of Significance

1763-1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

West Granville meets Criteria A and C for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It meets Criterion A as a pre-industrial rural village, striving to maintain a stable economy despite the loss of population in the western district in 1810 as Tolland broke from Granville and the exodus caused by the Ohio migration in 1830. It fulfills Criterion C by possessing a nearly intact collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings, with vernacular Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival styling. It also meets National Register Exceptions A and D.

Although West Granville's eighteenth century economy was primarily agricultural, West Granville residents supported a school, a tavern, a tannery and a doctor during the Colonial Period. Most prominently, it was home for many years to the first sheriff in Hampden County, giving the village regional prominence. The extant Colonial Period streetscape and landscape contribute to West Granville's importance as a secondary rural village.

A. Colonial and Federal Period (1763-1830)

Granville's Colonial population was 1,126 residents in 1776, making Old Granville the fifth most populated town in what was then Hampshire County. Population increased throughout the period although the separation of Tolland in 1810 caused a loss of 42% of Granville's land area and 34% of its residents. By 1830, population in Granville was 1,649. Many of the early settlers were from Springfield and Hingham, Massachusetts and Durham and New Haven, Connecticut. West Granville settlement occurred in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and was primarily based on agriculture. Crops were grown in the valleys and hay was raised on the uplands. It is likely Springfield and Westfield were the markets for Granville farm products. By the early nineteenth century wheat, corn and cattle grazing were the important elements in Granville's economy.

 See continuation sheet

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 1

The only extant structures dating back to Granville's mid-eighteenth century settlement period stand in West Granville. These Georgian buildings: the Aaron Coe House; the Ezra Baldwin House; the Thomas Lloyd House, and the Federal house of Aaron Curtis were homes of the Granville farmers who used valleys and uplands for crops, pastureland and hay production.

Building continued into the latter half of the eighteenth century as West Granville flourished. The construction of the Second Church of Christ Congregational in 1778 marks this community's importance as a religious and civic center. Thirty-three years after the First Church of Christ Congregational was formed in the center of Granville, the Second Church was organized. The difficult terrain between West Granville and the eastern villages was a strong impetus to the group of 28 Congregationalists who founded the parish. Set back from Main Road on a deep lawn, the Second Church of Christ Congregational, stands today where it did in 1778.

Unlike the First Church, in Granville Center, which kept the same preacher for sixty-three years, the Second Church saw a series of preachers who served for short periods of time before accepting more permanent positions in parishes elsewhere. Notable among these Second Church preachers was the Church's first, the Reverend Lemuel Haynes. Mr. Haynes, born in Hartford of a Scotch mother and African-American father, was brought to West Granville in 1753 by David Rose. He served as an indentured servant until he was twenty-one. Raised by the Rose family as a devout Christian, Mr. Haynes developed a talent for preaching, and went on to become a prominent black figure in American history. He preached at the Second Church in West Granville for five years in the last quarter of the eighteenth century before eventually settling in Vermont.

Three early nineteenth century West Granville residents were politically active on the state and local level. John Phelps was a lawyer who acted as the Granville Town Clerk (1797), Granville Selectman (1802-1806) and Sheriff of Hampden County (1813-1831). Considered the most influential resident in West Granville during the nineteenth century, he was appointed sheriff by the Federalist Massachusetts Governor, Caleb Strong. Phelps resided throughout his life in Granville, travelling to Springfield regularly to open every term of court. A jail cell, concealed in the basement of his home is extant. Another influential West Granville resident was Daniel Gillette, who came from Connecticut and stated a Lodge of Masons in his home. He may have run a tavern at this location, since he was granted a tavern license in 1808. The Gillette house is one of three in West Granville with Classical details. The house at 100 Main Road was the home of Noah Cooley, a selectman (1829-1831) and a representative to the General Court in 1832.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 2

B. Early Industrial Period (1830-1875)

By 1830, the population in West Granville began to level off, and new construction slowed. This was partly due to the creation of the town of Tolland, previously West Granville. At the same time, agricultural communities throughout New England were threatened by the loss of large groups of people who left family farms for new lands in the Ohio Valley. It is likely that this exodus plus the rise of the drum industry during the middle of the century, in Granville to the east, contributed to the lack of growth in West Granville. However, the building of the West Granville Academy, 1837 and Benton's Market, ca. 1860, demonstrate this community's viability. In addition to the school and store, there was a tannery at the Lyman Marks House. Also a physician, Dr. Vincent Holcomb, and a spectacle and jewelry-maker, lived in West Granville in the nineteenth century.

