

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1057

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Colrain Center Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main, Greenfield, Jacksonville Rds., Streeter Lane, River & Coburn Sts.

not for publication

city or town Colrain

vicinity

state MASSACHUSETTS

code MA

county Franklin

code 011

zip code 01340

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brona Simon

10/5/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon
Massachusetts Historical Commission, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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

Patrick Andrews

Date of Action

11/15/2006

Colrain Center Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources Within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
75	6
6	
3	1
1	2
85	9
	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, department store, professional, restaurant, hotel
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- EDUCATION: library, school
- GOVERNMENT: town hall, post office, fire station
- RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: monuments/markers

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, restaurant
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- EDUCATION: library
- GOVERNMENT: municipal building, post office
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: monuments, museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE-VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

Materials

- (Enter categories from instructions)
- foundation Stone, Brick, Concrete
 - walls Weatherboard, Shingle, Brick, Vinyl, Aluminum
 - roof Slate, Asphalt Shingle, Metal
 - other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 **Colrain Center Historic District**
Colrain (Franklin), MA

7. DESCRIPTION

The Colrain Center Historic District is a densely settled village located between the East Branch of the North River and surrounding steep hills to the south and the east. Radiating from a small triangular common that forms the intersection of Main Road, Greenfield Road, and Jacksonville Road, the district is the main hub of east/west and north/south movement in town. MA Route 112 (as Main and Jacksonville Roads) runs north to Halifax, VT and south to the village of Shelburne Falls. Greenfield Road leads to Route 2 and the Town of Greenfield. In addition to buildings on the major routes through the Center, the district includes two houses on Coburn Street (formerly Foundry Village Road), two on Streeter Lane, and all of the houses on River Street plus a pair of bridge abutments remaining from the old Center Bridge. The district consists of 91 resources and covers 30.20 acres. Eighty-three resources are contributing and eight are noncontributing. Resources that are not yet 50 years old are non-contributing and shown on the accompanying map and datasheet with a letter rather than a number. A "V" on the map and datasheet denotes the five vacant lots in the district.

Colrain is a rural Massachusetts town with a population of 1,864 (2003) spread over some 43 square miles. Located in the northwest section of Massachusetts, approximately 100 miles from Boston, the Town of Colrain is bordered on the north by the state of Vermont, on the west by Heath and Charlemont, on the south by Shelburne, and on the east by Leyden. The Green River forms the boundary between Colrain and Leyden. The historic district is located roughly in the center of Colrain.

The high density of buildings in Colrain Center is distinct from the surroundings. Flood plains limit development in the north to dispersed farms. Greenfield Road rises steeply up Colrain Mountain, which lacks building sites. To the west, the density of Main Road ends due to the steep side-slope of the land to the North River. River Street, historically the road to Halifax, Vermont, became a dead end in 1933 when Jacksonville Road became the major route. About 800 feet long and flat, River Street was settled during the period of significance. Houses stand close together on one side of the street with the North River on the other. A wooded hillside rises behind the houses. While there is little open space in the district, most of the buildings lie in close proximity to, or directly abut, the open space along the North River or the wooded hills.

Colrain Center retains its 19th century village appearance with a mix of institutional, civic, commercial, and residential buildings. The architectural styles represented in the district include Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical. While the Griswold Memorial Library (12 Main Road, photo #1) is architect designed, most of the buildings in the district are vernacular examples of 19th century styles.

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Section number 7 Page 2 Colrain Center Historic District
Colrain (Franklin), MA

Buildings generally stand close to the roads, and many houses have ells, attached barns, and sheds. Height ranges from one to three stories, and construction materials include wood, brick and limestone. The dominant roofing material in the district is slate. Most wood-frame buildings are clad with weatherboard, but a few have synthetic siding. Landscape features include stone walls, a few sidewalks, and small front lawns. At the north end of the district, off River Street, are the Center Bridge abutments (MHC #911), which are remnants of the bridge that crossed the North River when River Street was a major thoroughfare.

While most buildings in the district are in fair to excellent condition, four adjacent to the common have been condemned and stand vacant. Three of these are opposite the west side of the common: the Brick Store (3 Main Road), the Tin Shop (1 Main Road), and the Horace Winchester House (4 Jacksonville Road); the fourth—the Clark Chandler Store (1 Greenfield Road)—stands opposite the east side of the common.

Two parcels on the north side of Greenfield Road are vacant due to the loss of historic buildings (see section 8). The Colrain Post Office (16 Main Road; MHC #155) was converted from a barn ca. 1970, and is one of many examples of adaptive reuse in the district. The Fire Hose House, now behind the William Pitt House (8 Main Road; MHC #10), was moved from a location spanning the brook south of the Congregational Church/Town Hall (1 Jacksonville Road) around 1994. Noncontributing buildings include barns, garages, and sheds constructed in the last 50 years.

The Common and Memorial Markers

The Town Common (MHC #912) is a level triangular plot roughly 100' x 100' x 50' with its base facing east toward the Congregational Church/Town Hall (1 Jacksonville Road, photo #2). Landscaped with grass and several trees, it occupies the intersection of Main, Jacksonville, and Greenfield Roads, the epicenter of the historic district. The town's Civil War/WWI Memorial (map #1, MHC #900, photo #2) is located at the east end of the common. Approximately five feet tall by five feet wide, the upright rock-faced granite slab on a granite base incorporates two bronze plaques, one facing east and the other facing west. The earliest (ca. 1891) of the plaques faces east and commemorates the Civil War. It reads, "Men of Colrain who served in the war for the preservation of the Union, 1861-1865." The other plaque commemorates World War I, 1917-1918, and the Spanish American War of 1898. The 1976 WWII/ Korea/Vietnam Memorial (map #B) stands roughly opposite the Civil War Memorial on the west side of the Common. It is a wooden sign board or "honor roll" type of marker with a low-pitched, pedimented top. A flagpole (map #D), which appears to post-date 1956, stands in the common along Main Road between the two memorial markers.

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Institutional, Civic, and Commercial Buildings

With the exception of the Griswold Memorial Library (12 Main Rd., Photo # 1), most of the institutional, civic and early commercial buildings in the district have been adapted to new uses. Two buildings that were originally churches are focal points at the core of the district. Both date to the 1830s and are now used for secular purposes. (See section 8 for details on the use of the various buildings).

The former Congregational Church/Town Hall (1 Jacksonville Rd., Map #41, MHC #5, Photo #2) built in 1834 faces west toward the common. A Greek Revival-style brick meetinghouse, it rises to two stories to a front-gable roof with triangular pediment covered with flush board siding. Astride the roof is an 1852 steeple with an octagonal spire resting on a square louvered lantern with step moldings and flat paneling. The three bay facade has a double-leafed entry door flanked by paired triple-hung sash (ca. 1901) in which the panes follow round-arch patterns at the tops. The first floor has a foyer and meeting room and the second contains 19th-century pews as well as a ca. 1795 pulpit that was moved to the building from the previous meetinghouse. A blue painted metal roof and a 1990s fence at the front entry are the only recent changes.

Built just two years after the Congregational Church, the former Methodist-Episcopal Church (4 Main Rd., Map #6, MHC #9, Photo #3) is of similar proportions and materials, but is designed with Gothic Revival features. Facing north, the building stands along the south side of the common. The most important character-defining features are the pointed arches used throughout the building. The front and side windows and the central double door entry have pointed arch tops with wooden fans. These are surrounded by recessed pointed arches in the brickwork. The present windows are clear glass double-hung sash with short fixed sash at the tops. A square wooden tower straddles a patterned slate roof. The base has four pilasters to a side that frame three pointed-arch panels. The second stage of the tower is a lantern with louvered pointed-arch windows flanked pilasters supporting the frieze and cornice of the flat roof. The tower may date from an 1885 renovation.

The 1895 Memorial Hall (17 Main Rd., Map #22, MHC #12, Photo #7) stands toward the west end of the district near the intersection of Main Road and Coburn Street. Facing south, it is a charming Queen Anne-style, two-story, wood-frame meeting hall with front gable roof. A square tower with a pyramidal roof rises from the east slope of the main roof. The facade displays a central triple window on the second story and tall narrow windows with 1/1 sash on the first story. The central entry porch is decorated with a carved wood plaque of superimposed G.A.R. initials (Grand Army of the Republic). Patterned shingles in the gable area contrast with the building's weather board siding.

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Colrain (Franklin), MA**

Griswold Memorial Library (12 Main Rd., Map #18, MHC #11, Photo # 1) was built in 1908 in the Neoclassical Revival style. The one story building is constructed of Roman brick with Indiana limestone trim. In plan, the building is arranged with three wings and an entry portico around a central rotunda with an interior dome. On the facade, the central projecting pedimented portico, has single Ionic columns and pilasters on the sides supporting a modillion cornice and tympanum carved with a design of an open book in a wreath. At the roofline, there are carved shell acroteria at the apex and corners of the portico. There are quoins in the stonework of the portico projection and the outside corners of the building. The oak entry door has a latticed transom window and carved stone architrave. On the facade, triple windows have double hung sash with fixed transoms above and ornate cast iron balcony railings at the sills. The end walls are bowed and each have three windows. A slate and copper hip roof contains the interior dome. The well-preserved interior is oak and molded plaster with period oak shelves, tables, chairs and benches.

The former Center School/Old Town Office (9 Jacksonville Rd., Map #46, MHC #139, Photo #5) dates to ca.1910. Seven bays wide by two deep, the west-facing main block is a one-story, wood-frame building with a projecting central entry porch embellished by turned posts. The building has a slate-covered, gable-on-hip roof and weatherboard siding. In 1950, a concrete block, two-bay garage was added to the north elevation (photo 11). Facing west on to Jacksonville Road, it projects forward of the main building. A wood handicapped access ramp was added to the entry ca. 1990.

The Colrain Post Office (16 Main Rd., MHC #155, Map 64), located at the junction of Main Road and Coburn Street, is a 1½ story astylistic building that retains the proportions of the barn from which it was converted ca. 1970. Facing north, it is three bays wide with a front gable roof. One entry is in a side bay of the façade and another is in a shed-roofed projecting vestibule on the west elevation. Windows have 1/1 sash. The roof is slate, siding is aluminum, and the foundation is uncut stone and concrete.

The former Clark Chandler Store (1 Greenfield Rd. Map #28 MHC #151 Photo #6) is a two story, wood-framed building with two additions. The central part dates to 1813, and retains its Federal period scale, fenestration, and a molded cornice. Alterations include 2/2 sash, a slate roof, and synthetic siding. An addition to the east connects the main block to a front-gabled, two-story barn built as an office and carriage sales showroom. Converted into an apartment house in the 20th century, the building has a two-story addition on the west end with an asphalt-covered hip roof and windows with 1/1 sash.

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The former Brick Store (3 Main Rd., Map #5, MHC #4, Photo #6) is a side-gabled, 2-story brick building facing south opposite the common. While it retains the appearance of an 1890s brick commercial building, portions of its first story date to 1814. The original building was constructed of smaller brick laid in Flemish bond. It displays such Federal-style features as a symmetrical facade of five bays by three bays deep, flat brick window headers, and a central entry with a semicircular brick arch now closed for a window. The building was enlarged in the 1890s with a second story and a two-story extension to the southwest. This was constructed with larger bricks laid in common bond with brick arch window heads. A 2-story gallery-type porch spans the façade, and a 20th century, one story, wood-frame vestibule projects from the west end of the facade.

