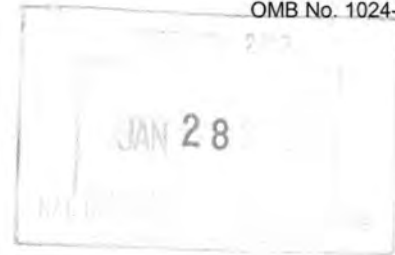


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Old Tavern Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 817 Colrain Road N/A not for publication

city or town Greenfield N/A vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 11 zip code 01301

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.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

1/18/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission, 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

Patricia Andrews

Date of Action

3/10/2005

Old Tavern Farm
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

building

sites

1

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/inn

AGRICULTURE/outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation GRANITE, BRICK

walls CLAPBOARD

roof SLATE over cedar shakes

other

Narrative Description

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

see attached

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOld Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MASection number 7 Page 1**7. Description**

Situated alongside Hinsdale Brook in the Greenfield Meadows, Old Tavern Farm (MHC.268) stands 4.3 miles northwest of downtown Greenfield, on a roughly triangular lot at the intersection of Colrain and Green River roads. The Federal-style building is a connected farmstead typical of those built in rural New England, and in Franklin County. Its various sections were constructed in stages, representing changes made to the current dwelling between the 1790s and the 1840s. The dwelling's main block, probably erected in 1827, is a two-story, five-by-two bay, side gable structure; a smaller two-story, four-bay wing, dating to the last quarter of the 18th century, extends to the west, with a single-story ell of four bays attached to the rear. Extending westward from this section is a series of carriage bays (the easternmost today enclosed and converted into a sun room), followed by a two-story, early- to mid-19th-century end-gable barn. (See attached floor plan.) The original "small dwelling house" listed in Samuel Hinsdale's 1787 probate inventory was constructed around 1740 and would have extended into the wing before being torn down to accommodate construction of the 1790s dwelling. The south stone foundation of that ca. 1740 dwelling remains intact underneath the flagstone walk leading to the dining room entrance. The north foundation is intact in the dirt-floor crawl space beneath the dining room floor.

Grounds

The house faces southward on a roughly triangular lot that takes in at its peak a small common at the intersection of Colrain and Green River roads. **(photo #1)** In addition to the roadways, it is bounded on the north by Hinsdale Brook. Several pine and maple trees shade the house, while mock orange ornaments the lawn. Two Japanese Maples, planted in the mid 20th century near the small common, are especially distinctive among the plantings on the south-facing lawn. A small open shed constructed in the 1960s shelters a 20th-century grill that has been fitted to resemble a blacksmith's forge, and is non-contributing.

Exterior description

The main block of the house, which probably dates to the 1820s, is a two-story, five-by-three bay structure, with a chimney centered over the main entrance, typical of large farmhouses in western Massachusetts before the Civil War. Façade fenestration is symmetrical, with second-story windows placed close under the eaves. All main block façade windows are 1/1. The door surround – the house's most pronounced embellishment—includes a semi-circular fanlight sheltered under a triangular pediment with broken base that rests on pilasters. The house is clad in clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards. In keeping with vernacular Federal-style houses, the cornice and window trim are restrained in the neat and plain style. The main block is encircled on the south and west by a wide stone terrace, a remnant of a porch that was apparently added to

(continued)

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Continuation SheetOld Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MASection number 7 Page 2

the house around 1840 and destroyed by a fallen tree after 1950. Eight-over-twelve windows are present in the gable field. The main block stands on a granite foundation with brick courses between stone and sill. (photo #2)

To the west is attached a separate section, a 42' wing, four bays in width, set back from the plane of the main façade. This section probably represents the building's earliest period of construction, dating to the late 18th century (see below). Ground-floor windows have 1/1 replacement sash, while 6/6 sash light a second-floor ballroom. These second-floor windows sit some distance below the eaves – one of the building's only references to the stylistic preferences of the Greek Revival period. (photo #3) An inset ground-floor porch conceals a bulkhead that provides access to the basement. Here, too, the foundation is granite and brick. A series of carriage bays extend westward from this section. The easternmost bay has been converted into a contemporary living space. The remaining bays serve as a seasonal outdoor sitting area and carports. Large letters painted across this section reading "Old Tavern Farm" have existed since the late 19th century.

The large red barn that serves as the building's western terminus is oriented perpendicularly to the house. (photo #4) Its foundation is stone topped with brick. A typical "New England barn" of the middle decades of the 19th century, it is two bays wide, with the runway extending from one side of the gable end to the back of the barn. (photo #10) Two rows of fixed-glass lights form a transom above the double-leaf barn doors. A lean-to addition creates an asymmetrical barn with an off-center roof ridge, capped by a square cupola, with louvered vents on all four sides. The barn's southwest corner houses the farm's stable, which contains four open bays and two box stalls for horses. (photo #11) The addition along the east wall of the barn, lit by three six-pane windows, was constructed to house cattle, then became a chicken coop, and today serves as a storage space.

Interior description

In the cellar, the base of the eight-foot-square chimney, arched on the east side, is divided into two compartments — one a wine and preserve closet, the other a smoke room with cantilevered shelves to support racks of hanging meat. Hanging from hand-forged chains on the south wall, facing the wine-cellar door, are the wooden skids formerly used to roll wooden kegs of liquor down the stone cellar stairs. Massive stone steps on the west wall lead to a bulkhead concealed beneath the inset porch at the front entrance of the ca. 1790s wing.

The westernmost section of the house's dwelling space is today a small sunroom occupying what was formerly a carriage shed. Though much of the original building fabric in this room has been lost, the structure's corner posts remain visible. In addition, the paneling present on the west wall of the room is original material moved to this location from elsewhere in the house; this section of paneling was formerly part of an interior wall that separated the tavern taproom from a small private dining area. Relegated to attic storage during early 20th-century renovations, the paneling was moved to this location when a previous owner created the sunroom in 1984.

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Continuation SheetOld Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MASection number 7 Page 3

Adjacent to the sunroom is another service-space that has been altered to expand the house's living quarters; the house's former mudroom today serves as a bedroom. Though some alterations have been made to accommodate modern conveniences (e.g. the former pantry, which once stood along the north wall, has been converted into a bathroom), the room retains its wide pine floors and exposed corner posts, as well as wainscoting. The wainscoting along the outside, south wall appears to be original, while a small section on an interior wall was potentially recycled during some point in the house's history. The original exterior door with its original hardware remains intact, leading from the sunroom to the bedroom.