Local tradition holds that the earliest academy in Granville providing education beyond the grade school level is the extant West Granville Academy, built in 1837. Funds to establish this institution and erect the academy building were raised by a group of West Granville residents including Noah Cooley, Aaron Curtis and Dr. Vincent Holcomb. The academy provided secondary education to young men of Granville, surrounding towns and the more distant communities of Whately, Massachusetts and Farmington, Connecticut. (The Academy in Granville Center was a Select School for Young Ladies while the school in the Federated Baptist parsonage was for boys and girls.) Mr. Conwell, the founder of Temple University lectured at the West Granville Academy in the second half of the nineteenth century. The school ceased operation in the latter half of the nineteenth century, when public high schools began to emerge.

For many years the town of Granville did not have a post office. The little mail that came and went from Granville did so via the stage coach passing along Route 57, or from hand to hand. The stagecoach line connected Granville to Westfield and Tolland, where other connections could be made. Finally, in 1818, with a population of 1500, the first post office was established in West Granville. It remained the only post office in all three Granville villages for 75 years. Towards the end of the nineteenth century Granville's population base had shifted to the eastern part of town, home of the prospering drum manufacturing industry. Need for a post office in West Granville diminished, and in 1909 it was disbanded. The letter case from the West Granville post office is today part of an antiques collection in the Wiggins Tavern, Northampton, Massachusetts.

C. Late Industrial Period (1875-1930)

Little construction occurred in West Granville after 1870. A drum manufacturing industry which had been established in Granville Center, and

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 3

moved to Granville Village, created jobs and brought about an increase in population to that area. Some West Granville residents maintained their farms, orchards and herds. Agricultural products included apples, pears, butter, cheese, corn, hay, oats and potatoes. Granville had twenty sawmills during this period, the largest number in any town in the county.

The distance West Granville residents were required to travel to the eastern section of town to shop, go to school and attend religious services, encouraged them to maintain some forms of educational, civic and commercial activity in West Granville.

The Second Church did not have a parsonage until 1864, when the church's parish committee voted to buy the Greek Revival residence of Samuel Colton, the jewelry and spectacle-maker, for their parsonage. This provided space for church socials until ca. 1900. At that time, the West Granville Academy was renovated and it became the parsonage. It remains a parsonage today.

The Granville Public Library stands today in Granville's easternmost settlement area, Granville Village. Public records reveal that at least three other libraries existed in Granville before the present library was erected in 1900. West Granville was home to the Dickinson Library, named after the man who donated land for a library building and funds to buy books, Richard Dickinson. Records show that the library existed prior to 1821, at an unknown site.

West Granville had a nineteenth century district schoolhouse, no longer extant. In 1934, not long after a new school was constructed in Granville Village, the town voted to construct another, the West Granville School, so that children could avoid a long, rugged trip each day to the school in Granville Village.

While few structures that housed commercial enterprises remain in West Granville, local resources indicate that the village had several businesses. On the outskirts of West Granville, to the south, was a brick manufacturing business. The red clay found in this area of Granville may have been used in the many brick chimneys, and the bricks in the John Phelps House. A tavern existed from the time of the establishment of West Granville Village well into the nineteenth century when the Curtis Tavern was no longer active and the Highland House served as a hotel. It may have been in the same building as the store in the middle of the century. Samuel Coleman owned and operated a spectacle shop which stood on the site of the Second Church of Christ Congregational Parsonage. Lyman Marks owned and operated a leather sole tannery out of his home at the eastern end of West Granville. Finally, the oldest commercial structure in continuous use in West Granville is Benton's Market. It opened in 1860 and remains a general store to this day.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

West Granville remains somewhat isolated today, despite the improvements in roads and means of transportation. To the north and south, the cross roads are lightly settled and to the east and west, steep mountains and sharply curving roads inhibit casual travel. As a result, West Granville has remained an example of a rural eighteenth and nineteenth century community with relatively few intrusions.