The Tin Shop (1 Main Rd. Map #2, MHC #165) stands at the junction of Main and Jacksonville roads, next door to the Brick Store, with which it was once associated. Built ca. 1850, it retains the appearance of a 19th century wood-frame commercial building. An L-shaped building, its two-story narrow end faces the common. Along the Jacksonville Road elevation the land slopes downhill so that the building has a walk-out basement giving it the appearance of being three stories tall. The building is astylistic with an irregular fenestration pattern, slate roof, weatherboard siding, and simple window frames with 2/2 sash. A two-story screened porch with asphalt-covered hip roof faces the common and obscures the facade.

Call's Garage (7 Jacksonville Rd., Map #45 MHC #140, Photo #5) stands adjacent to the Center School/Old Town Office. Built as a commercial structure ca. 1890, it is six bays wide by seven bays deep, stands on a brick foundation and is clad with weatherboards. Facing west, it rises 2½ stories to a front-gable roof covered with slate. Windows have 6/6 sash. A one-story, shed-roofed addition on the south elevation has a concrete foundation and a roll-up garage door facing the street. A drive up on the back of the building allows ground level access to the second floor.

Residences

Residences in the district range in age from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries, with most dating from the mid-to-late 19th century. Representative examples of each architectural style are described below in chronological order. A general characteristic of all of the styles seen in the district is restrained use of decorative detail so that the styles are distinguished from one another more by building form than by trim details and other ornamental features. For this reason, many of the houses in the district have been categorized as astylistic (no style).

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Colrain (Franklin), MA

The Charles Thompson House (9 Main Rd., Map #13, MHC #163, Photo #10) appears to be the oldest house in Colrain Center. Facing south it consists of a main block, two wings, and an attached barn extending in a line along the street. Believed to date to ca. 1819, the main block is a Federal style, two-story, wood-frame building clad with weatherboards. Five bays wide, it has a side-gable roof covered with patterned slate shingles. The central entry is trimmed with pilasters and a hood that may date from a 1980's renovation. A wing on the east elevation has a projecting porch and is attached to a 1½ story barn with a patterned slate roof. A 1½ story wing (early 20th century) extending to the west has an integral porch with a bay window under the porch roof and a shed roofed dormer lighting the attic.

A noteworthy example of the Federal style is the Dr. Deane House (10 Jacksonville Rd., Map #47 MHC #15 Photo #4). Dating to ca. 1827, it is a five-bay wide, side-gabled, 2½ story wood-frame building that is oriented with its three-bay side elevation facing the street (east). A two-story porch on this end wall appears to date to the early 20th century. The roof of the house is slate and the walls are weatherboard. There is a semicircular window over the main entry, which is centered on the south-facing facade. A central chimney serves fireplaces in the rooms. Inside, a finely crafted half-circular staircase faces the front door. A 1½ story ell on the western end of the building was reconstructed in 1994.

The Samuel Coolidge House (3 Greenfield Rd. Map #29 MHC #8) is the earliest example of a Greek Revival-style house in the district. Built in 1832, it is a 2½ story, front-gabled wood-framed building. Three bays wide by three deep, it has a slate roof, weatherboard siding, and a one-story porch spanning the facade. Significant decorative elements include a closed gable return, an elliptical wooden fan in the pediment, and wide corner pilasters on the façade. Stylistic alterations include a triple picture window at first story of the façade and 1/1 replacement sash.

More modest in size, the O. M. Gaines House (9 River St., Map #54 MHC #2 Photo #8) is a fine example of 1½ story Greek-Revival-style house. Built ca. 1847, it has a steeply pitched front-gable roof. Character-defining features include a closed gable return forming a pediment, paneled corner pilasters, and a wide frieze and architrave. The side-hall entry is slightly recessed and flanked by pilasters. The building has a slate roof and weatherboard siding. Windows have 6/6 sash and simple frames characteristic of the period. There is an ell and an attached shed.

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Colrain (Franklin), MA

The William Pitt House (8 Main Rd. Map #10 MHC #10) is an example of the transitional Greek-Revival/Italianate style. Built ca. 1850 it is a 2½ story, wood-frame building with a front gable roof and three-bay façade. The slate-covered roof has deep overhanging eaves that are characteristic of the Italianate style, which was beginning to overtake the Greek Revival style in popularity. Lingering elements of Greek Revival style are seen in the slightly pedimented window heads. The front porch spans the façade and has a shallow-pitch hip roof resting on flat-paneled posts with molded capitals. A side ell with porch connects to a barn (map #11). A second barn (map # 12) and a 1990s shed (map #A) stand behind the house. Also on the property is a former Fire Hose House (map #63). A one story, front-gabled building, it was moved to the site from Greenfield Road (parcel #127/36), where its ca. 1900 stone foundation is still visible (map # 64).

The Dr. Cram House (7 Main Rd. Map #9 MHC #13) is a Queen Anne-style, cross gable, 2½ story, wood-frame building. Dating to 1895, it has a three story octagonal tower in the east corner. The front entry has a porch with molded cornice and turned posts. A hip roof porch on the left side of the facade has been enclosed with windows. The building has a slate roof and vinyl siding. An attached two-story barn to the west has two garage doors.

The Antis Spurr House (5 Main Rd., Map #7, MHC #164, Photo #6) is another example of the Queen Anne style. Built ca. 1895, it is a 2½ story, wood-frame building with many decorative features. There are projecting wall gables on the side elevations with canted corners and ogee corner brackets on the second story. The house is clad with a mix of weatherboard and decorative wood shingles. There is a canted bay window on the east corner of the first story. The building has a two-story rear ell and an attached barn to the west.

The Second Methodist Parsonage (3 River St., Map #52, MHC #11, Photo #9) is an unusual example of a Queen Anne-style house that is modest in scale, but elaborately detailed. Built in 1895, it rises 1½ stories to a cross-gable roof. It features a round porch with a conical roof, curved railings, and turned posts. The entry has a porch with turned posts, ogee brackets, and a pedimented roof. The facade has a small Palladian window lighting the attic. On the first story, a large round window in a square frame decorated with sunbursts rests beneath a horizontal stained glass transom. The building has a bay window on the cross gable facing south and an ell off the rear.

Structure

The old Center Bridge abutments are located at the end of the district off River Street. They consist of uncoursed, uncut, dry-laid stone elements 8' in height and 25' across. The age of the abutments is uncertain, but a bridge at

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Colrain (Franklin), MA

this location dates to at least 1794. It was rebuilt in 1870 so the abutments have been given that date, but further research may reveal that they are older.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites are recorded in the district or in the general area (within one mile), sites may be present. Environmental characteristics of the district represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of ancient sites. The district includes well-drained floodplain and riverine terraces on the south shore of the East Branch of the North River. The confluence of a tributary stream and the East Branch River is also located within the district in the vicinity of where Route 112 crosses the river. Given levels of historic landuse in the district, the availability of open space, and known patterns of Native settlement in the Deerfield and Connecticut River tributaries, a moderate to high potential exists for locating ancient Native American sites in the district.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Structural evidence may exist from 18th century farms known to exist in the district; however, specific sites have yet to be identified. Farming was the main activity in the Center during the Colonial Period. It was during the Federal Period (1775-1830) that Colrain Center was reported to develop from a single farm in 1800 to a small village. Known historic archaeological sites also date from the early 19th century period and later. Structural evidence may survive from the Thomas Barber House (pre-1830), destroyed by fire in 1888. The Congregational Parsonage (13 Main Road) was built on that site in 1891. Similar evidence may also survive from the Horace Winchester House (ca. 1840; 4 Jacksonville Road), moved to its present location from a site on the bank of the North River in 1870 after a major flood. Structural evidence may exist from two neighboring residences destroyed by fire ca. 1896 on a lot next to the Brick Store at 3 Main Road.

Several potential archaeological sites related to civic and commercial buildings lost during the Late Industrial Period (1870-1915) are located in vacant lots on the east side of the Common. Structural evidence may exist from the Colrain Inn (1902; parcel 127/35 and 36) and two earlier hotels that existed on the same site. The Colrain House, one of the first public buildings in the district, was built in 1805 and destroyed by fire in 1886. A second hotel, known as the Colrain Inn, was built on the same site later that year. The Colrain Inn was destroyed by fire in 1896. The third hotel was destroyed by fire in 1991. Foundations of the Colrain Inn (1902) are visible on the site today. Structural evidence from barns, horse stables, and outbuildings may survive related to each of

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Colrain (Franklin), MA

the hotels located on the Colrain Inn site. One barn, reportedly associated with the Colrain House (1805) was later converted to a streetcar barn (not extant). Occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also exist. Other potential 19th century civic/commercial sites in the district include a tavern, a school on River Street, and the Drury Law Office and Fire Hose House on the east side of the common.

Structural evidence of barns, stables, outbuildings, and archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist with the many extant historic buildings in the district. After 1896, evidence of transportation-related facilities including street rails and support structures might exist from the Shelburne Falls and Colrain Street Railway. The trolley system closed in 1927. Structural evidence of the 1794 bridge abutments may survive within the surviving 1870 abutments in the North River/North Street locale.

(end)

Colrain Center Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant, distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance (redo)

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1794-1956

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McLean & Wright (architect), M.R.Drew
Robert E. Pray & Co. (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Griswold Memorial Library

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Colrain Center Historic District is significant as a well-preserved village in the hills of northwestern Massachusetts. It consists of 19th century public and commercial buildings, as well as residences from the early-19th to the early 20th centuries. The buildings are typically vernacular examples of popular architectural styles. The variety of building types, uses, and construction dates are indicative of the many activities that took place in the village over the past 200 years. While the Colrain town offices and church congregations have relocated to other parts of town, their buildings remain and the district continues to be the emotional center of town life. The Colrain Center Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and fulfills National Register Criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance begins in 1794, the date of possible extant bridge abutments, and ends in 1956, which is the standard 50-year cut-off for historic resources.

Colonial Period (1735 to 1775)

Colrain was surveyed in 1735 as Boston Township Number Two, and the proceeds of its sale benefited the City of Boston. Fifty-acre lots in the southeastern uplands were sold to Scotch-Irish settlers who wished to organize a town around a Presbyterian church. The first meetinghouse (not extant) was built on Chandler Hill to the east of the district, and the town was incorporated in 1761. Farming was the main activity during the Colonial era, but no buildings have been identified from the period. A bridge in the location of the present Center Bridge abutments at the end of River Street was probably constructed during this period. Town records were lost to fire in the 19th century, but secondary sources refer to bridges over the North River in Colrain as having been completed in 1768 and 1771.

Federal Period (1775-1830)

It was during this period that what is now Colrain Center developed from a single farm in 1800 to a small village. The town's population grew by over 150% between 1776 and 1790, peaking at 2,000 individuals just after the turn of the 19th century, but declining to 1,877 by 1830. It appears that 50 to 100 Federal period buildings remain throughout Colrain, and a number of those, all dating to the early 19th century, are concentrated in the Center.

While agriculture continued to drive the economy, small textile mills began to appear. To suit the rising population in the western part of Colrain, a new meetinghouse, called the North River Church (not extant), was

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built in 1791 about a quarter mile north of the district and across the river (near the present Colrain Central School at 22 Jacksonville Road). The North River Church/Meetinghouse was originally Presbyterian, but in 1819 it joined forces with the United Baptist Church to form the First United Congregational Society.