The kitchen and dining room, together with the ell that extends from these rooms to the rear, contain some of the building's most interesting features. This section of the house appears to be the building's oldest, probably dating from the last quarter of the 18th century. Though these rooms have seen a good deal of alteration over the years, several features remain that hint at the building's earlier appearance and subsequent history. An 82" by 30" threshold cut into the kitchen floor sits beneath a contemporary window and matches the dimensions of a large granite step outside. On the exterior wall in this location, a clapboard patch clearly defines the old entrance. This was the home's main entranceway prior to the ca. 1827 addition, and, because the home's current front doorway is typical of the late 18th-century, not 1827, it quite possibly was moved from the ca. 1790s structure. It is surmised that the steep wooden staircase, which presently provides access from the second floor of the main block to the attic, may originally have been situated in this section of the house. Finally, the ridgepole construction of the roof in this section of the building, as well as the wooden pegs and hewn timbers retaining their bark, indicates that this is the structure's earliest roof, jacked up prior to 1841 to accommodate the installation of the second-story ballroom. Physical evidence beneath that roof also suggests the location of the original hearth, though today only a narrow chimney serves the kitchen's set kettle as well as a wood stove. **(photo #8)** Set kettles appeared in America during the late 18th century and grew somewhat in popularity in the early 19th, but never became widespread. The new technology's appeal to the Greenfield tavern keeper, however, is clear: consisting of a deep brass kettle set into an airtight masonry container with a firebox below, the technology made it possible to have a constant source of interior hot water available, particularly useful for cooking and cleaning, bathing, and other farm, domestic and tavern chores. A gravity-fed cistern below the kitchen floor (installed ca. 1827 and today visible from the kitchen through a glass panel), one of only a handful known in the Connecticut Valley, provided water for tavern chores. The piping leading from the cistern to the house's exterior is also intact, disconnected and stuffed with paper below a gutter system that is still in use.

An ell to the rear of the ca. 1790s section of the house, presently entered through the kitchen, houses a pantry, workroom, coal bin, woodshed, and four-holer privy. Architectural evidence indicates that this structure was built after the ca. 1841 ballroom, because one of the four windows on the ballroom's north wall was removed and patched with boards to hide the roof's

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetOld Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MASection number 7 Page 4

peak, which extended into that opening. The ell, which sits on a low stone foundation, has no ridgepole. Beaded board paneling is present in the pantry and workroom. An interior door moved to this location from elsewhere in the house has the same faux, golden oak graining as the from the former bar, now stored in the building's attic, suggesting that it once accompanied the headboard in the house's taproom, and was recycled to this location at a later date.

Two doorways (flanking the set kettle in the kitchen and a wood stove in the dining room, lead east into the present-day dining room. Two examples of 18th-century wainscoting survive in the dining room. Along the south and west walls, plain boards, perhaps salvaged from the original structure, probably date from the mid-18th century. Along the north and east walls, raised panel wainscoting favored in the last quarter of the 18th century reflect an effort to bring the house into concert with prevailing Federal fashion. A corner cupboard in the northwest corner of the room probably dates to ca. 1917 and reflects the later influence of the Colonial Revival. To the rear of the dining room, on the north wall, stands a small butler's pantry that, judging by the style of the cabinetry, may also have been renovated at about this time. However, in keeping with the recycling of materials that characterizes developments throughout much of the house, the butternut cabinet on the pantry's rear wall seems to date from the same era — ca. 1830-40 — as the faux graining that appears throughout the house. The cabinet's dimensions match the back wall of a small closet in the former taproom that once formed the southern end of the back bar. The cabinet contains a small, locking, center cash drawer, suggesting that it was part of the ca. 1840 bar during the Thayer tenure, as indicated in previous owner Helen Gerrett's written 1948 history of the house. The bar was probably moved ca. 1917, when other renovations were undertaken in the dining-room area. When the grasscloth wallpaper was removed from the north wall of the dining room in 1999, an illegible, circled note dated August 1917 was discovered on the plaster, suggesting a renovation year, and the electric crystal chandelier installed on the ceiling is of that period.

To move from the dining room to the southwest parlor is to move from the ca. 1790s portion of the house to the ca. 1827 section, the present-day main block. Though the room was once encircled with wainscoting, the addition of larger south-facing windows and the conversion of a west-facing doorway to a window, probably during the Thayer porch addition around 1840, prompted the removal of all but a small section of wainscoting in the northeast corner of the room; as a result, the baseboards in this room are clearly replacement. Other original detail includes the restrained fireplace surround. To the left of the fireplace, a narrow closet retains its interior beaded paneling and door.

The entry hall that separates this parlor from the finer southeast parlor is lit by a semi-circular fanlight above the main entrance and contains access to the narrow triple-run or fan stairs leading to the second floor, and a small hall closet. An unusual feature of the house's entrance is the double-hinged door that allows it to be folded back into the entry hall. The total width of the door

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA

is 40", with one set of 3 (4 1/8") hinges between the door and the wall and a second set of three (2 3/4 ") hinges present 7 1/2" from the first. Historic Deerfield's architectural historian/conservator William Flynt has examined the door, and suggests that the evidence concerning whether the door is original to the structure is inconclusive, though the width of the door does match the width of the original fanlight. The brass hardware is not original to the door, as evidenced by the patch covering the hole for the previous hardware. Trim here is otherwise modest, limited to plain beaded baseboards that match those found elsewhere in the 1827 section of the house.

The formal, southeast parlor, unlike its counterpart, was never wainscoted. The room has a slightly more elegant fireplace in the opposite parlor than its counterpart, with pilasters supporting a broad, simple mantle, as well as wide baseboards that match the trim surrounding the doors and windows. A small cupboard alongside the hearth mirrors its counterpart in the southwest parlor. The south-facing windows here, like those in the southwest parlor, have been replaced with larger, elongated windows that were extended when the porch was built prior to 1841. A late 19th-century photograph shows 6/6 windows occupying the same opening.

The tavern's former taproom, which runs along the rear of the ca. 1827 block, may be entered from either parlor. Woodwork here is comparatively modest, with beaded baseboards matching those in the entryway, and an unassuming fireplace surround. **(photo #5)** A small cupboard is present above the mantel. A private dining room, which once stood at the far east end of the room, has been converted into a modern laundry and bathroom. The wall that once separated this from the taproom is now present as paneling in the house's sunroom; in its place stands a wall with floor-to-ceiling built-in bookcases inserted in the 1980s, after the original wall was removed and the room opened up, probably ca. 1917. On the west end of the room, scars on both the floor and ceiling indicate the original site of the taproom bar and headboard; the latter is still presently stored on the property. Today, the end of the bar, which once housed cabinetry, has been enclosed, and serves as a large closet. Beaded paneling is visible inside. A small modern kitchen installed in the 1980s is located in a shallow ell off the north wall. This structure was built ca. 1917 to house the home's first bathroom with plumbing, and served as the house's only bathroom into the 1980s.

A steep and narrow stair between the taproom and dining room leads to the second floor of the 1827 block. Here, a long hall separates the two finely-finished front bedrooms, which probably housed family members, from three small bedrooms at the rear of the house, which were likely rented out to tavern guests. All of the doorways along this hall bear the same distinctive graining, presenting faux walnut to the hall; those providing access to the family rooms are grained to simulate tiger, birds-eye and burl maple on the reverse. Closet doors in the family rooms were also grain-painted to match the interior doors. According to Flynt, a plausible candidate for this work as well as and the feather-painted floors in the upstairs hall and east bedroom, is eccentric 19th-century Greenfield folk artist George Washington Mark, who came to town in 1817 and

(continued)

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA

stayed until his death in 1879, painting signs, furniture and houses. In addition to the finely-finished doors, architectural embellishment in the two front rooms includes beaded baseboards and fireplace surrounds that exceed those of the ground floor in their detail. In the west chamber, fine fluting ornaments the two columns supporting a fairly restrained mantel. The east chamber's surround is the most stylish finest in the house; fine fluting appears on the center panel of the mantelpiece as well as the pilasters flanking the firebox, themselves capped with reeded capitals.

The rooms are almost entirely devoid of architectural embellishment. **(photo #7)** At the western end of the hall, what was once a second-floor storage space providing access to the attic has been converted into a modern bathroom, though the room retains its original 12/12 windows.