(continued)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

Section number 8 Page 5

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of prehistoric occupation in West Granville 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 trends. Specifically, sites in this area may contain data which indicate similarities with sites to the west in New York, to the south in Connecticut along the Farmington River Drainage or to 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 life in a rural Massachusetts village that was active during the Pre-Industrial Period but declined as a result of industrial growth to the east. Archaeological resources can document the changes, if any, which occurred to an agriculturally based economy as industry became more important in neighboring communities. Limited growth occurred in West Granville after it's fluorescence in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries indicating a high potential for the recovery of intact archaeological survivals for this period.

(end)

9. Major Bibliographical References

- 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. pp1082-87
 "Granville Historic Resource Survey." Pioneer Valley Planning Commission. 1987.
 Personal Interviews:
 Mrs. Leona Clifford, Southwick, MA. June. 1989.
 Mrs. Wilhelmina Tryon. Granville, MA. 1989.
 Richards. Atlas Survey, Hampden County, MA., Springfield. 1984.
 Tryon, Wilhelmina. "The Drum Factory", Southwoods., July. 1987. pp. 16-18, 34-36
 Walling, Henry F., Map of Hampden County, MA., Boston, H.A. Haley. 1855.
 Wilson, Albion B., History of Granville, MA., Hartford. Connecticut Printers. 1954.

 See continuation sheet**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 # _____

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 DataAcreage of property approximately 49 acres**UTM References**

A 1,8 | 6,6,9 | 8,7,0 | 4,6 | 6,0 | 4,0,0
 Zone Easting Northing
 C 1,8 | 6,7,0 | 0,1,0 | 4,6 | 6,0 | 3,1,0

B 1,8 | 6,6,9 | 9,5,0 | 4,6 | 6,0 | 4,2,0
 Zone Easting Northing
 D 1,8 | 6,7,0 | 3,2,0 | 4,6 | 6,0 | 3,1,0

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries have been drawn along the natural land formations that surround and isolate the district. To the east of West Granville, the density of housing diminishes and Main Road begins a slow steep incline. To the west of the district, housing becomes less dense and Main Road (Route 57), drops off steeply. To the north and south are heavily wooded hills which contain few buildings. Boundaries have been drawn following back parcel lines as seen on Assessor's maps 12 and 23, Town of Granville.

 See continuation sheet**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the West Granville District is intended to delineate the area which relates to the late 18th and 19 century growth of this area. Structures included are related in scale and quality of craftsmanship. North and south boundaries were determined by back parcel lines streams and ridges and when neither of these was appropriate, by the 300' line from the road. Outside of the district, it is lightly settled with a large number of contemporary houses and large, open spaces.

 See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lynda Faye with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director
 organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date September, 1989
 street & number 80 Boylston Street telephone (617) 727-8470
 city or town Boston state MA zip code 02116

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

UTM Coordinates

E. 18 670390 4660420

F. 18 671240 4660420

G. 18 671170 4660130

H. 18 671100 4660140

I. 18 671050 4660060

J. 18 669970 4660060

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

West Granville Historic District,
Granville, Massachusetts

WEST GRANVILLE SUPPLEMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHS
WEST GRANVILLE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT
WEST GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

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

- 290-17 north side of Main Road, looking west, with a view of the entrance to the West Granville Cemetery, Inv #802 and the A. B. Peebles house, Inv #29.
- 290-24 south side of Main Road, on the southeast corner of Hartland Hollow Road, looking to the west; including the Aaron Curtis House, Inv #18, in the foreground and the Noah Cooley House, Inv #15, which is located on the southwest corner of Hartland Hollow Road.
- 290-20 south side of Main Road, looking east; including the Nathan Curtis House, Inv #19, in the foreground and the parsonage, Inv #24.
- 290-23 north side of the Beech Hill junction, looking west along Main Road; including Benton's Market, Inv #21, in the foreground and the John Phelps House, Inv #14

photos taken winter of 1989 to supplement those photographs of Granville already on file at the Massachusetts Historical Commission listed below:

- 1- View of the West Granville Church, Inv #16, the West Granville Academy, Inv #17 and the West Granville Fire Station (nc).
- 2- Junction of Main Road and Hartland Hollow Road with a glimpse of the Noah Cooley House, Inv #15, to the west.

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, West Granville

| MAP/ PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RE SOURC |
|------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 12-10 | 11 | Button Box | Beech Hill Road | 1800 | C | Georgian Gambrel | B |
| 12-10 | -- | Granite Hitching Post | Beech Hill Road | ca. 1800 | C | --- | O |
| 12-10 | -- | Shed | Beech Hill Road | ca. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-10 | -- | Shed | Beech Hill Road | ca. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-10 | 12 | Daniel Gillette House | 23 Beech Hill Road | 1800 | C | Federal | B |
| 12-10 | -- | Barn | 23 Beech Hill Road | ca. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-10 | -- | Barn | 23 Beech Hill Road | ca. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-9 | 13 | West Granville School | 15 Beech Hill Road | 1934 | C | Colonial Revival | B |
| 12-9 | -- | Flagpole | 15 Beech Hill Road | ca. 1934 | NC | N/A | O |
| 23-2 | 14 | John Phelps House | 118 Main Road | 1790 | C | Federal | B |
| 23-2 | -- | Barn | 118 Main Road | ca. 1850 | C | N/A | B |
| 23-2 | -- | Shed | 118 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 23-2 | -- | Covered Fieldstone Well | 118 Main Road | ca. 1790 | C | --- | S |
| 23-18 | 15 | Noah Cooley House | 100 Main Road | ca. 1800 | C | Federal | B |
| 23-18 | -- | Barn | 100 Main Road | ca. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 23-18 | -- | Cast Iron Lamp Post | 100 Main Road | ca. 1950 | NC | --- | O |
| 23-18 | -- | Shed | 100 Main Road | 20th c. | NC | N/A | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, West Granville

| MAP/ PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURC |
|------------------|-------|--|----------------|-------------------------|--------|---|---------|
| 12-21 | 16 | Second Church of Christ Congregational | Main Road | 1778 | C | Georgian with Greek, Gothic, and Renaissance Revival elements | B |
| 12-21 | -- | Flagpole | Main Road | ca. 1960 | NC | --- | O |
| 12-21 | -- | Painted Wooden Sign | Main Road | ca. 1850 | C | --- | O |
| 12-21 | 17 | West Granville Academy | Main Road | 1837 | C | Greek Revival with Gothic elements | B |
| 23-11 | 18 | Aaron Curtis House | Main Road | 1765 | C | Federal | B |
| 23-11 | -- | Barn | Main Road | 20th c. | C | N/A | B |
| 23-11 | 19 | Nathan Curtis House | Main Road | 1800 | C | Georgian with Greek Revival additions | B |
| 12-22 | 21 | Benton's Market | 500 Main Road | 1860 | C | Commercial Gambrel | B |
| 12-22 | - | Steel Signpost | 500 Main Road | ca. 1950 | NC | --- | O |
| 23-4 | 22 | J. W. Rice Jr. House | 498 Main Road | 1900 | C | Bungalow | B |
| 23-4 | -- | Garage | 498 Main Road | ca. 1960 | NC | N/A | B |
| 23-4 | 23 | Helena Duris House | 496 Main Road | 1832 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 23-4 | -- | Garage | 496 Main Road | ca. 1832 | NC | Greek Revival with 20th C. alterations | B |
| 23-9 | 24 | Second Church of Christ Congregational Parsonage | Main Road | 1840 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 23-9 | -- | Barn | Main Road | ca. 1840 | C | Greek Revival | B |