A bridge crossing the North River at the end of River Street was definitely in place by 1794 when it is shown on the Phinius Munn Map of Colrain. An account based on oral history in Cram's History of Colrain notes that the bridge was referred to as the "first real bridge in town"(pp. 49-50). It was variously known as the City Bridge and the Center Bridge. Although they may not be the originals, the Center Bridge abutments at the end of River Street remain to mark this historic crossing.

The second generation of the earlier settlers began to build along the east side of the river in the geographic center of the town. One of the first public buildings in the district was a hotel built by Thomas Miller in 1805. Known as the Colrain House (not extant), it stood on the north side of Greenfield Road (parcel # 127/36).

A portion of the building known as the Clark Chandler Store (1 Greenfield Road, map #28, photo #6) was constructed in 1813 by Clark Chandler, a prominent businessman, who held many elected offices. Orson B. Curtis and H. O. Scott subsequently owned the general store. Charles A. Marcy added an office and barn in which to sell carriages and later automobiles. In the 20th century the building was converted into apartments. It is now vacant.

The Brick Store (3 Main Road, map #5, photo #6) was built by Samuel Coolidge in 1814. It passed through several owners and was sold to Calvin Shattuck in 1834. He was prominent in town and owner of the Shattuckville cotton mill. The store was sold to Ansel C. Smith in 1866. He was succeeded at the store by his son H. A. Smith and R. C. Hillman. They expanded the building in 1896, following a fire that destroyed the two neighboring houses. In the 20th century, the building became apartments. It is now vacant.

The Charles Thompson House (9 Main Road, map #13, photo #10) was built ca. 1819 by Jonathan McBruffee, a saddler. It was owned by Charles Thompson, one of the three Thompson Brothers who were prominent businessmen in Colrain. The house passed through the Weatherheads to John D. Miller who was in the carriage business with Charles A. Marcy. The attached barn housed carriages.

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The Dr. Deane House (10 Jacksonville Road, map #47, photo #4) was built ca. 1827, and purchased by Dr. Christopher Deane in 1830. Deane, who was prominent in town affairs, moved his medical practice to the Colrain Center from Elm Grove. He practiced medicine from Colrain Center until approximately 1854, the year of his death.

Early Industrial Period (1830 to 1870)

The population of the town remained stable and Colrain Center became the civic and institutional core of town life as well as the center of commercial activity. Accordingly, some of the most significant historic buildings in Colrain Center date to this period. Industrial activity in town increased as the waterpower of the North River was harnessed to drive textile mills and iron foundries. One industrialist, Joseph Griswold, Jr. constructed two cotton mills in Colrain during the period. By 1855, Griswold mills were making two million yards of print cloth annually. Griswold and William Shattuck, another Colrain textile manufacturer, were credited with producing 67% of the cotton manufactured in Franklin County. Farming continued with dairying and the raising of sheep for their wool contributing significantly to the local economy.

While most of the development in the center during the period was residential, it was construction of the Congregational Church/Town Hall (1 Jacksonville Road, map #41, photo # 2) in 1834 that formally established the district as the town's civic center. In 1827, the town had agreed to relinquish its right to the 1791 North River Church if provided a space in a new meetinghouse to transact town business. In 1833, the church officially separated from the town government. Thereafter, the church congregation paid the minister's salary, but town business continued to be conducted in the church, albeit in separate areas of the building. The first floor of the present building was used as the town hall and the second floor was the church.

Initially, the Greek Revival-style building had a square lantern, but no spire, and the front windows were covered with green slatted blinds. The building was remodeled in 1852, at which time the octagonal spire was added and the pews were reoriented to face west instead of east. In the 1850s and 1860s the congregation lost focus, and was without a settled pastor for fourteen years. No church services were held in 1864 and 1865. After the Civil War, the church was reorganized, new articles of association were drawn up, and a new minister was settled.

In 1901 the church building was thoroughly renovated, receiving new windows (present), a tin ceiling, and a furnace. In 1904 the outstanding Federal period pulpit was reinstalled. It is believed that the pulpit was

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constructed in Colrain by David Lyons or his son Jesse Lyons, cabinetmakers, ca. 1790. It may have been installed in the first (Presbyterian) meetinghouse prior to 1791, and was certainly in the North River Church from 1791 to 1834.

Starting around 1950 the town meetings were held in Memorial Hall rather than in the Town Room of the Congregational Church. In 1971, the Congregational and Methodist churches united as the Colrain Community Church, which met in the Congregational Church until 1992, when they built a new church south of Griswoldville. That same year, the Congregational Church/Town Hall building was sold to the Colrain Land and Building Preservation Association, which is preserving the building as a rental space for private parties, special events, and other functions.

In 1832, a Methodist Society formed and began to meet in Colrain Center. Four years later, they built the Methodist-Episcopal Church (4 Main Road, map #6, photo #3). In 1885 the church was renovated, the speakers desk was lowered, and the choir was moved from the gallery to one side of the desk. Individuals presented the church building with memorial stained glass windows. In the 20th century, the congregation declined, and in 1935 the church began to share a pastor with the Shelburne Falls Methodist Church. The early service was held in the Colrain church and the later service in Shelburne Falls. In 1973 (after the Methodist and Congregational churches united to form the Colrain Community Church), the Methodist-Episcopal Church building was leased to the Colrain Historical Society to be used as a meeting place and museum. The building was sold to local residents and converted into the Green Emporium Restaurant in 1992.

A commercial building that rose in the district during the early industrial period is the Tin Shop (1 Main Road, map #2). It was built ca. 1850 by Calvin Shattuck adjacent to his Brick Store. It is shown on the 1858 Walling Map as store and post office. In 1863, Shattuck sold the building to Philo Marsh who set up a tin shop and stove business for which the building is now named. Charles A. Marcy bought the building in 1873 and added a complete line of home furnishings. The building was used later as a plumbing business and was eventually converted into apartments. It is now vacant.

A number of extant houses built in the district date to the early industrial period. The Samuel Coolidge House (3 Greenfield Rd., map #29) was built in 1832 by Coolidge, who owned the Brick Store at the time and also served as town clerk. The O. M. Gaines House (9 River Street map #54, photo #8) built ca. 1847 is one of a cluster of five houses on River Street built in the 1840s on lots sold by John Drury, a lawyer. Drury himself lived at 5 River

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Street (John Drury House), which dates to ca. 1810, but was subsequently remodeled. Drury's law office stood near the Congregational Church until the late 20th century, when it was demolished. By 1858, seven houses were standing on River Street, corresponding generally with the houses extant today except for 3 River Street, which was built in 1895.

The house that became the First Methodist Parsonage (10 Main Rd., map 14, MHC #153) in the early 1870s was built ca. 1840. The William Pitt House (8 Main Rd., map #10), built ca. 1850, was the home of William Lanfair, a lawyer, from 1852 to 1861. He sold to Orson B. Curtis, owner of the Clark Chandler Store. In the 20th century, the house was owned by John Pitt and his son William, for whom it is named. William Pitt, president of the Colrain Historical Society, willed the house to the town, and it became a house museum when he died in 1976. It is managed by the Colrain Historical Society.

The Horace Winchester House (4 Jacksonville Rd., map #43, photo #11) dates to the beginning of the early industrial period, but was moved to its present location at the end of the period. The Greek Revival-style house was built ca. 1840 in the district (parcel #127/11) on the bank of the North River. It appears on the 1858 Walling Map as owned by R. M. Powers, but Horace Winchester, a carriage builder, purchased it that year. In 1869, the house was nearly swept away by a major flood. The barn was lost and the house was moved to its present location in 1870.

Some buildings that were present in the district by 1830, but no longer stand, include a tavern, the Barber House on Main Road opposite the Methodist-Episcopal Church, a school on River Street, and the 1805 Colrain House.

In 1869, at the close of the early industrial period, the Center Bridge was washed away in a flood. It was replaced the following year, and it is likely that the present Center Bridge abutments date to that rebuilding, but careful study by an expert on historic bridge technology may reveal that they are older.

Late Industrial Period (1870 to 1915)

Colrain's population grew by 4% during the period, reaching 1,829 by 1915. Farming and textile production continued to drive the local economy. The Shelburne Falls and Colrain Street Railway opened in 1896. Entering Colrain Center on Main Road, the electric cars were powered by overhead wires. Designed to carry freight as well as passengers, the electric railway ran from Colrain Center to Shelburne Falls and enabled local textile mills to thrive during a time of relative industrial decline. Rolling stock for the street railway was housed overnight in a car barn (not extant) that stood opposite the east side of the common. The car barn was converted from an

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existing barn that was shown on an 1839 drawing of Colrain Center (Barber). It stood next to and was reportedly the barn for the Colrain House of 1805. The latter building was destroyed by fire in March 1886. Ansel C. Smith built a new hotel on the same site later that year. Known as the Colrain Inn, it stood until 1896, when it too was destroyed by fire. A third hotel rose on the same site in 1902. Architect M.R. Drew designed it for owner C. J. Russell. The three-story hotel was damaged by a fire in 1936 that destroyed the third story. It stood as a two-story building until a final fire destroyed it completely ca. 1991. The site of these buildings (assessor's parcel 127/35 and 36) remains vacant.

The creation of the Town Common dates to the late industrial period. The 1871 Beers map shows just a widening of the road in this area and locates the town scales there. The 1896 Colrain Reunion Souvenir Booklet shows drawings of the common in its present configuration with an iron fence around it, young trees, and the Civil War Memorial. But it wasn't until 1922 that Katherine A. Smith and Walter A. Thompson deeded the land known as the common to the town. Historical accounts recall a cast-iron horse-watering trough located on the common from 1901 to 1933.

Two significant institutional buildings were constructed in the district during the late industrial period—Memorial Hall in 1895 and the Griswold Memorial Library in 1908. In addition, the period saw the construction of the Center School, which later became the town office building (9 Jacksonville Rd., map #46, photo #5).

Memorial Hall (17 Main Rd., map #22, photo #7) was built in 1895 with money raised by the Colrain Women's Relief Corps and given to the H. S. Greenleaf Post 20 of the G.A.R. The hall was used for veterans events, the 1896 Colrain Reunion, public lectures, and local theater productions. As Civil War veterans passed away, the Memorial Hall Association was formed in 1926. In 1946, the association turned the building over to the Colrain American Legion Post #43. Around 1950, the building began to be used for town meetings, and the town contributed an annual amount to the American Legion for upkeep. Given to the town in 1963, the building continued to be used for town meetings and by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Since the late 1990s town meetings have been held at Colrain Central School (outside the district at 22 Jacksonville Road). The last veterans group in town disbanded in 2004, and since then the town owned building has been vacant.

The Griswold Memorial Library (12 Main Rd., map #18, photo #1) is a 1908 Neoclassical Revival building. It was designed by McLean and Wright of Boston and constructed by Robert E. Pray and Co. of Greenfield. Joseph Griswold III (1840-1916), who had no children, gave the library to the town in memory of his father Joseph Griswold Jr., his mother Louisa, and his wife Fanny. The library had previously been kept at the Dr. Cram House (7 Main Rd., map 9, MHC #13).