A door at the second-floor landing provides access to a spring-floor ballroom, which spans the length of the wing. In addition to rows of 6/6 windows on the south and north walls, the room is lit by eighteenth century pewter candle chandeliers (possibly of French origin) suspended from the vaulted ceiling. **(photo #6)** Benches line the room's perimeter and evidence of the opening for a fiddler's gallery survives on the west wall. The chimney stack that supports the kitchen set kettle and dining room wood stove protrudes through the center of the room. The ballroom was probably created between 1836-40 by raising the roof of the ca. 1790s structure; the structure's framing remains exposed along the ballroom's walls.

Note: At present there is no physical or documentary evidence that there was ever a well on the current lot. Three factors may help explain the absence of a well: 1) the clean, flowing, gravel-bed stream in the back would have been a source of water; 2) there is a spring across the brook that supplied drinking water for the house and several others in the vicinity for decades in the 19th century (source is deed easements); and 3) there is a major cistern under the kitchen floor that collected rainwater as it ran off the roof. In 1948, Helen Gerrett, a previous owner of the house, who wrote its history, claimed that spring water was piped into a kitchen trough along the west wall.

(end)

Old Tavern Farm

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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 # _____

Franklin, MA

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1740-1954

Significant Dates

Ca. 1740 1790s 1827 1917

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA**Section number 8 Page 1**8. Statement of Significance**

Old Tavern Farm (MHC.268) possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and meets National Register Criteria A and C on the local level. Over time, as the collection of houses along the Green River became Greenfield (1753), and the path to Colrain became the stage route to Halifax, Vt., Old Tavern Farm evolved from a small local ordinary to the sixteen-room, five-fireplace structure that stands today as a well-preserved artifact of the Post Road era. In use as a tavern for more than seventy years, and perhaps for more than one hundred, the structure is significant as a local ordinary that served the needs of both residents of and travelers through the Greenfield Meadows, among Greenfield's oldest areas of settlement. New research on taverns in colonial culture has emphasized the familial aspects of such enterprises, an insight well demonstrated by Old Tavern Farm, where the founding proprietors, the Hinsdales, were not only a tavern-keeping family over several generations, but were linked by marriage to other tavern-keeping households throughout the neighborhood and the county. Moreover, the farmhouses that surround Old Tavern Farm are among the oldest in Greenfield, and in many cases, the best preserved. The area is potentially eligible for listing as a National Register Historic District. In the Upper Meadows, unlike the center of Greenfield, early houses with original features, like Old Tavern Farm, are often intact, and have retained their associated barns, carriage houses, and outbuildings. This well-preserved building with its large attached barn captures the nature and form of the rural tavern and farmstead in western New England, and, in its location at the intersection of Colrain and Green River roads, serves as a visual anchor for the Upper Meadows neighborhood, which remains largely rural and agricultural. As such, the property fulfills Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places.

Historical Narrative

The Greenfield Meadows was among the first areas settled in Greenfield, predominately by Deerfield residents granted homesteading rights in the early 18th century. As families began congregating in this new neighborhood, (roughly four miles north and west of Greenfield center along the road to Colrain) Samuel Hinsdale, among the earliest Anglo-Americans to settle in this area, established a home and farm, and later a tavern — one of several associated with Hinsdale family members in this neighborhood. Like other taverns, the Hinsdales' tavern surely served not simply as a hostelry for travelers, but also, when circumstances demanded it, as a meeting place, a courtroom, and a newsroom. The land surrounding the building was also likely put to community uses; as James and D.B. Garvin wrote, the typical tavern's "yard doubled as a military training field, sports arena, stockyard and fairgrounds.... The tavern was truly a public house, its doors open to all."

Samuel Hinsdale Family

Samuel Hinsdale (1708-1786) was the scion of prominent Deerfield resident Mehuman Hinsdale,

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA

said to be the first Anglo-American child to be born in the village of Pocumtuck, a community that would later become known as Deerfield. Among the 111 captives taken to Canada following the 1704 raid on the village by French and Native forces, Mehuman and his wife Mary returned to resettle this outpost of colonial British North America. Although captured once again in 1709 (he returned home in 1712), Mehuman Hinsdale became one of Deerfield's leading figures. By the time of his death in May 1736, he had acquired a significant amount of property, including four house lots along "the street" in Deerfield, 175 acres of meadowland, 750 acres on East Mountain, 650 at Long Hill, nearly 1,200 acres in what is today Gill, and some 2,700 acres in Shelburne -- roughly 5,600 acres in all. In addition, he owned more than one-eighth of all the undivided lands that belonged to the "Proprietors of Pocumtuck." (Sheldon, 203).

Mehuman's son Samuel was born in April 1708, and given the same name as an earlier son killed during the 1704 attack. In 1734 Samuel married Rebecca Leonard (1713-1760) from Northampton. The year in which Samuel and Rebecca Leonard Hinsdale moved from Deerfield, northward into the Greenfield Meadows is unknown, but the date of the couple's wedding, 1734, as well as the Mehuman Hinsdale's death in 1736 (Mehuman had willed this land to his son Samuel), suggest some pivotal moments in the Hinsdale family's history that may have prompted such a decision sometime in the latter half of the 1730s. In any event, 19th-century Deerfield historian George Sheldon determined that the couple was living in the Upper Meadows by the time their second child, Samuel, was born in 1741. Greenfield historian Francis Thompson documents a flurry of settlement in the Meadows between 1728 and 1740, and the Hinsdales were probably among those early migrants. Samuel and Rebecca would raise a large family on their farm. Their first child appears to have died in infancy, but their son Samuel II, born in 1741, was the first of seven children to follow: Rebecca (b. 1743); Mary (b. 1746); Darius (b. 1748); Ariel (b. 1750); Diana (b. 1752); Joseph (b. & d. 1757); and Benjamin (b. & d. 1758). Rebecca died in the summer of 1760, at the age of forty-seven. Three years later, Samuel remarried, and had two more children with his second wife, Eunice McDowell, the widow of the Reverend Andrew McDowell from Colrain. Eunice died in May 1779. Samuel would marry yet again, however, and this time his wife, Sarah (surname unknown), would outlive him. Samuel Hinsdale died November 23, 1786. Sarah died in January 1799.

By the mid 1740s, if not earlier, Samuel and Rebecca may have been running a tavern on the site. In 1747 and 1748, Samuel was granted an inn holder's license, and allowed to sell liquor. (Hampshire County Court of Common Pleas, Vol. 5, pp. 21, 49; Francis Thompson mentions a license for 1746 as well, though that documentation could not be located). However, it is also possible that this set of licenses were associated with another tavern, in Deerfield. Local historians Susan McGowan and Amelia Miller in *Family and Landscape: Deerfield Homelots from 1671* suggest that these two early licenses relate to the public house that stood on one of the Hinsdale family homelots in Deerfield center, on Lot 14, where Mehuman Hinsdale as well as his grandson John operated taverns. Which interpretation is correct is unclear. Samuel's residence in

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Continuation SheetOld Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MASection number 8 Page 3

the Greenfield Meadows in these years is documented, and the distance between the two communities makes a daily commute seem unlikely. While Hinsdale's 1787 probate inventory describes his property as a "small dwelling house," even small structures such as the Wells-Thorn House in nearby Deerfield occasionally served as public houses, and small, crude taverns were the norm in rural areas during the mid to late 18th century, according to Garvin. In 1748, Samuel Hinsdale was elected to Deerfield's selectboard, perhaps precisely *because* he had moved to the rapidly expanding Green River settlement to the north; historian David Conroy suggests that when residents of the outer precincts of Massachusetts towns sought political representation, innkeepers were often elected as selectmen. (Hinsdale was subsequently elected in 1753 to serve on the first board of selectmen in newly formed Greenfield, and remained active in town politics as a selectman, treasurer, and other positions until the time of his death.)