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, West Granville

| MAP/ PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURC |
|------------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 23-8 | 25 | Lyman Marks House | 491 Main Road | 1770 | C | No Style | B |
| 23-8 | -- | Barn | 491 Main Road | c. 1800 | NC | Gambrel with 20th C. alterations | B |
| 12-24 | 26 | Dr. Vincent Holcomb House | Main Road | c. 1840 | C | Greek Revival | B |
| 12-24 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1840 | NC | Gambrel | B |
| 12-24 | 27 | Captain Aaron Coe House | 490 Main Road | 1770 | C | Georgian | B |
| 12-24 | -- | Garage | 490 Main Road | c. 1950 | NC | N/A | B |
| 12-25 | -- | House | Main Road | c. 1950 | NC | | B |
| 23-7 | 28 | James Johnson House | main Road | 1794 | C | Colonial Revival | B |
| 23-7 | -- | Barn | Main Road | c. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-26 | 29 | A.B. Peebles House | 480 Main Road | 1800 | C | Vernacular Cape | B |
| 12-26 | -- | Shed | 480 Main Road | c. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-26 | -- | Barn | 480 Main Road | c. 1800 | C | N/A | B |
| 12-26 | -- | Shed | 480 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 12-26 | -- | Garage | 480 Main Road | 20th C. | NC | N/A | B |
| 12-27 | 802 | West Granville Cemetery | Main Road | 1770-Present | C | | Si |
| 12-28 | 30 | Ezra Baldwin House | 460 Main Road | 1763 | C | Georgian | B |
| 12-28 | -- | Barn | 460 Main Road | c. 1800 | C | N/A | B |

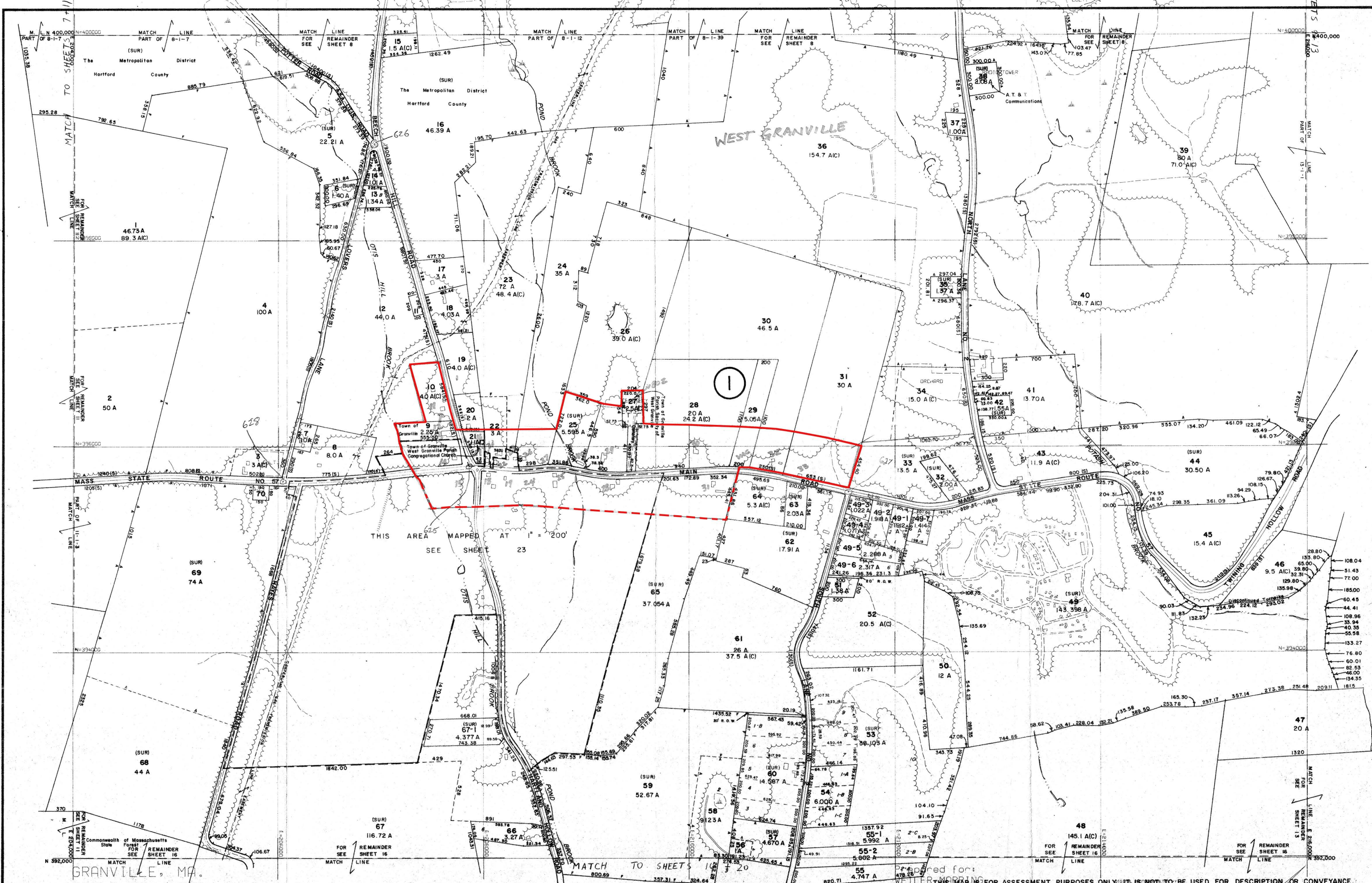
DISTRICT DATA SHEET
Town of Granville, Massachusetts, West Granville