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The Griswolds were local cotton magnates. Joseph Griswold, Jr., constructed a cotton mill in Colrain in 1832. It grew into the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company with two mills in Colrain, and was the town's largest employer. In 1879 a mill was constructed in Turner's Falls, which incorporated separately in 1882 as Turner's Falls Cotton Mills. After Joseph Jr. died in 1883, his sons managed the company. The Griswold Memorial Library reportedly cost \$50,000 to construct. Mr. Griswold endowed it so not to burden the town with operating expenses. Portraits of the family hang in the reading room.

The architectural firm of McLean and Wright of Boston was a noted designer of public buildings including numerous libraries in New England. A partial list found on the internet includes the 1908 Brainerd Memorial Library in Haddam, CT; the 1909 Public Library in West Haven, CT; the 1912 Abbie Greenfield Library in Franconia, NH; the William Dennis Weeks Memorial Library in Lancaster, NH; and the 1909 Public Library in Lebanon, NH. Photographs of these buildings show that many of the libraries are similar in style, with one and two story versions. The Griswold Memorial Library, however, appears to be a more heavily ornamented example of McLean and Wright's work than the others. In addition, it may be among the best preserved and have the most intact interior, including original furnishings.

The Center School/Old Town Office (9 Jacksonville Rd., map #46, photo #5) was built as a school in 1910 and used as such until 1951, when a new elementary school was built across the river to the northwest (Colrain Central School, 22 Jacksonville Road). The old Center School then became the town office. At the same time, an attached concrete block garage was built for the town trucks and the fire department. In the 1980s the fire department moved to a new fire station, and in the 1990s a new town office was built. Both are located on Rt. 112 a half mile west of the center. Presently the highway department and a few town boards use the building at 9 Jacksonville Road.

A commercial structure that originated during the late industrial period is Call's Garage (7 Jacksonville Rd., map #45, photo #5). It was built ca. 1890 as a blacksmith shop, but Frederick Call, for whom it is named, opened an automobile garage there in ca. 1925. Later, it became a general store, called Chandler's in a nod to the former Clark Chandler Store, which became apartments. The general store closed in 2005, and is now a cabinetmaker's shop.

Residential buildings from the period include two parsonages. The Congregational Parsonage (13 Main Rd., map 19, MHC #161) was built in 1891. It stands on the site of a house that was occupied by Thomas Barber and destroyed by fire in 1888. The Second Methodist Parsonage (3 River Street, map 52, MHC #3, photo 9) was built in 1895. Charles A. and Dewitt Marcy bought the land and sold the house to the Methodist-Episcopal Church. In

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1935, when the Methodist-Episcopal Church began to share a pastor with the Shelburne Falls Methodist Church, the parsonage was no longer needed. It was leased until 1971, when the church sold the building.

The Charles Dewitt Marcy House (2 Main Rd., map #3) was built ca. 1890 as a summer house by Dewitt Marcy. He was the brother of Charles A. Marcy and both were prominent members of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. The Dr. Cram House (7 Main Rd., map #9) was built in 1895 by Dr. John W. Cram following a fire that burned his previous house. Dr. Cram practiced medicine in the house from 1890 to 1935. Mrs. Katherine Cram was the nurse, town librarian, and local historian. As noted earlier, the town library was kept in Cram house until the Griswold Memorial Library opened in 1908. Dr. John Olson bought the Cram House and started his practice there in 1937. He was the town's physician until 1975.

The Antis Spurr House (5 Main Rd., map #7, Photo #6) is a Queen Anne style house built ca. 1895 on the site of the historic Barber House, which burned in 1895 (not to be confused with the Thomas Barber House, which once stood at 13 Main Road).

Early Modern Period (1915 to 1940)

Colrain Center benefited from the street railway connecting to the railway at Shelburne Falls. A number of the center's residents were employed by the trolley or able to commute to work in the mills. Nevertheless, the trolley contributed to a shift in business to Shelburne Falls and Greenfield that increased as automobiles became widely available. When the trolley closed in 1927, there was no public transit.

The arrival of the automobile era in Colrain is perhaps best exemplified by Fred Call's conversion of a former blacksmith shop to Call's Garage (7 Jacksonville Rd.) in 1925. Charles Marcy reportedly sold automobiles in the attached barn of the Clark Chandler Store (1 Greenfield Rd.). In 1933, the construction of a new steel and concrete bridge over the North River realigned the road north through the Center as State Route 112 along Main Road and Jacksonville Road. The old Center Bridge was removed from service in 1933 and sold by the town, at which point River Street became a dead end.

Town wide, the economy seems to have declined before the Great Depression, becoming worse during it. The town's population fell to its nadir of 1,391 in 1930, a 24% decline from 1915. The major industry was the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, which was still privately owned by the Griswold Family. In 1932, the

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Kendall Company took over the mills to prevent liquidation. The only known house to have been built in the district between 1915 and 1940 was the ca. 1925 house at 2 Coburn Street. There was neither the space nor the incentive for infill development or for expansion of the Center.

Nevertheless, the district remained the center of town life. As has been discussed earlier, the Churches, Center School, Memorial Hall, and Griswold Memorial Library continued to be active. The post office was in the Samuel Coolidge House (3 Greenfield Rd.) from about 1930 to 1970. The town bought the Trolley Car barn in 1928 and remodeled it into a town office. Renovations to several buildings in the Colrain Center Historic District appear to date from this time period.

Post-World War II to the Present (1945 to 2006)

During this period the center gradually lost its civic and institutional functions, becoming mostly residential. While no new construction has affected the integrity of the district, buildings important to the streetscape, such as the Colrain Inn, the trolley car barn, and the Drury law office were lost to fire or demolished (vacant lots 127/35 & 36). The Colrain Central School (at 22 Jacksonville Rd.) was constructed across the North River outside of the district in 1951. At the same time, the Center School/Old Town Office (9 Jacksonville Rd.) was converted into the town office. A concrete block garage for the town highway maintenance equipment and fire truck was added. This served as the town office until a new one was constructed west of the district in the 1990s. A single house was constructed in the district within the period of significance, the ca. 1945 Cole/Hicks House (25 River St.). In the last 50 years, new construction has primarily involved garages and sheds. A small building—the Fire Hose House—that stood near the former Colrain Inn on Greenfield Road (parcel 127-36) was relocated to the Colrain Historical Society's property at 8 Main Road in the 1990s. The foundations of the Fire Hose House and the Colrain Inn remain on the otherwise vacant parcel 127-36. Four buildings grouped around the central intersection and Common are vacant, deteriorating, and condemned. Their loss would greatly alter the historic village character of Colrain Center.

Fortunately during this period, other significant buildings have been adapted to new uses. As has been discussed above, a former barn was converted for use as the Post Office (16 Main Rd), the Methodist-Episcopal Church (4 Main Rd.) was converted to a restaurant, etc. It is hoped that listing on the National Register of Historic Places will contribute to the preservation of Colrain Center by making adaptive reuse projects financially feasible and by helping to foster an appreciation of the Center's history and significance.

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Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Colrain are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Few ancient sites recorded in the town, combined with the lack of systematic site examinations and comprehensive townwide archaeological surveys, have resulted in little detailed information for the area. Because the town has remained primarily a farming community and resisted intensive development, it is highly likely that significant ancient Native American archaeological sites survive. Regional information indicates that surviving sites may date from the Paleoindian (10,000-12,000 B.P.) Period to Native Contact with Europeans in the 17th and 18th centuries. Ancient sites in the district may provide a basis for reconstructing both environmental change within the mid-Connecticut River Valley and the process of cultural adjustment as Native people adopted their settlement and subsistence strategies in response to that change. Archaeological data and secondary sources indicate that Native American resources should exist in the district area. Archaeological survivals in the district locale may help to clarify the importance of this area relative to other Native settlements elsewhere along the Connecticut River. Smaller, temporary ancient sites in the district locale may represent a functional adaptation for the exploitation of riverine and upland floral and faunal resources with larger core-type sites located along the Connecticut River in the Northfield Core and Deerfield-Greenfield Core areas.

Historic archaeological resources described above have the potential to contribute detailed information on the evolution of a 19th century village in the hills of northwestern Massachusetts. Archaeological resources in the Colrain Center village are especially important since most town records were lost to fire in the 19th century. Additional documentary research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of institutional, civic, commercial, and residential buildings no longer extant in the village today. Archaeological resources may contribute important information related to the location, integrity, and architectural form of buildings that are typically vernacular examples of popular architectural styles. Archaeological resources may also contribute examples of 18th century village settlement that are non-existent today.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may also contribute important information related to the activities that occurred in civic, commercial, and residential buildings. Archaeological resources may contribute important social, cultural, and economic information related to the inhabitants of farmsteads and residences ultimately characterizing life in the village throughout its 18th and 19th century period of development. Archaeological resources may contribute important information on the growth of the Center from isolated farmsteads to village life, characterized by an economy of farming, husbandry, and textile manufacturing. Structural evidence from outbuildings combined with evidence from occupational-related features may contribute evidence of textile manufacturing on farmsteads and in homes as a type of cottage industry supplementing agricultural production and more formal textile manufacturing.

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Ultimately, architectural information from buildings combined with social, cultural and economic information obtained from the analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute a better understanding of 18th and 19th century rural hill life in western Massachusetts. Historical research combined with information from archaeological resources may enable important research into topics including self-sufficiency and the extent that the Colrain community was isolated from other western Massachusetts towns and the remainder of the state. Important information may also exist that documents why the Center remained an important focus of town life even after its institutional and civic congregations and offices relocated to other parts of town.

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Colrain Center Historic District
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30.20 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Bernardston, MA-VT Quad map

1. 18 688260 4726880
Zone Easting Northing

2. 18 688800 4727260
Zone Easting Northing

3. 18 688920 4727200
Zone Easting Northing

4. 18 688900 4726660
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Rodgers, Colrain Historical Commission, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date October 2006

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503. NPS Form 10-900 OMB No.