Whether or not the Hinsdale tavern was in operation on the Upper Meadows site in the 1740s is, however, less significant than the fact of the licenses themselves, which place Hinsdale squarely in a family tradition of tavern keeping that would extend through his own children. From 1720-1729, Mehuman Hinsdale kept the first licensed tavern (not extant) on the Deerfield Street. Samuel would be granted his own licenses in the late 1740s, and Samuel's nephew John Hinsdale (Mehuman Hinsdale's grandson) was licensed in the mid 1750s (Miller & McGowan, 67-68). Samuel's own sons Ariel and Samuel II (see below) also embraced the family business, and would marry into another family of keepers, the Severance family. Finally, Ariel and Samuel's sons, Samuel III and Darius, also had a hand in the family business.

In 1787, a tavern was clearly present at the Upper Meadows site. In addition to a cooper's shop on the Hinsdale lot, inventoried for the probate court at the time of Hinsdale's death in 1786, also within the family complex was an ironworks (which, oral tradition suggests, may be the building extant on the property of 18 Green River Road (MHC. 234) presently serving as a garage). Hinsdale's probate inventory also lists several kegs, barrels, and half-barrels, as well as a case of bottles and an assortment of other sundry bottles. Beginning in that same year, 1787, and continuing to 1796, Samuel's son Ariel Hinsdale sought and received tavern licenses, one of a handful of licensed innkeepers in the Town of Greenfield.

In 1771, Samuel had signed a deed transferring this property to his sons Samuel II and Ariel, both bachelors at the time, but the gesture may have cleared the way for the men to marry: Samuel married Mary Stebbins the following year, and Ariel wed Thankful Severance in 1774. Ariel's marriage allied the Hinsdales with other tavern-owning families, the Severance, Allen and Wells families. Joseph Severance was a local taverner whose wife and three sisters each headed tavern-keeping families. Joseph's wife, Mercy Allen, was the daughter of Amos Allen, who moved to the Greenfield Meadows in 1766, and received a tavern license for several years. Mercy and Joseph Severance later kept the Wells Tavern, also in the Upper Meadows. In 1747, Ebenezer Wells built the house presently at 638 Colrain Road (MHC.263); a captain in the militia and

(continued)

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Greenfield (Franklin), MA

political leader, Wells and his wife kept an inn there. Ebenezer Wells remained here until his death in 1787. About 1780, Ebenezer Wells Jr. built a home in the Upper Meadows approximately a quarter-mile south of the Hinsdale property, which still stands at 758 Colrain Road (MHC.266). A selectman, assessor and town clerk, Wells helped to lay out the Upper Meadows Cemetery and meeting house, though he and his family are perhaps best remembered for their roles in Shays Rebellion. Ebenezer's son, Reuban, was serving as the town tax collector during this period and refused to send the town's taxes to the Commonwealth. After violence broke out in Hampshire County, the Wells Tavern provided the site at which local insurgents gave their oaths of allegiance. Wells passed the tavern to sons Reuban and Elisha in 1795. Elisha married Tirzah Severance (b. 1764), while Reuban married Tirzah's sister Experience (b. 1756). With the marriages of three Severance sisters to men in the Wells and Hinsdale families, Old Tavern Farm became located firmly within a network of local taverns and tavern-keeping families who served households and travelers across the Greenfield Meadows.

During these heady years of revolution and nation-building, the Hinsdale tavern was surely a hotbed of political conversation. In 1774, Samuel Hinsdale served as a delegate to Massachusetts' first provincial congress. A year later, according to Greenfield historian David Willard, Hinsdale led a group of Greenfield patriots who tried to physically obstruct guest Deerfield Rev. Jonathan Ashley's post-lunch re-entry into Greenfield's First Congregational Church because of his outspoken Tory stance. Innkeeper Ariel Hinsdale was an ardent patriot as well, serving with Captain Agrippa Wells' company of Minutemen at the Battle of Lexington. Moreover, when Samuel Hinsdale's estate was inventoried in February of 1787, assessors found in his library the *Independent Whig*, *Seneca's Morals*, and *Locke on Government*. Some forty pamphlets were also present, lending credence to historian Conroy's observations about the role of taverns as dissemination points for local and regional news; as Conroy suggests, pamphlets were widely present in taverns, where they could circulate among, and attract, customers interested in the latest political developments.

The last quarter of the 18th century and first half of the 19th were prosperous years for Greenfield, and for residents of the Greenfield Meadows. Between 1776 and 1790, Greenfield's population doubled, reaching nearly 1,500 by the year the first Federal census was taken. The Wells, Hinsdale, and Thayer taverns served the trade generated by country business along the post road to Bennington, Vermont, an important travel route that ran through Shelburne and Colrain, Massachusetts, and then on to Bennington via Jacksonville and Wilmington. Old Tavern Farm stood at the fork of the road; as the post road traveled along the south side of the house, another road traveled along the east to Leyden and beyond into southern Vermont. As the neighborhood flourished, so did the Hinsdale family. Samuel Hinsdale II married Belchertown's Mary Stebbins (a high chest that belonged to her wedding outfit is today in the collection of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association). Ariel and Thankful Severance Hinsdale's daughter Rebecca married Thomas Smead, who in the 1790s erected a home across the road to the east, at 11 Green River Road (MHC.269). Smead, who served as a selectman from 1811 through 1819, was a tanner and shoemaker, operating from a shop (not extant) next to Henry Ewers' blacksmith shop.

(continued)

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Greenfield (Franklin), MA

Perhaps in response to these developments in the family and in the neighborhood, sometime during the last decade of the 18th century or shortly thereafter the Hinsdale property saw some new construction. The nature of this construction is unknown, but the account book of Nash Mills, kept between 1794 and 1812, contains several references to the Hinsdales' purchase of lumber, bricks, stone and millwork, as well as charges for transporting these materials to the Hinsdale properties, between 1794 and 1806. In April 1806 1350' of lumber was charged to Samuel Hinsdale.

As the Upper Meadows neighborhood thrived, Hinsdale's tavern flourished. Sometime during these years, the Hinsdale family added a cider mill and distillery to the family operation. In 1798, Ariel sold half his farm to his son, Darius Hinsdale (1776-1832), who operated a distillery (not extant) on the property across the road from Old Tavern Farm (presently the site of 808 Colrain Road (MHC. 232), one of the approximately 65 distilleries that historian Franklin Bonney estimated were present in Hampshire County about 1810. Barrels of hard cider from the distillery were rolled into the basement of the Old Tavern Farm on skids that are still present in the house's cellar. Tax assessments indicate that the distillery thrived into the 1830s.