| MAP/ PARCEL # | MHC # | HISTORIC NAME | STREET ADDRESS | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | STATUS | STYLE | RESOURC |
|------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|---------|
| 12-29 | - | Vacant | Main Road | --- | --- | --- | - |
| 12-65 | 31 | Thomas Lloyd House | Main Road | ca. 1770 | C | Georgian | B |
| 12-65 | -- | Guest House | Main Road | ca. 1970 | NC | Gambrel | B |
| 12-65 | -- | Garage | Main Road | ca. 1970 | NC | N/A | B |
| 12-30 | 32 | Atkins House | 450 Main Road | 1800 | C | Georgian | B |
| 12-30 | -- | Garage | 450 Main Road | ca. 1950 | NC | N/A | B |
| 12-30 | -- | Barn | 450 Main Road | ca. 1800 | C | Gambrel | B |
| 12-31 | 33 | L. Baker House | Main Road | 1820 | C | Gambrel | B |
| 12-31 | -- | Barn | Main Road | ca. 1820 | C | N/A | B |

Contributing

Non-contributing

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Buildings | 36 | 13 |
| Structures | 1 | 0 |
| Objects | 2 | 4 |
| Sites | 1 | 0 |
| Total | <u>40</u> | <u>17</u> |



THIS AREA MAPPED AT 1" = 200' SEE SHEET 23

PREPARED FOR: TOWN OF GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

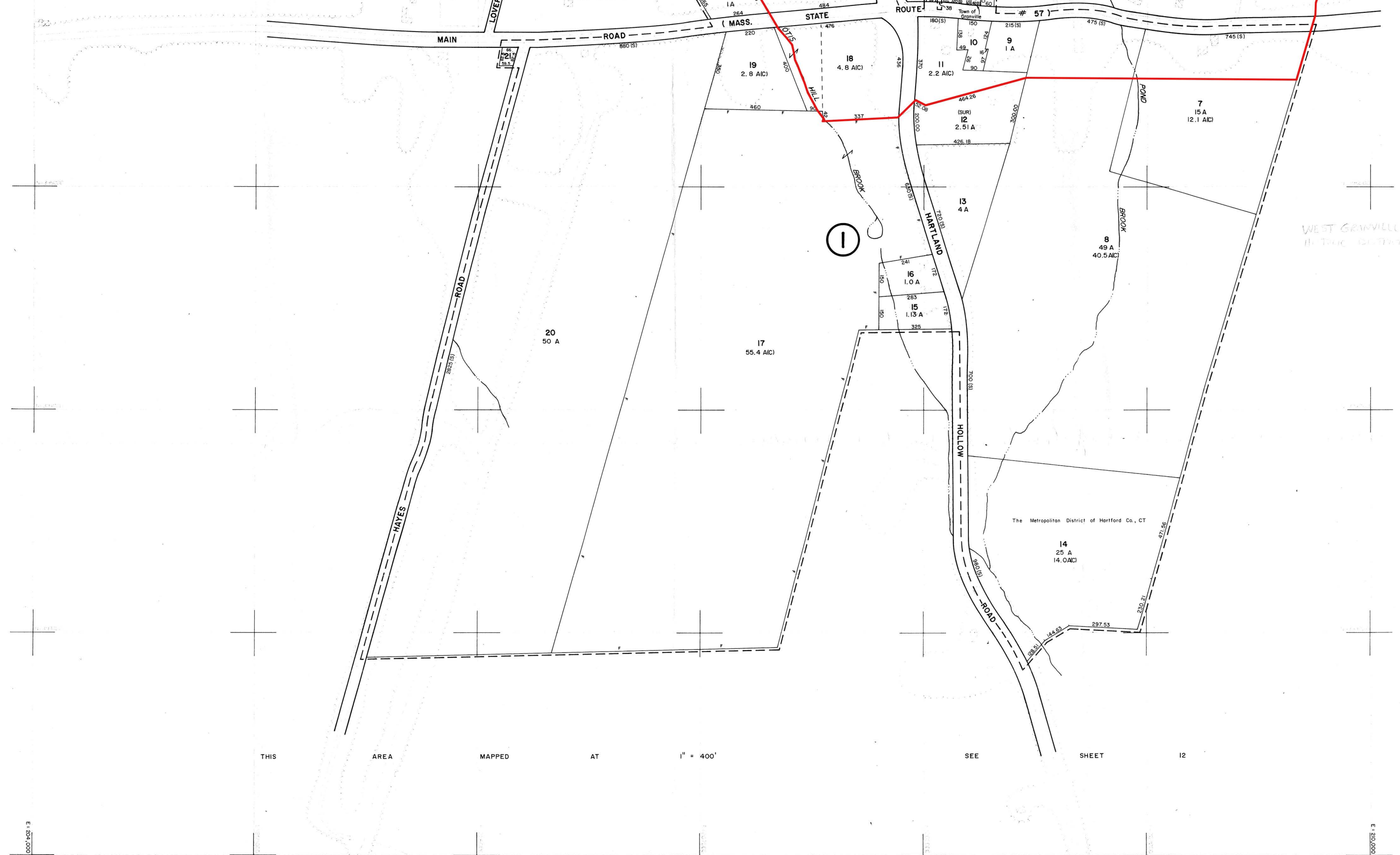
THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

| REVISION TABLE | | | REVISION TABLE | | | LEGEND | | SERVICE DISTRICTS | | SHEET INDEX | | NORTH DATA | |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|---------|----------------------|--|----------|--|----|-------------|----|---------------------------------|--|
| DATE | MADE BY | CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | DATE | MADE BY | CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | PROPERTY LINE | RAILROAD | SCHOOL | 7 | 8 | 9 | MASSACHUSETTS COORDINATE SYSTEM | |
| | | | | | | RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE <td>+++++</td> <td>FIRE <td>11</td> <td>23</td> <td>13</td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </td> | +++++ | FIRE <td>11</td> <td>23</td> <td>13</td> <td colspan="2"> </td> | 11 | 23 | 13 | | |
| | | | | | | CORPORATION LINE <td>----</td> <td>WATER <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td colspan="2"> </td> </td> | ---- | WATER <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td colspan="2"> </td> | 15 | 16 | 17 | | |
| | | | | | | TOWN LINE <td>----</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> | ---- | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | COUNTY LINE <td>----</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> | ---- | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | STREAM <td>----</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td colspan="2"> </td> | ---- | | | | | | |