1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10

Page 1

Colrain Center Historic District
Colrain (Franklin), MA

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMs (continued)

5. 18 688700 4726580 6. 18 688440 4726680

Verbal Boundary Description

The district radiates from the small triangular common formed by the junction of Main, Greenfield, and Jacksonville Roads. It extends along Greenfield Road, ending at and including the house at 16 Greenfield Road (parcel 127/40). Along Main Street, the district ends at the intersection of Coburn Street and includes the first two houses on that street (2 and 7 Coburn Street; parcels 126-20 and 126-8), which fall into the district's period of significance and are visually part of the district. Along Jacksonville Road, the district includes two 19th century houses on a short side street (1 and 2 Streeter Lane; parcels 127-30 and 127-27); it then extends to the Y junction of Jacksonville Road and River Street, continuing along the east side of River Street. The North River runs along the west side of the street. The district boundary crosses the river to include the abutments of the old Center Bridge on parcel 128-3. The boundary of the district generally follows the rear lot lines of all parcels included on the data sheet and shown on Colrain Assessor's Maps 126, 127 and 128. Exceptions are four lots that have extensive acreage: 127-38, 127-39, 127-22 and 127-55. For these a line of convenience has been drawn to connect the rear lot lines of the adjoining properties.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The Colrain Center Historic District is a dense group of historic buildings, structures and objects that are physically isolated by the North River and wooded hills, both of which form natural boundaries for the historic resources. At the junction of Coburn Street and Main Road, the density of the center ends with the buildings on parcels 126-5 and 126-8. The large lot associated with the William Pitt House (parcel #127-55 at 8 Main Road, map #10) has an arbitrary line of convenience connecting the back corners of the adjacent lots. This resulted in a district lot of 1.29 acres by calculation as opposed to 42 acres in the entire parcel. Likewise, an arbitrary line was drawn across the large lot associated with the John Drury House (parcel #127-22, 5 River Street, map #54), resulting in a district lot of 0.8 acres by calculation as opposed to 44 acres in the entire parcel. The excluded part of both parcels is steep and wooded. For vacant parcels #127-38 and #127-39, the district boundary was drawn connecting back corners of the adjacent lots. This resulted in district lots of 0.25 and 0.5 acres by calculation respectively as opposed to 9.0 and 5.3 acres respectively. These parcels enhance the district by connecting contributing resources on the north side of Greenfield Road

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____ **Colrain Center Historic District**
Colrain (Franklin), MA

PHOTO LIST

Photographer: David B. Rodgers

Date of photos: June 2003

Location of negatives: Colrain Historic Commission

Photo # and description

1. Griswold Memorial Library, 12 Main Road, looking southeast.
2. Congregational Church / Town Hall, 1 Jacksonville Road, looking north.
3. Methodist Episcopal Church, 4 Main Road, looking southeast.
4. Dr. Deane House, 10 Jacksonville road, looking west.
5. Center School / Old Town Office, 9 Jacksonville Road; Call's Garage, 7 Jacksonville Road; looking north.
6. Clark Chandler Store, 1 Greenfield Road; Antis Spurr House, 5 Main Road; Brick Store, 3 Main Road; Common, looking west.
7. Memorial Hall, 17 Main Road, looking west.
8. O. M. Gaines House, 9 River Street, looking northeast.
9. Second Methodist Parsonage, 3 River Street, looking east.
10. Charles Thompson House, 9 Main Road; Dr. Cram House, 7 Main Road; Clark Chandler Store, 1 Greenfield Road; Methodist Episcopal Church, 4 Main Road; William Pitt House, 8 Main Road; looking northeast.
11. Center School / Old Town office, 9 Jacksonville Road; Call's Garage, 7 Jacksonville Road; Ansel C. Smith House, 3 Jacksonville Road; Congregational Church / Town Hall, 1 Jacksonville Road; Charles Dewitt Marcy House, 2 Main Road; Methodist Episcopal Church, 4 Main Road; Tin Shop, 1 Main Road; Horace Winchester House, 4 Jacksonville Road; looking southeast.

COLRAIN CENTER HD DISTRICT DATA SHEET
OCTOBER 2006
COLRAIN (Franklin), MA

Map #	parcel #	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE	DATE	TYPE/STATUS
	127-34	912		Town Common		ca. 1880	SI/C
1		900		Civil War/WW I memorial	stone	ca. 1891	O/C
B				WW II/Korea/Vietnam mem.	Wood	1976	O/NC
D				Flagpole		late 20 th c.	O/NC
25	126-20	156	2 Coburn Street	house	side gable	ca. 1925	B/C
26	126-8	157	7 Coburn Street	Bushey House	front gable	ca. 1900	B/C
27				garage		early 20 th c.	B/C
v	127-35		Greenfield Road	site of law office/car barn	vacant lot		SI/C
v	127-36		Greenfield Road	site of hotel	vacant lot		SI/C
65	127-36		Greenfield Road	foundation of Hose House	stone	ca. 1900	ST/C
66	127-36		Greenfield Road	foundation of hotel barn	concrete	early 20 th c.	ST/C
28	127-51	151	1 Greenfield Road	Chandler, Clark Store	Federal	ca. 1813	B/C
29	127-50	8	3 Greenfield Road	Coolidge, Samuel House	Greek Revival	1832	B/C
30	127-49	149	5 Greenfield Road	house	no style	ca. 1880	B/C
31				garage	no style	early 20 th c.	B/C
32	127-37	144	6 Greenfield Road	McGee, Joseph House	Federal	ca. 1830	B/C
33				barn	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
34	127-47		7 Greenfield Road	Fox-Thompson-Hollis H.	Federal	ca. 1830	B/C
35	127-46	148	11 Greenfield Road	Fox, David Hat Shop	side gable	ca. 1825	B/C
36	127-45	147	13 Greenfield Road	Dewey, Robert House	no style	ca. 1830	B/C
37				shed	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
38		146		shoe shop	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
v	127-38		Greenfield Road		vacant lot		SI/C
v	127-39		Greenfield Road		vacant lot		SI/C
39	127-40	145	16 Greenfield Road	house	no style	ca. 1910	B/C
40				shed	no style	early 20 th c.	B/C
41	127-33	5	1 Jacksonville Road	Cong. Church/Town Hall	Greek Reviv.	1834	B/C
42	127-32	4	3 Jacksonville Road	Smith, Ansel C., House	front gable	ca. 1860	B/C
43	127-9	166	4 Jacksonville Road	Winchester, Horace, House	Greek Reviv.	ca. 1840	B/C
				attached barn		ca. 1870	B/C
44	127-10	167	6 Jacksonville Road	house	front gable	ca. 1880	B/C

**COLRAIN CENTER HD DISTRICT DATA SHEET
OCTOBER 2006
COLRAIN (Franklin), MA**

Map #	parcel #	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE	DATE	TYPE/STATUS
				attached barn		early 20 th c.	B/C
45	127-26	140	7 Jacksonville Road	Call's Garage	front gable	ca. 1890	B/C
46	127-25	139	9 Jacksonville Road	Center Sch./Old Town Office	Col. Rev.	ca. 1910	B/C
				attached garage		1950	B/C
47	127-11	15	10 Jacksonville Road	Deane, Dr. House	Federal	ca. 1827	B/C
				attached shed		late 19 th c.	B/C
2	127-8	165	1 Main Road	Tin Shop	front gable	ca. 1850	B/C
3	127-52	150	2 Main Road	Marcy, Charles D. House	Queen Anne	ca. 1890	B/C
4				outbuilding	no style	early 20 th c.	B/C
5	127-7	14	3 Main Road	Brick Store	Federal, brick commercial	ca. 1814	B/C
6	127-53	9	4 Main Road	Methodist Episc. Church	Gothic Revival	1836	B/C
7	127-6	164	5 Main Road	Spurr, Antis House	Queen Anne	ca. 1895	B/C
				attached barn		ca. 1895	B/C
8	127-54	152	6 Main Road	Smith, Dr. Nathaniel H.	Federal	ca. 1830	B/C
				attached garage		late 20 th c.	B/C
9	127-5	13	7 Main Road	Cram, Dr. House	Queen Anne	1895	B/C
				attached barn		ca. 1895	B/C
10	127-55	10	8 Main Road	Pitt, William House	Italianate	ca. 1850	B/C
11				barn	no style	mid 19 th c.	B/C
12				barn	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
A				barn	no style	ca. 1995	B/NC
63				Fire Hose House	moved ca. 1995	ca. 1900	B/C
13	127-4	163	9 Main Road	Thompson, Charles House	Federal	ca. 1819	B/C
				attached barn		late 19 th c.	B/C
14	127-56	153	10 Main Road	1 st Methodist Parsonage	Italianate	ca. 1840	B/C
C				barn	no style	1990s	B/NC
15	127-3	162	11 Main Road	Walkup, George House	Federal	ca. 1820	B/C
16				barn	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
17				barn	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
18	127-57	11	12 Main Road	Griswold Mem. Library	Neoclas. Rev.	1908	B/C

**COLRAIN CENTER HD DISTRICT DATA SHEET
OCTOBER 2006
COLRAIN (Franklin), MA**

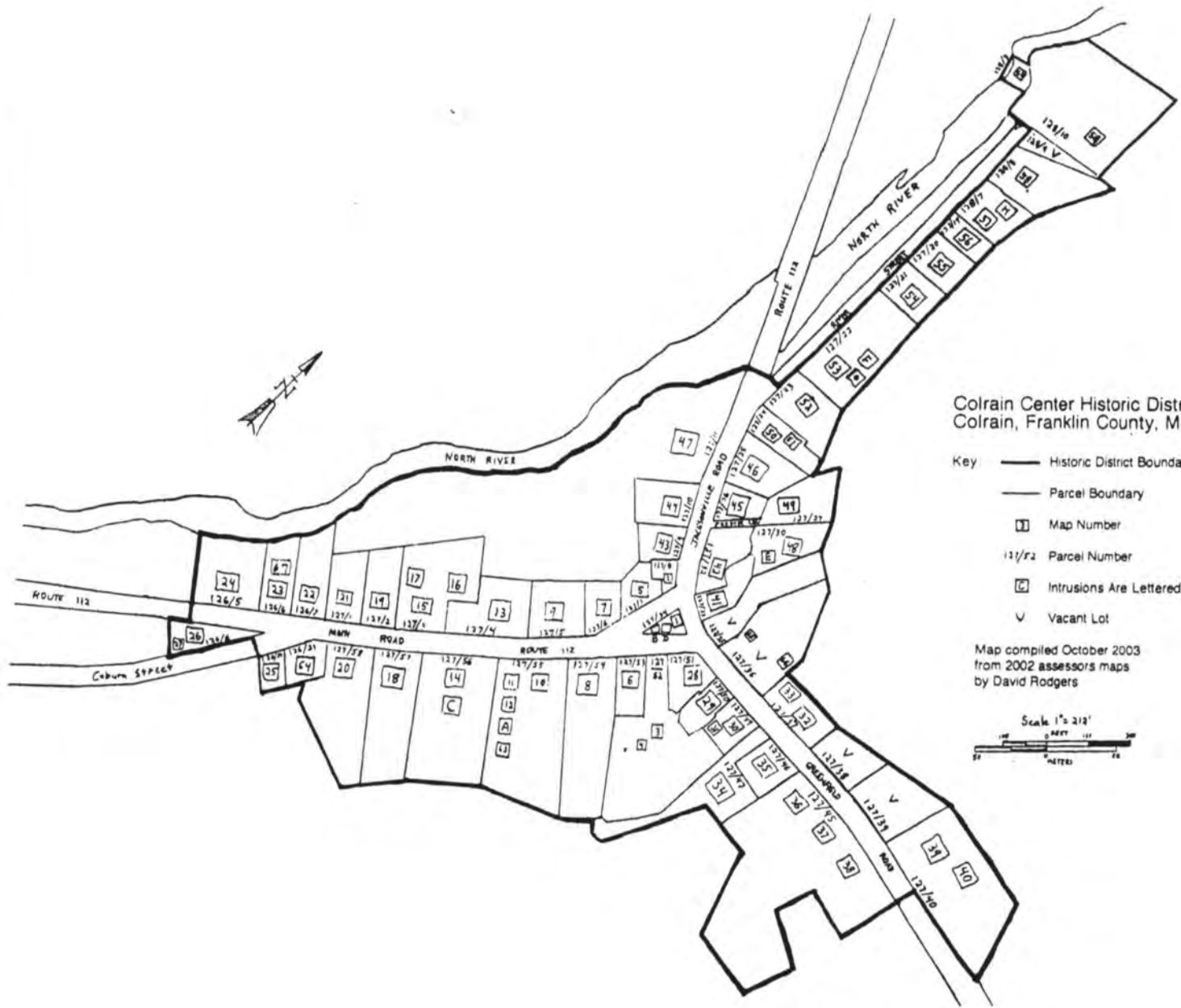
Map #	parcel #	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE	DATE	TYPE/STATUS
19	127-2	161	13 Main Road	Congregational Parsonage	front gable	1891	B/C
				attached barn		early 20 th c.	B/C
20	127-58	154	14 Main Road	house	Queen Anne	ca. 1910	B/C
				attached barn		early 20 th c.	B/C
21	127-1	160	15 Main Road	Flagg House	front gable	ca. 1885	B/C
				attached barn		late 19 th c.	B/C
64	126-21	155	16 Main Road	Post Office	front gable	ca. 1970	B/C
22	126-7	12	17 Main Road	Memorial Hall	Queen Anne	1895	B/C
23	126-6	159	19 Main Road	Stone, Moses House	side gable	ca. 1900	B/C
				barn		early 20 th c.	B/C
24	126-5	158	21 Main Road	Dunton, Louis House	front gable	ca. 1910	B/C
				attached barn		early 20 th c.	B/C
50	127-24	138	1 River Street	Russell, George House	front gable	ca. 1850	B/C
				attached barn		late 19 th c.	B/C
51				barn	no style	late 19 th c.	B/C
52	127-23	3	3 River Street	2 nd Methodist Parsonage	Queen Anne	1895	B/C
53	127-22	137	5 River Street	Drury, John House	no style	ca. 1810/1880	B/C
F				garage	Col. Rev.	1963	B/NC
G				shed	no style	mid 20 th c.	B/NC
54	127-21	2	9 River Street	Gaines, O.M. House	Greek Revival	ca. 1847	B/C
55	127-20	1	11 River Street	Buck, Roswell House	side gable	ca. 1844	B/C
				attached barn		late 19 th c.	B/C
56	127-19	136	13 River Street	Russell, Charles House	side gable	ca. 1843	B/C
57	128-7	135	15 River Street	house	front gable w./ell	ca. 1842	B/C
H				garage	no style	late 20 th c.	B/NC
58	128-8	134	21 River Street	Smith, Royal House	side gable	ca. 1842	B/C
V	128-9		River Street		vacant lot		SI/C
59	128-10		25 River Street	Cole-Hicks House	no style	ca. 1945	B/C
60	128-10, 128-3	911	off River Street	Center Bridge abutments	stone	ca. 1870 (1794)	ST/C
48	127-30	142	1 Streeter Lane	house	side gable	ca. 1850	B/C
E				garage	no style	late 20 th c.	B/NC