Another round of construction appears to have occurred between 1826 and 1828, when the assessed value of the house dropped from \$100 to \$50, and then jumped dramatically to \$1450, suggesting significant improvements to the structure. Given the nature of the interior detail of the main block of the present structure, it seems likely that the jump in the property's valuation reflects the construction of this two-story addition to the existing structure. Striking in this regard are the several grain-painted doorways on the second floor of the new structure, as well as the shallow hearths and the style of the window and doorway trim and fireplace surrounds, all of which reflects prevailing style in rural western Massachusetts of the 1820s. Though the Federal-style exterior seems slightly behind the times in terms of its architectural embellishment, historian J. Ritchie Garrison has observed a certain conservatism among Franklin County residents that allowed the neoclassical style (reflected here most strongly in the fanlight and triangular pediment topping the center entrance) to remain in favor into the 1860s.

However, the Hinsdale era in Greenfield would begin to come to a close with the death of Ariel Hinsdale in 1828. Ariel, then living in the house across the street from Old Tavern Farm, at 808 Colrain Road (MHC.232), had bequeathed the majority of his property to his son Darius, but just four years later, in 1832, Darius died as well. Though his widow, Electa Graves Hinsdale, was permitted to remain in the home, the property passed to Samuel Hinsdale III. An inventory taken at the time indicates that the property held a barn, corn house, cider mill and distillery (containing nearly thirty barrels of cider and cider brandy). Among the goods sent to auction were two stills, worms and tubs, 19 cider cisterns, and more than thirty hogsheads and barrels; much of this material, including the two stills and 19 cisterns, were repurchased during the auction by Samuel Hinsdale, suggesting that he retained an interest in maintaining the distillery beyond this date. In 1847, Samuel Hinsdale III was granted a tavern license in the town of Montague, suggesting that the Hinsdale family tradition had not faded, but had merely migrated to a new community.

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Greenfield (Franklin), MAThayer and Ewers Families

In 1836, Samuel Hinsdale III sold the Greenfield property to Charlemont innkeeper Ebenezer Thayer, who with his wife Phebe had previously operated the present-day Charlemont Inn (107 Main Street, Charlemont MHC.29), which they sold in order to purchase the Greenfield concern. Thayer's decision to leave Charlemont was probably related to the fact that it was one of the earliest temperance towns in Franklin County, and selectmen there denied him the right to sell liquor in 1832 and 1833. Franklin County Commissioners records show that Thayer appealed the selectmen's ruling to the county board and lost. In 1840, Ebenezer transferred the property to his son Hollister, whose tavern sign is still present at the site. Hollister Thayer received inn holder's licenses each year from 1841 to 1845, although his license in that year withheld the authority to sell intoxicating liquors. Thayer received a similar license in 1847; perhaps it is no coincidence that in 1849, Hollister sold the property to his twin brothers, Edwin and Edward Thayer.

Perhaps it was the Thayer families' experience in Charlemont, and their observations regarding opportunities in Greenfield's Upper Meadow, that encouraged them to "improve" the Hinsdale stand in particular ways. It seems likely that it was during the Thayer family's tenure, and particularly the years between the transfer of title and the granting of the first license (1836-1841) that the house underwent a dramatic transformation, with the addition of a second-floor ballroom over the house's 18th-century section, a porch, and possibly the set kettle and gravity-fed cistern as well. No tavern present in the Upper Meadows during this period contained a ballroom, so perhaps Thayer observed the increasing stage traffic through this area as well as the growing population and decided to make such an addition to his newly acquired property. Thayer may also have been inspired by the ballroom of his former Charlemont competitor, Joel Hall (whose Hall Tavern (MHC.14) moved from Charlemont to Historic Deerfield in 1949); the vaulted ceiling and benches of Old Tavern Farm's ballroom is strikingly similar to that of the Hall Tavern. Thayer may also have installed the set kettle (a convenience that began to appear in New York buildings before the turn of the 19th century, but was not widely installed until ca. 1840), although such an improvement would have been period-appropriate for Hinsdale's 1827 addition as well. Finally, oral tradition passed down along through property owners records further bolsters activity in the Thayer area, for they indicate that the stones comprising the terrace surrounding the house were brought from the Charlemont quarry by Thayer.

In 1851, the Thayer brothers sold the property to blacksmith and farmer H.A. Ewers (b. 1803). Ewers had previously purchased a portion of the original Hinsdale property; his home and shop stood adjacent to the north, at what is today 18 Green River Road (MHC.270). Ewers and wife Sally operated the tavern for about seven years. Though few references to specific events in the tavern survive, a tantalizing glimpse from this period is contained in the "History of The First Church (Congregational) Greenfield, Massachusetts." Originally the 'North Parish' of Deerfield, in 1831 the church moved from its location on Trap Plain (adjacent to what is today called Four

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Greenfield (Franklin), MA

Corners, at the intersection of Federal and Silver streets in Greenfield center) to a new site at Nash's Mills in the Greenfield Meadows, where it would remain until 1962. In 1911, church historian Albert Wing recalled that "social activity" among congregants in the 19th century "took the form of theatrical entertainment given in the dance hall of the old Ewers Tavern." Parish members were treated, Wing recalled, to the performance of plays as well as "recitations" by members of the church and the neighborhood.

Ewers sold the property to William Nims, who quickly transferred it to Elijah Worthington Smith and brother Lathrop. Elijah Smith brought his new wife, Melinda Plumb, to the site in 1859, where the couple raised their children: Alice, Charles, Nellie, Lula, and Catherine. It was at this time that the "old tavern" was largely transformed into simply the "farm" though they occasionally opened their home to teamsters en route through the Upper Meadows, the young couple decided to close the public house about 1860. Possible reasons for this decision are multiple. The arrival of the Connecticut River Railroad in 1846 promoted strong commercial growth at the center of town, drawing attention away from the meadow lanes. As the mode of travel in Massachusetts and elsewhere changed from stage to steel rail, travelers were directed away from Ewers Tavern, as well as six other taverns within a mile radius of Ewers' stand.

At the same time, the "temperance panic" that swept western Massachusetts in the 1850s surely altered attitudes to the local ordinary, rendering it far less desirable to be the proprietors of a neighborhood drinking establishment. It is possible that the closing of the tavern in 1860 was in some way a consequence of this event. Temperance activity had been gaining strength in Franklin County since at least 1814, when Gamaliel Olds addressed a gathering of people in the Greenfield courthouse in order to form a "Society for the Suppression of Intemperance." In 1829, a new society was formed, the Temperance Society for Franklin County, an auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. Their minutes record efforts to track the sales of spirituous liquors in Franklin County towns; in 1831, they reported that "retail trade in ardent spirits" had declined by 75%. The temperance cause was renewed once again in March 1857, with the formation of the "Franklin County Total Abstinence Society," reconstituted at the end of the year as the "Franklin County Temperance Society," organized in Greenfield's Second Congregational Church. In the 1850s, these seeds bore violent fruit when "vigilance committees" began to conduct house-by-house searches, seizing private stores of alcohol when possible. Perhaps the unusually virulent temperance climate of the 1850s, then, discouraged any interest the Smiths may have had in continuing to operate a local drinking establishment of any kind.