ORIGINAL LOT LINE
 DEMOTES COMMON OWNER
 SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER
 DEED ACRES
 CALCULATED ACRES
 TAX MAP BLOCK NUMBER
 SCALED DIMENSION
 DEED DIMENSION
 SURVEYED PARCEL
 STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER

PREPARED BY: WEILER MAPPING, INC. & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 HORSEHEADS, NY & BALTIMORE, MD.
 GRAPHIC SCALE: 1" = 400'
 MAP DATE: 1-21-87

N = 395,000 E = 204,000



N = 392,000 E = 204,000

35-843 GRANVILLE MASS. SCALE: 1" = 200'

THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR DESCRIPTION OR CONVEYANCE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| PREPARED FOR TOWN OF GRANVILLE COMM. OF MASSACHUSETTS HAMPDEN COUNTY | REVISION TABLE DATE MADE BY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | | REVISION TABLE DATE MADE BY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | | LEGEND PROPERTY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE CORPORATION LINE TOWN LINE COUNTY LINE STREAM | RAILROAD ORIGINAL LOT LINE DENOTES COMMON OWNER SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER DEED ACREAGE CALCULATED ACREAGE | TAX MAP BLOCK NUMBER SCALED DIMENSION DEED DIMENSION SURVEYED PARCEL STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER | SERVICE DISTRICTS SCHOOL FIRE WATER | SHEET INDEX | NORTH DATA | PREPARED BY WEILER MAPPING, INC. HORSEHEADS, NY & BALTIMORE, CT. GRAPHIC SCALE | TOWN SHEET NO. 23 GRANVILLE MAP DATE: 1-21-87 |
| | DATE MADE BY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | DATE MADE BY CHANGES OR ADDITIONS | PROPERTY LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE CORPORATION LINE TOWN LINE COUNTY LINE STREAM | RAILROAD ORIGINAL LOT LINE DENOTES COMMON OWNER SUBDIVISION LOT NUMBER DEED ACREAGE CALCULATED ACREAGE | | | | | | | | |



4662
4660
4659
4658

CONVERSION SCALES

| Feet | Meters |
|-------|--------|
| 15000 | 4500 |
| 14000 | 4000 |
| 13000 | 3500 |
| 12000 | 3000 |
| 11000 | 2500 |
| 10000 | 2000 |
| 9000 | 1500 |
| 8000 | 1000 |
| 7000 | 900 |
| 6000 | 800 |
| 5000 | 700 |
| 4000 | 600 |
| 3000 | 500 |

West Granville
Zone 18

A: 669 875
4660 000

B: 669 970
4660 425

C: 670 000
4660 350

D: 670 400
4660 340

E: 670 400
4660 410

F: 671 200
4660 350

G: 671 150
4660 150

H: 671 065
4660 160

I: 671 050
4660 090

J: 669 840
4660 090

GRANVILLE 0.7 MI.
SOUTHWICK 7 MI.
6468 III SE



290-17. North side of Main Road, looking west, with a view of the entrance to the West Granville Cemetery, GRN.802; and the A.B. Peebles House, GRN.29. (Photographer not identified, 1989).



290-24 South side of Main Road, on the southeast corner of Hartland Hollow Road, looking to the west; including the Aaron Curtis House, GRN.18, in the foreground and the Noah Cooley House, GRN.15, which is located on the southwest corner of Hartland Hollow Road.



290-20. South side of Main Road, looking east; including Nathan Curtis House, GRN.19, in the foreground; and the parsonage, GRN.24.



290-23. North side of Beech Hill junction, looking west along Main Road; including Benton's Market, GRN.21, in the foreground; and the John Phelps House, GRN.14.



1- View of the West Granville Church, GRN.16; the West Granville Academy, GRN.17; and the West Granville Fire Station (nc).



2- Junction of Main Road and Hartland Hollow Road with a glimpse of the Noah Cooley House, GRN.15, to the west.