COLRAIN CENTER HD DISTRICT DATA SHEET
OCTOBER 2006
COLRAIN (Franklin), MA

Map #	parcel #	MHC#	STREET ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	STYLE	DATE	TYPE/STATUS
49	127-27	141	2 Streeter Lane various	house stone walls	no style	ca. 1880 various	B/C ST/C

Contributing Resources: 75 buildings, 6 sites, 3 structures, 1 object = 85 total

Noncontributing Resources: 6 buildings, 1 structure, 2 objects = 9 total

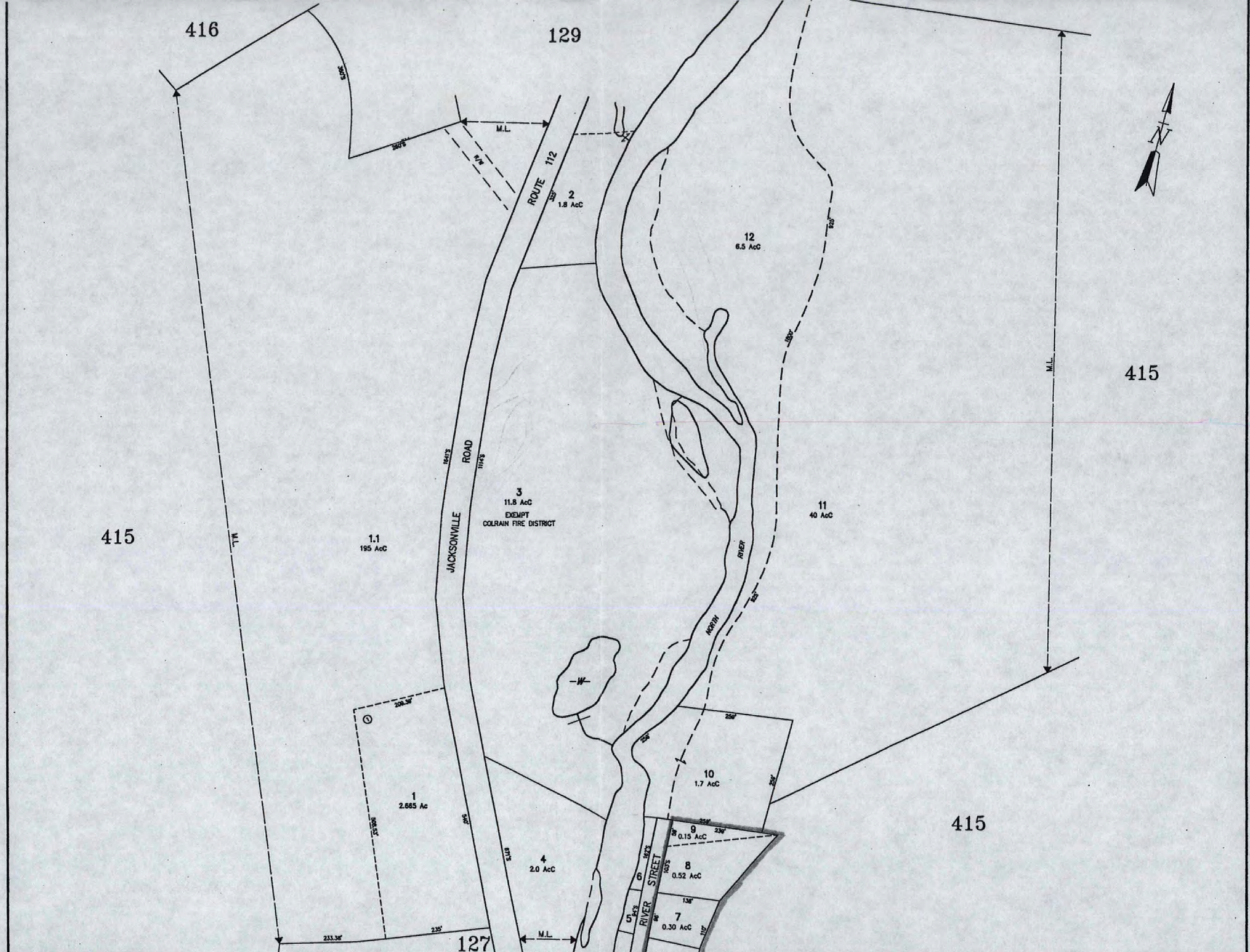


Colrain Center Historic District Map
Colrain, Franklin County, MA

- Key
- Historic District Boundary
 - Parcel Boundary
 - [] Map Number
 - 117/r2 Parcel Number
 - [] Intrusions Are Lettered
 - ∇ Vacant Lot

Map compiled October 2003
from 2002 assessors maps
by David Rodgers





THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION NOR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, MAD 83 FEET.
 ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED BY GORDON C. ANGWORTH & ASSOCIATES, INC. MAPS WERE REVISED AND REPRINTED BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 DATE FLIGHT: MAY 3, 1981 DATE DELIVERY: MARCH 11, 1982

DIGITIZED IN 2002 BY
CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOC. INC.
 PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS
 MUNICIPAL MAPPING - GIS - PUBLIC WORKS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 11 PLEASANT STREET, P.O. BOX 267, LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561
 (603)444-6766 - 1(800)322-4540 - FAX (603)444-1366 - WWW.CAI-INFO.COM

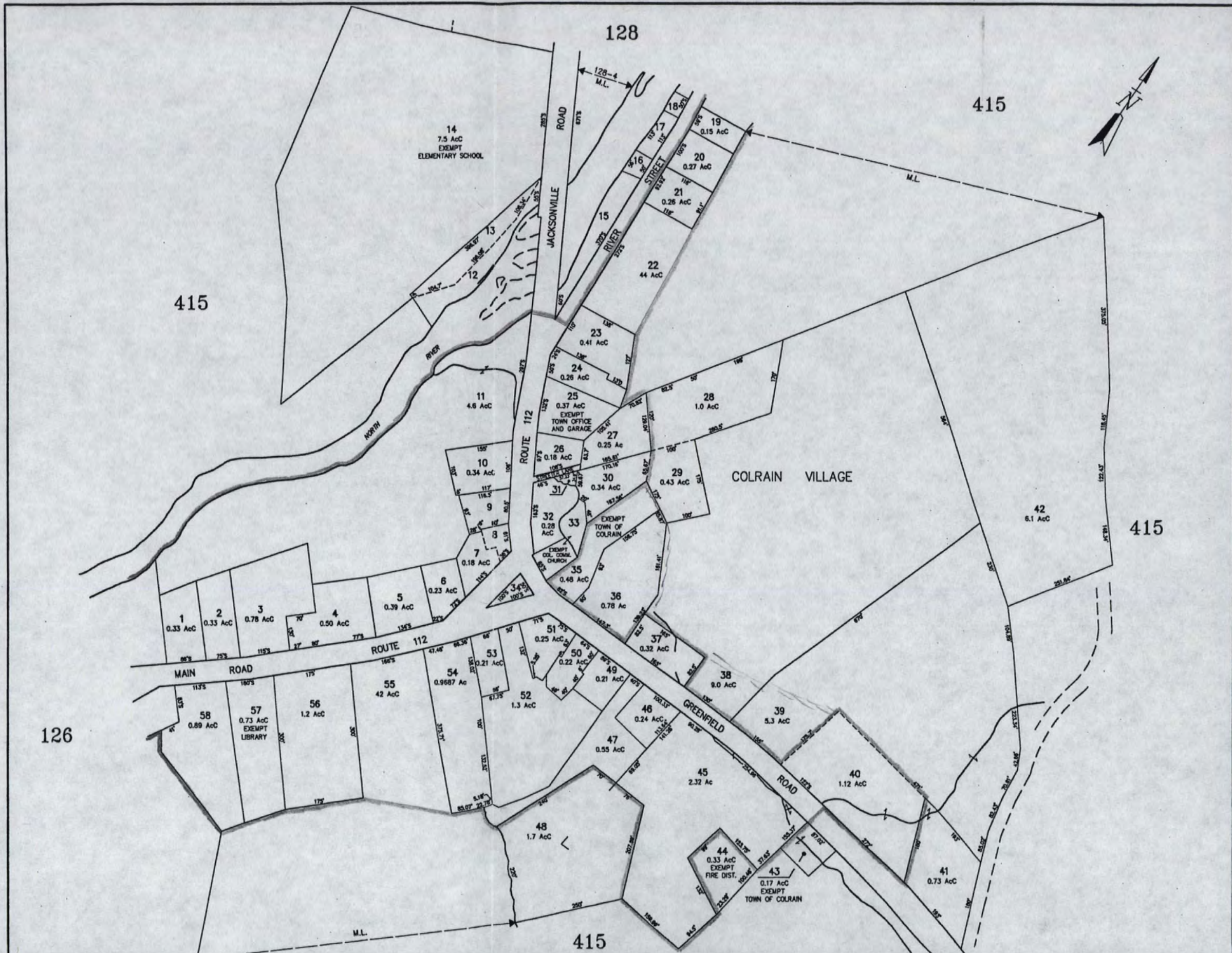
ADJACENT SHEET No. **102**
 CALCULATED AREA 8 Ac
 SURVEYED AREA 8.3 Ac
 EXEMPT PROPERTY EXEMPT
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S