Elijah Worthington and Melinda Plumb Smith Family

As commercial activity grew ever more concentrated in Greenfield center, agriculture continued to be the primary activity along Colrain Road in the Upper Meadows and along Bernardston Road as well, where dairy farming and tobacco growing became popular. When the Smiths, for

(continued)

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Greenfield (Franklin), MA

whatever reason(s), abandoned tavern keeping, they enlarged the property's agricultural potential. Oral tradition records that they raised the large barn that stands west of the house in 1865 (workmen are said to have learned of the death of Lincoln while building the new barn). However, it is possible that the large barn that stands perpendicular to the road predates that event, and that the construction recalled here was an addition to that already-present barn and/or the construction of the carriage sheds. Flynt has observed that the construction of the barn's roof is identical to that over the ca. 1827 section, apparently altered at the time of the ca. 1836-41 ballroom addition, suggesting that the barn, too, dates to the ca. 1836-41 period. A clapboard patch visible on the west exterior wall of the ballroom shows where the recessed fiddler's box was removed to make room for the shed roof, so the ballroom predated the sheds, which were likely built at the same time the back ell containing the woodshed and privy was constructed. This construction, as well as the barn lean-to, could have occurred at the time of Lincoln's 1865 assassination, during the early years of Smith ownership.

In 1870, the Massachusetts agricultural census records that on some 160 acres of improved land, Elijah and Melinda Smith raised corn, oats, rye, and wheat. Like many of their neighbors in the Upper Meadows and elsewhere in the Connecticut Valley, the Smiths responded to increased competition from western farmers by cultivating specialty crops; they embraced tobacco farming, producing 1,600 pounds of tobacco. In that same year, livestock on the farm included two two-year-old horses, three yearlings, two oxen, five cows, more than two dozen sheep, and several swine. Melinda Smith also oversaw a thriving dairy; some 1000 pounds of butter were produced in 1870. Ten years later, the farm was much the same, though the Smiths had shifted their emphasis slightly; their property no longer included a tobacco barn, and the number of cows had increased to thirteen. The dairy production increased by 50%, and the couple had begun producing cheese as well. They also kept some thirty chickens, which produced 150 dozen eggs in 1880. The Massachusetts agricultural census for 1890 does not survive, but Greenfield tax records for that year suggest that the farm operation had shrunk slightly; livestock included four two-year-old horses, a yearling, eight cows, 3 swine (400^{lb}), and thirty-five sheep; Smith's property at this time comprised thirty acres of mowing and tillage on Colrain Road, as well as eight acres of tillage, ten acres of pasture, and four unimproved acres.

Smith's family would remain at Old Tavern Farm for some 140 years. In 1892, Elijah Worthington and Melinda Plumb Smith sold the property to their daughter, Alice M. Smith Garrett, (whose husband, Frank Garrett, was for many years Greenfield's town assessor, as well as selectman and representative to the state constitutional convention), for one dollar and her promise to maintain her elderly parents in comfort for the remainder of their lives. Under the curation of the Garrets, the house underwent some renovation, including the addition of the Colonial Revival corner cupboard in the dining room, and the removal of wainscoting and replacement of windows in the west parlor as well as the addition of indoor plumbing. The

(continued)

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Section number 8 Page 9

**Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA**

property subsequently passed to Alice and Frank's daughter Helen Garret, and then to Helen's cousin Lucius Nims (b. 1914). During the 1950s, the full-width front porch was removed following storm damage. In 1997, "Lute" Nims sold the Farm to the present owners, Gary and Joanne Sanderson, who have revived the property's function as a haven for travelers; they continue to welcome visitors to the house, which operates as a Bed and Breakfast-style inn.

(end)

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA

9. Major Bibliographic References:

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(continued)

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**Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA**

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Major Primary Sources Consulted:

Agricultural Census, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1870 and 1890.

Bonney, Franklin, "Drinks and Drinking," Bonney papers, Forbes Library.

Hampshire County Court of Common Pleas Records, Hampshire County Courthouse (Innholders Licenses)

Franklin County Registry of Probate, Samuel Hinsdale (Box 71, No. 53)).

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Olds, Gamaliel S., "Address to a number of the inhabitants of the County of Franklin," Greenfield courthouse,
12 January 1814 (Greenfield: Denio and Phelps, 1814).

Temperance Society for Franklin County, minute book, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

Town of Greenfield Tax Records

Franklin County Registry of Deeds, Vol. 212, p. 69; Vol. 423, p. 180

Franklin County Registry of Probate, Elijah W. Smith (Docket #13447).

Franklin County Commissioners records (1812-1857)

Other sources

William Flynt, site visit

(end)

Franklin County, MA
County, State

Acreage of Property 1.6 acres

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

3.

Zone	Easting	Northing
------	---------	----------

4. Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

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

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

name/title Marla R. Miller consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December, 2004

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

city or town	Boston	state	MA	zip code	02125
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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.

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

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

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

name Gary Sanderson

street & number	817 Colrain Road	telephone	413-772-0474
city or town	Greenfield	state	MA
		zip code	01301

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.

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Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA

10. Geographical Information

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at an iron pin on the northeast line of Colrain Road at land now or formerly of Francis H. Barner, et. ux., and running thence $19^{\circ} 35'$ E 111.93 feet along land now or formerly of said Barner, et. ux. to an iron pin; thence north $11^{\circ} 37' 30''$ E. 55.95' along land now or formerly of sd Barner, et. ux. to an iron pin; thence continuing N. $11^{\circ} 37' 30''$ E about 32.0' along land now or formerly of sd Barber, et ux to the center line of Hinsdale Brook, thence southeasterly down the centerline of Hinsdale Brook to land now or formerly of John R. Anderson, et. ux., thence easterly along land of sd Anderson, et. ux., about 161.89' to an iron pin on the west line of Green River Road; thence southerly along Green River Road to Colrain Road, thence northwesterly along Colrain Road to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, attached barn, and grounds encircled by the property lines detailed above, encompassing a 1.03 acre lot shown on the Greenfield Assessor's Map R34, lot 59.

(end)

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**Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield (Franklin), MA**

Photo list

All negatives are in the possession of Gary Sanderson, owner of the property.
Photos taken by Marla Miller (1994) and Paul Frary (2004).