LEGEND
 COMMON OWNERSHIP
 DEVELOPMENT LOT No. (2)
 MATCH LINE (M.L.)
 RIGHT OF WAY (R/W)

SCALE 1"=100'
 100 0 FEET 100 200
 50 0 METERS 50
 REVISED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2002

TOWN OF
COLRAIN
 MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO.
128



THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION NOR CONVEYANCE.
 THE HORIZONTAL DATUM IS THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NAD 83 FEET.
 ORIGINAL PROPERTY MAPS WERE PREPARED BY GORDON E. ANSWORTH & ASSOCIATES, INC. MAPS WERE REVISED AND REPRINTED BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC.
 DATE FLIGHT: MAY 3, 1981 DATE DELIVERY: MARCH 11, 1982

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 (803)444-6768 - 1(800)322-4540 - FAX (803)444-1368 - WWW.CAI-INFO.COM

ADJACENT SHEET No. **102**
 CALCULATED AREA 8 Ac
 SURVEYED AREA 8.3 Ac
 EXEMPT PROPERTY EXEMPT
 SCALED DIMENSION 100'S

LEGEND
 COMMON OWNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT LOT No.
 MATCH LINE
 RIGHT OF WAY

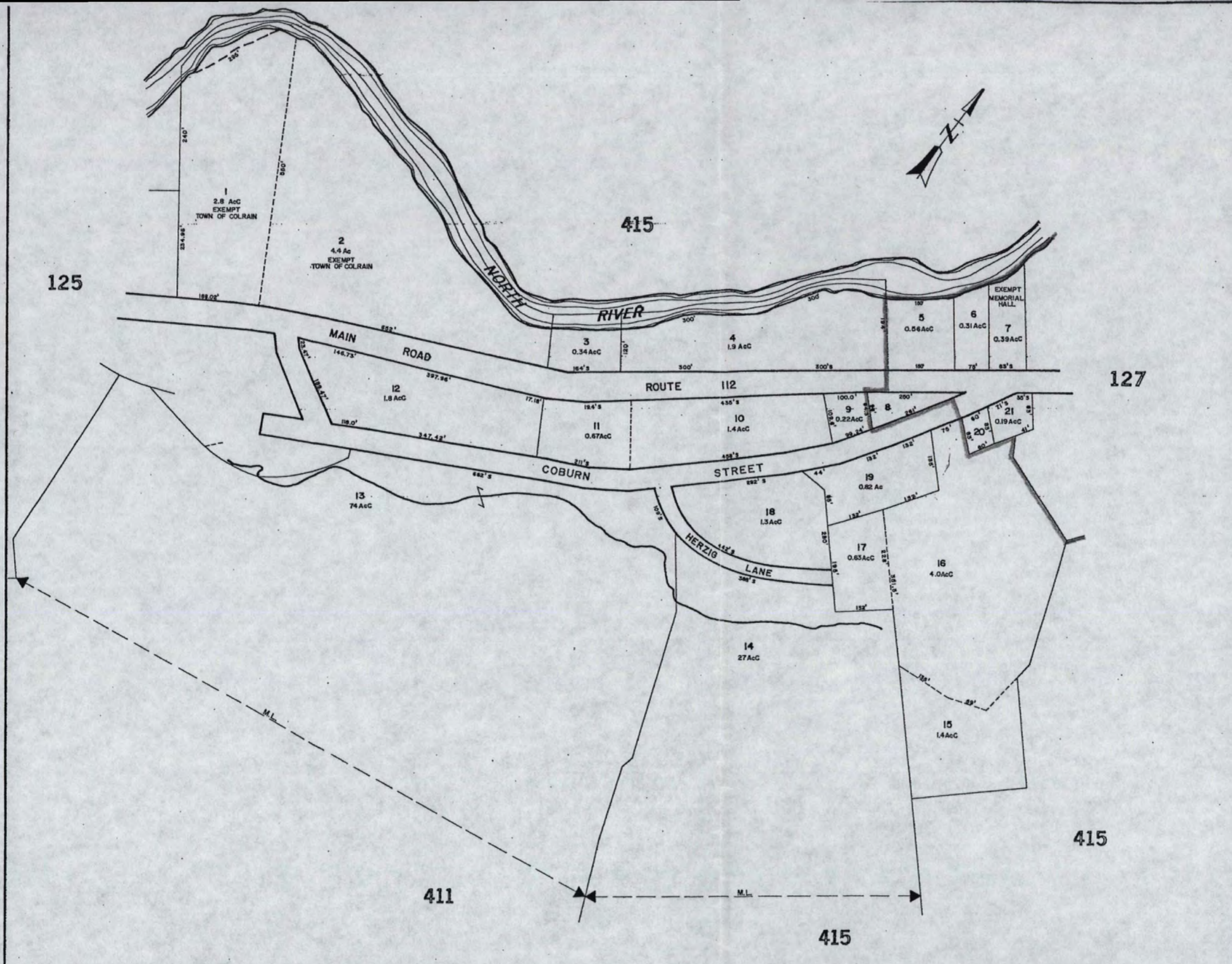
SCALE 1"=100'

 REVISED THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2002

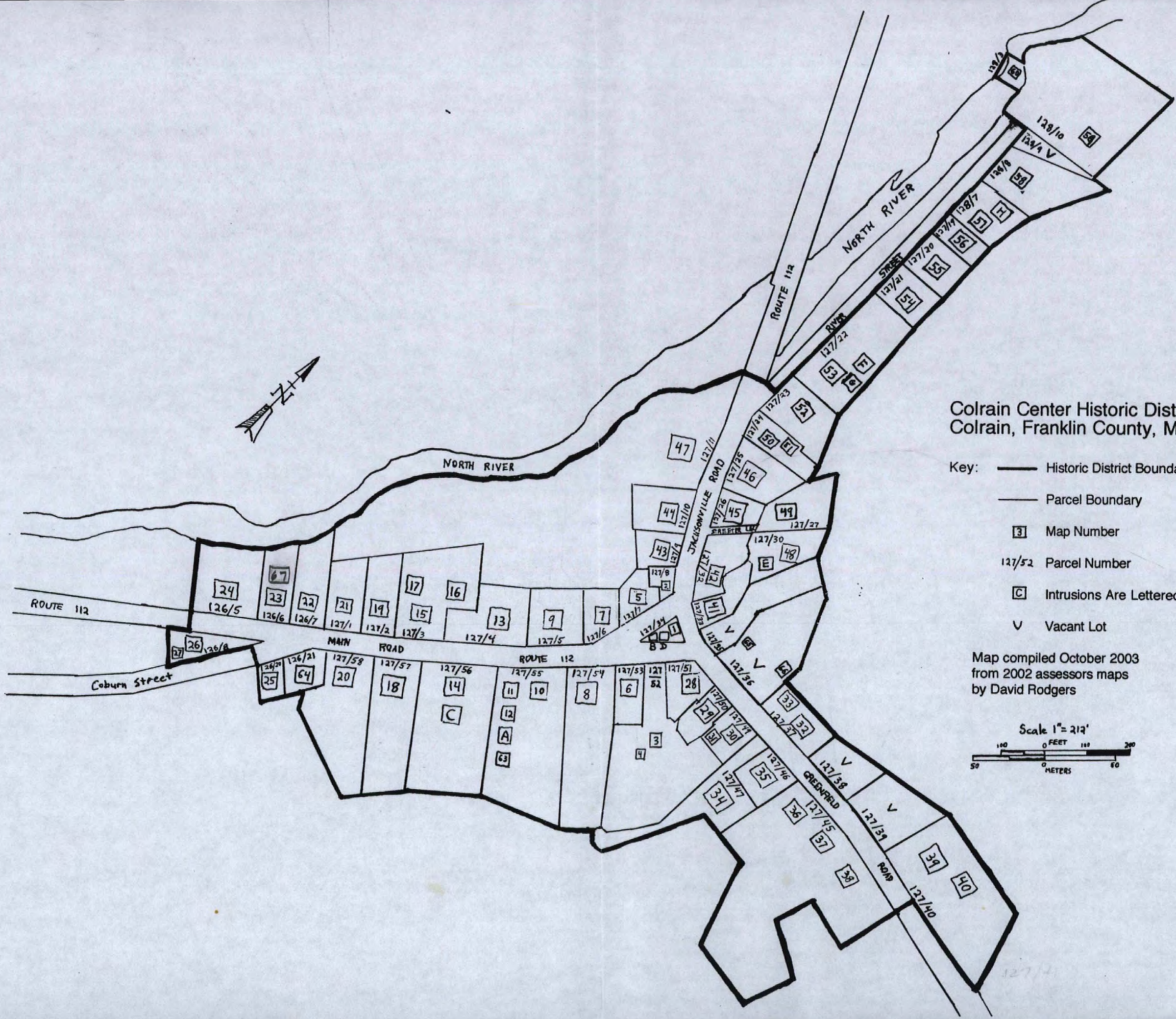
TOWN OF
COLRAIN
 MASSACHUSETTS

MAP NO.
127

Assessors
maps
set



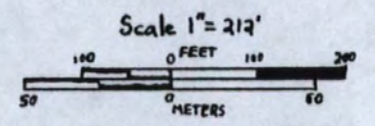
DATE FLIGHT MAY 3, 1981	THIS MAP IS FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IT IS NOT VALID FOR LEGAL DESCRIPTION NOR CONVEYANCE.	GORDON E. AINSWORTH & ASSOCIATES, INC. REVISED & REPRINTED BY CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATES, INC. R.O. BOX 267 LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561	LEGEND ADJACENT SHEET NO. 7 BLOCK NUMBER 3 CALCULATED AREA (C) COMMON OWNERSHIP / OR 1 DEVELOPMENT LOT NO. 4 MATCH LINE ← M.L. → RIGHT OF WAY R/W SCALED DIMENSION (S)	SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET 	TOWN OF COLRAIN	MAP NO. 126
DATE DELIVERY MARCH 1, 1982					REVISED THROUGH January 1, 2001	



Colrain Center Historic District Map
Colrain, Franklin County, MA

- Key:
- Historic District Boundary
 - Parcel Boundary
 - Map Number
 - Parcel Number
 - Intrusions Are Lettered
 - Vacant Lot

Map compiled October 2003
from 2002 assessors maps
by David Rodgers



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Colrain Center Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/06 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/31/06
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/15/06 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/25/06
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 06001057

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/15/06 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

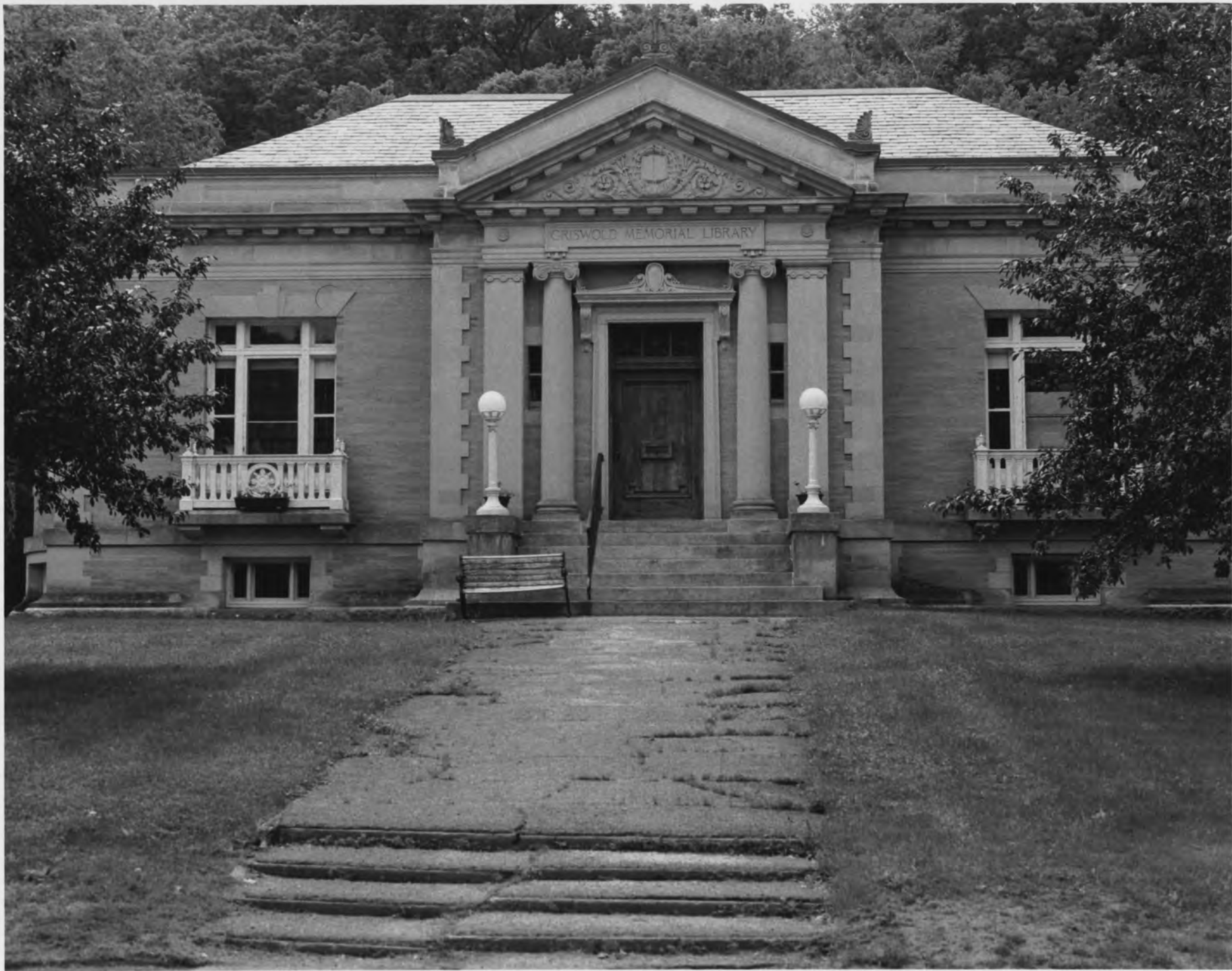
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Andrus DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/15/2006

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Griswold Memorial Library
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #1



Congregational Church / Town Hall
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #2



GREEN
EMPORIUM
CAFE

PARK
ONLY

Methodist Episcopal Church
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #3



Dr. Deane House
Colrain ~~Lent~~ Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo # 4



CHANDLER'S

Poulin Grain

CHANDLER
EST. 1870
CHANDLER
HILL STREET
AND 1000
CHANDLER
EST. 1870

Public Agency
1000
1000

Center School / Old Town Office, Call's Garage
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #5



Colrain Center Historic District


Bldgs. L-R: 1 Greenfield Road, 5 Main Road, 3 Main Rd.

Common in center

VACANT Parcel in foreground

Bldgs. L-R Clark Chandler Store, Antis Spurr House
Brick Store; Common in center of photo
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #6





Memorial Hall
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #7



O. M. Gaines House
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #8



Second Methodist Parsonage
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo #9



112 NORTH
HALFAX
WILMINGTON, N.J.
NEXT LEFT
GREENFIELD
NEXT RIGHT

Charles Thompson House, Dr. Cram House
Clark Chandler Store, Methodist Episcopal Church
William Pitt House
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo # 10



COLRAIN HIGHWAY DEPT

Center School / Old Town Office, Call's Garage
Ansel C. Smith House, Congregational Church / Town Hall
Charles Dewitt Marcy House, Methodist Episcopal Church
Tin Shop, Horace Winchester House
Colrain Center Historic District
Franklin County, MA
Photo # 11



Colrain, MA Center

Fire Hose House ca. 1900 moved ca. 1995

8 Main Rd. on lot ^{with} behind MHC #10

2005 front view



Colrain, MA Center

Colrain Post Office

16 Main Road MHC #155

2005



Colrain, MA Center

Fire Hose House ca. 1900 moved ca. 1995


8 Main Rd. on lot with/behind MHC #10

2005 rear view

USGS
science for a changing world

Columbian Historical District
Bernardston
MASSACHUSETTS-VERMONT

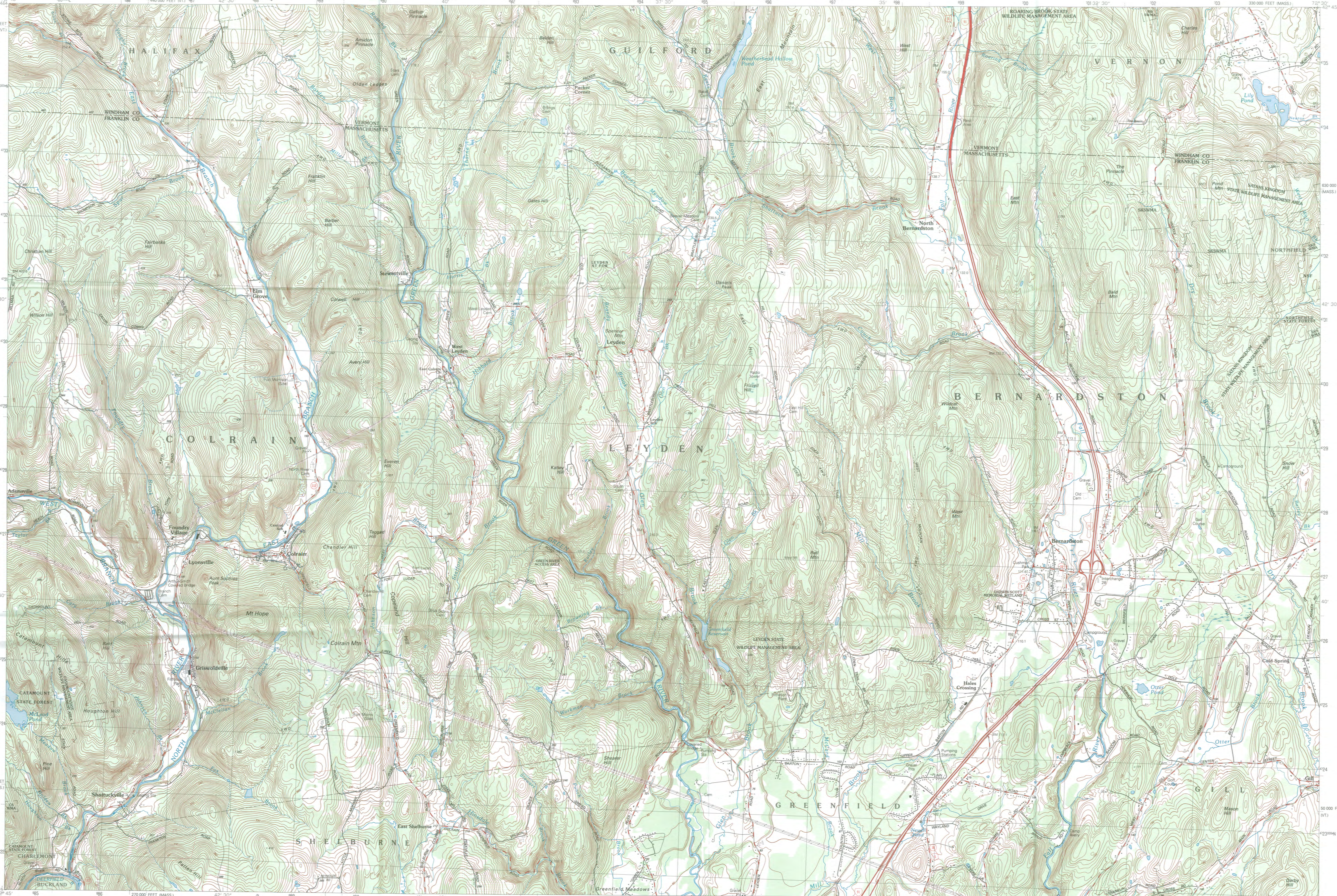
1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
1998



COLRAIN CTR HD
Zone 18

- 688260/472680
- 688800/472720
- 688820/4727200
- 688900/472640
- 688700/4726580
- 688440/472660

→ Franklin County MA

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1981 and other sources. Photostereoscopic using imagery taken 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1984.
Boundaries revised 2000

This area also covered by 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale maps: Bernardston and Colrain dated 1977

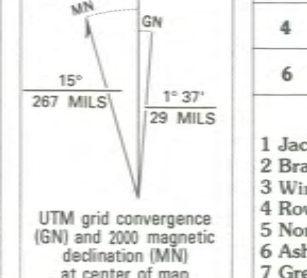
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18 10 000-foot ticks. Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone and Vermont coordinate system

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE	DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS																															
<table border="1"> <tr><th>Meters</th><th>Feet</th></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>3.2808</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>6.5617</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>9.8425</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>13.1234</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>16.4042</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>19.6850</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>22.9659</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>26.2467</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>29.5275</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>32.8084</td></tr> </table>	Meters	Feet	1	3.2808	2	6.5617	3	9.8425	4	13.1234	5	16.4042	6	19.6850	7	22.9659	8	26.2467	9	29.5275	10	32.8084	 <p>UTM grid convergence NAD 83 and 2011 magnetic declination (MM) at center of map Diagram is approximate</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> </table> <p>1 Jackacoville (7.5) 2 Brattleboro 3 Winchester 4 Rowe 5 Northfield 6 Ashfield 7 Greenfield 8 Orange</p>	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
Meters	Feet																																
1	3.2808																																
2	6.5617																																
3	9.8425																																
4	13.1234																																
5	16.4042																																
6	19.6850																																
7	22.9659																																
8	26.2467																																
9	29.5275																																
10	32.8084																																
1	2	3																															
4	5																																
6	7	8																															

ISBN 0-607-93596-0
9 780607 935967

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Road marker: Interstate, U. S., State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	
Houses; barn; church; school; large structures	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; land section open	
U. S. public lands survey: range, township; section	
Range, township; section line: location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, location: exact	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery: grave	
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	
Well; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	
Swamp; marsh	
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	
Woodland: scattered trees	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission

October 5, 2006

Mr. John Roberts
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Mr. Roberts:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Colrain Center HD, Colrain (Franklin), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the properties in the district were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 45 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: David Rodgers, Colrain Historical Commission
Duane Scranton, Colrain Board of Selectmen
Karen Davis, MHC, consultant
Chair, Planning Board