Old Tavern Farm, standing at the southern tip of the property, facing north

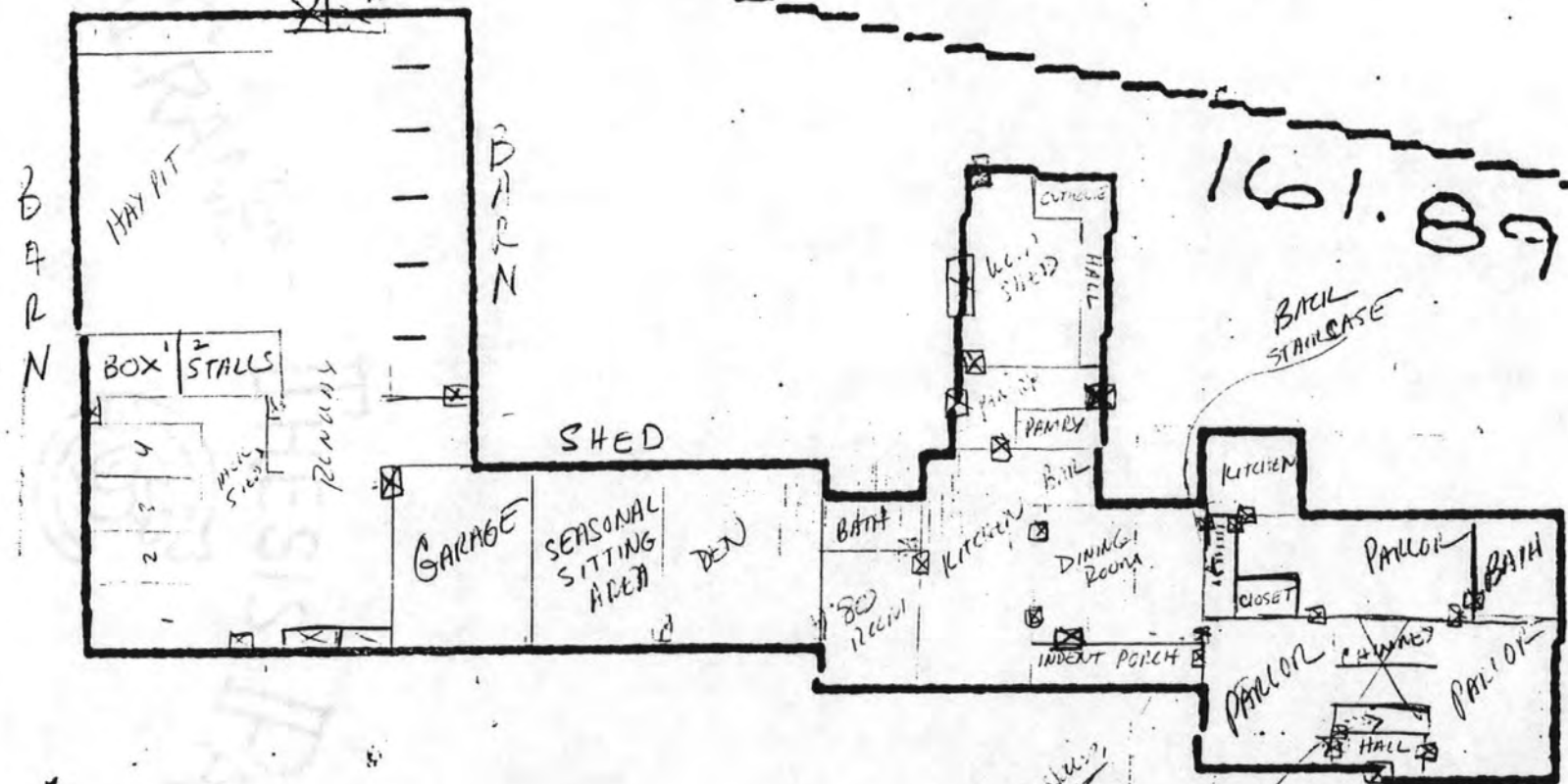
1. Old Tavern Farm, main block, south elevation, at intersection of Colrain and Green River roads
2. Old Tavern Farm streetscape, south elevation, showing connected buildings. View taken from the southern tip of the property, facing north.
3. Front of house with wings, sheds, and barn. Facing NW
4. Barn and carriage sheds, facing N
5. Taproom, looking E, from vicinity of bar
6. French, 18th century ballroom chandelier
7. Second floor ballroom, spring floor, vaulted ceiling, fiddle box, facing N
8. Kitchen
9. Kitchen cistern
10. Interior, post and beam barn, looking N
11. Barn interior, looking W from hayloft

OLD TAVERN Farm
Greenfield

DOWNSTAIRS

SHANNON

OLD TAVERN Farm
37 Greenfield
161.89

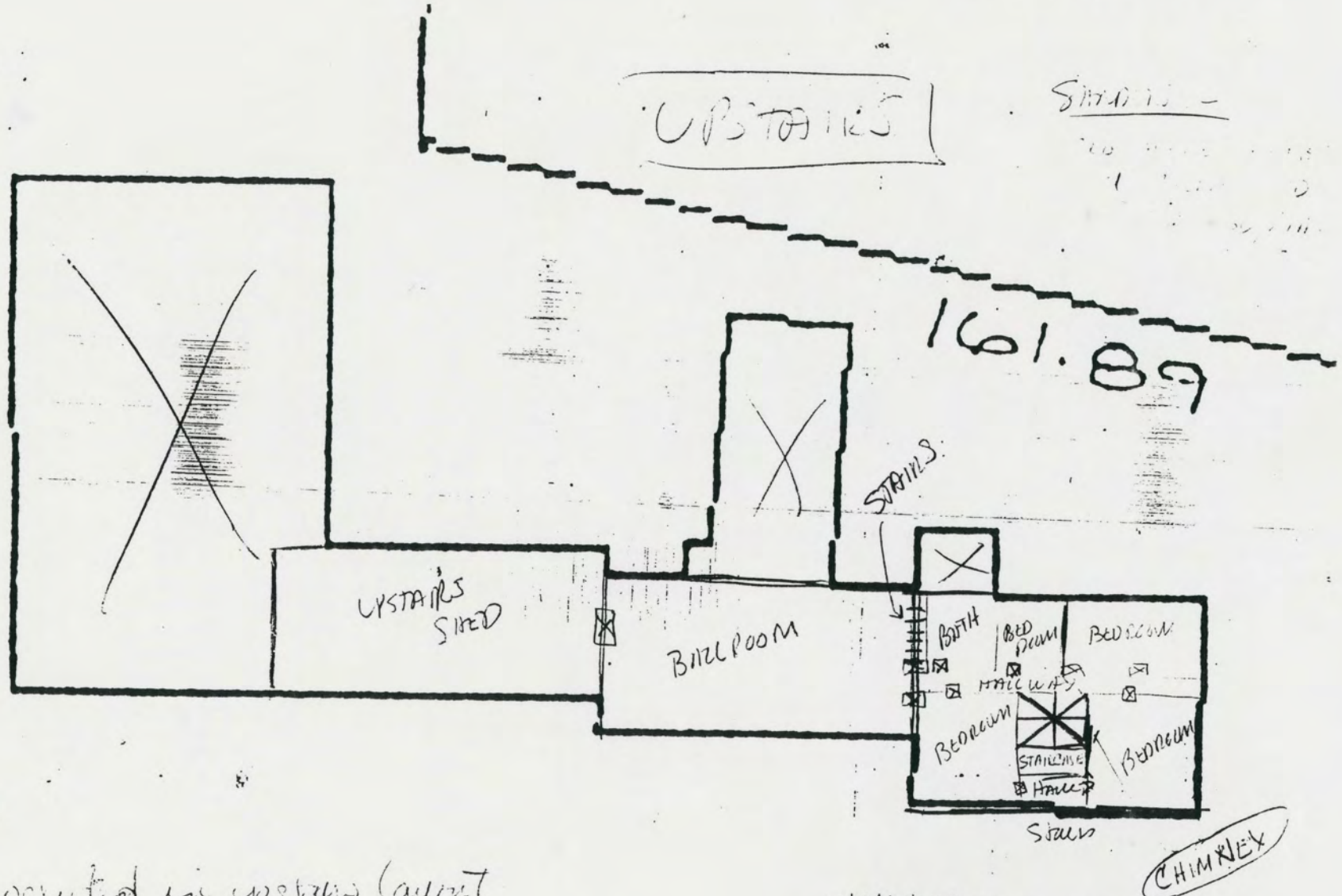


☒ = DOOR

161.89
KITCHEN

161.89
KITCHEN

OLD TAVERN Farm
Greenfield



X = not included in upstairs layout

☒ = DOORS

SHELBURNE



RECEIVED
FEB 10 2004
MASS. HIST. COMM

PROPERTY MAP		R34
TOWN of GREENFIELD, MA.		
REVISED DATE	SCALE	
January 2001	1 INCH =300 FEET	SHEET 1 of 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Tavern Farm, Old

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/23/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/10/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/13/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05000120

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 3/10/05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Historically and architecturally significant tavern

RECOM./CRITERIA accept A&C

REVIEWER Patrick Anderson

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 3/10/2005

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.



Old Tavern Farm
Greenfield, MA

Maria Miller 12-3-00

Old Tavern Farm

Property, standing on southern tip, facing north

1A

Street scene, taken from the southern tip of
the property, looking north

< >003 71-03 NNNNN+02HU 490

Photo 1/11



old Tavern Farm
817 Calrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.
01301

photo / Paul Franny
April 23, 2004

Front of house and wing with
Barn, cupola at far left! Spring
floor Ballroom spans the length
of the wing upstairs (4 windows).

Photo 2/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Colrain Rd.
Greenfield, Ma.
01301

photo / Paul Franny
April 23, 2004

Front of house, wing, sheds and barn.

Photo 3/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Colvin Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.
01301

photo / Paul Franny
April 23, 2004

Barn and carriage sheds.

Photo 4/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Calrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.
' 01301

photo / Paul Frany
Apr. 23, 2004

TAP ROOM looking East from vicinity
of Bar.

Photo 5/11



Old Tavern Farm photo/
817 Calrain Rd. Paul Framy
Greenfield, Mass. Apr. 23, 04
01301

Ballroom chandeliers, 18th
Century French.

Photo 6/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Colrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass. 01301

photo / Paul Franny
April 23, 2004

Second floor Ballroom spring floor,
vaulted ceiling. Rectangular opening
at far end (west) once housed fiddler's
Box.

Photo 7/11



old Tavern Farm
817 Colrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.
01301

Photo / Paul Franz
April 23, 2004

Kitchen set Kettle.

Photo 8/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Colrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass. 01301

Photo / Paul Franz
April 23, 2004

Kitchen cistern under the
floor, approx 8 feet deep
by 6 feet wide. Brick
with cement facing.

Photo 9/11



Old Tavern Farm
817 Calrain Rd.
Greenfield, Mass.
01301

Photo / Paul Franny
April 23, 2004

Interior, post and beam barn.
Looking north down central
runway from front to back (open)
door.

Photo 10/11

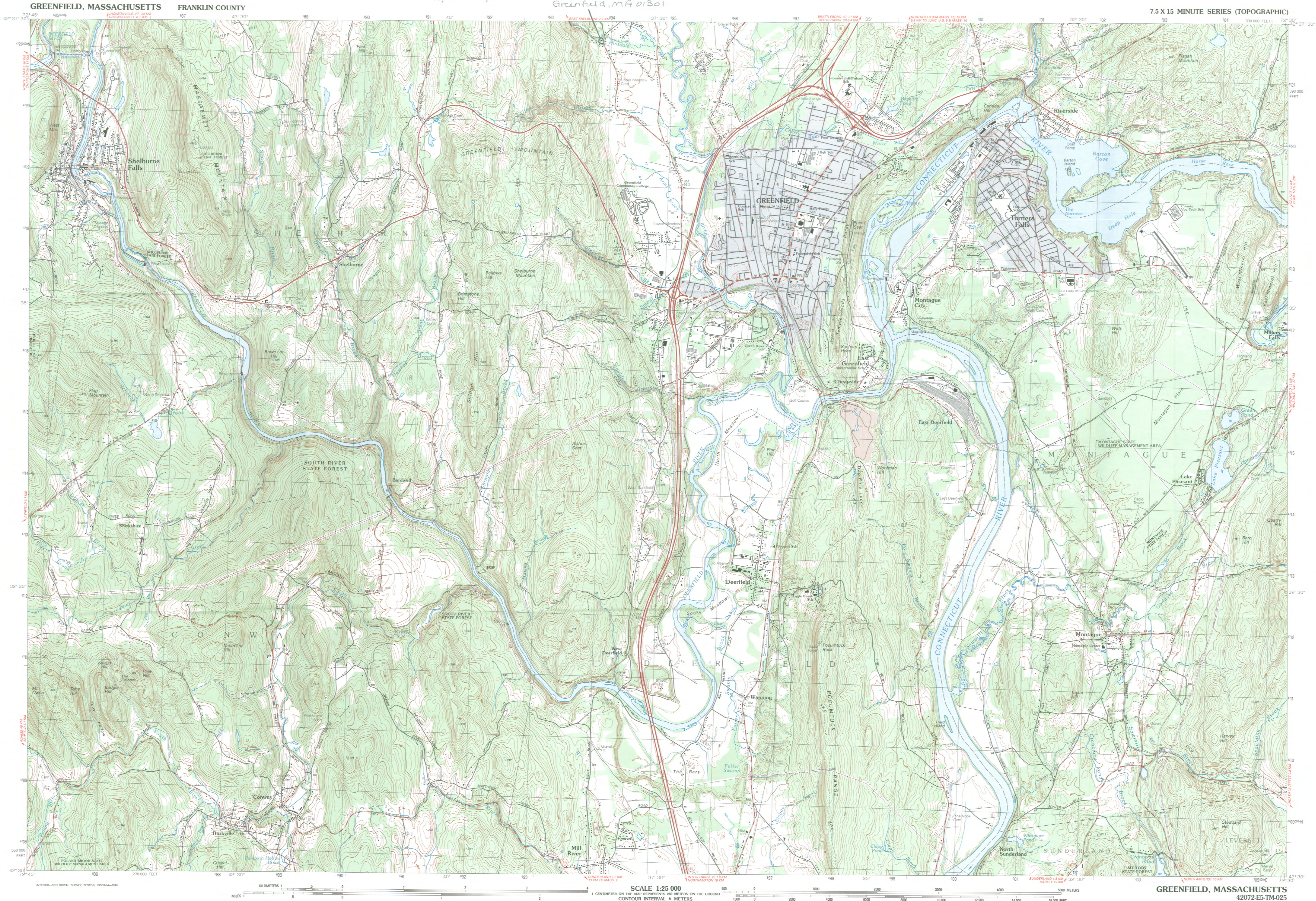


Old Tavern Farm
817 Calrain Rd -
Greenfield, Mass.
01301

Photo / Paul Tramm
Apr. 23, 2004

Barn interior, looking west from
hay loft, hay pit ends with large
rectangular enclosure containing
two box stalls and four open
stalls for horses.

Photo 11/11



Greenfield

MASSACHUSETTS

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

1990

UTM References
18J 693880 1/421360

Old Tavern Farm
817 Colrain Rd
Greenfield, MA 01301

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1984. Map edited 1990
Supersedes Greenfield 1979 and Shelburne Falls 1978
1:25,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 18, Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 5 meters south and 38 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
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
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

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	29.5276
10	32.8084

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM

ADJOINING MAPS

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Rowe
2 Barnardston
3 Northfield
4 Ashfield
5 Orange
6 Goshen
7 Williamsburg
8 Shutesbury

ISBN 0-607-23490-3
9 780607 234909
A.J. HASTINGS
KN \$6.00

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road; trail	.....
Route marker: interstate; U. S.; State	.....
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....
Build-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....
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; round section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township; section line: location approximate	.....
Fence or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; den with lock	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or drain	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand	.....
Sounding; depth curve	.....
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	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
42072-E5-TM-025



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

January 18, 2005

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

Old Tavern Farm, Greenfield, (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 property 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: Marla Miller, consultant
Gary Sanderson, Old Tavern Farm
Christine Forgey, Mayor, City of Greenfield
Peter Miller, Greenfield Historical Commission
Roxann Wedegartner, Greenfield Planning Board