

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received SEP 20 1985

date entered OCT 17 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Granby Center Historic District

2. Location

street & number 3-8 East Granby Road, 2 Park Place,
207-265 Salmon Brook Street South NA not for publication

city, town Granby NA vicinity of

state CT code 09 county Hartford code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet.

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Granby Land Records, Town Clerk

street & number Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road

city, town Granby state CT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date See continuation sheet. _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1931
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			(265 Salmon Brook Street South)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview

The Granby Center Historic District extends for two-thirds of a mile along Salmon Brook Street South, below the main intersection with North Granby Road and East Granby Road. While this area of the town was originally settled in the early 18th century, most existing structures date from the 19th century. The street is wide and lined with large shade trees. The houses are well set back from the road, and well spaced from one another. There is a green at the intersection, with a Civil War monument.

Boundary Justification

The district encompasses the cluster of historically and architecturally significant structures that constitutes the town center. The south boundary is drawn at the point where there is a break in the line of significant structures, marked by a modern firehouse on the west and houses less than 50 years old on the east. Occasional significant houses are found south of the south boundary, including the two houses of the Salmon Brook Historical Society at 208 Salmon Brook Street South, already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.¹ The house at 200 Salmon Brook Street South, not included in the district, is thought to be the oldest building in Granby but is not on its original site and has been severely altered.

Running north along Salmon Brook Street South, the district is made up of all properties on the west side of the street, including two parcels of land only, for visual continuity, and all properties on the east side except those less than 50 years old. The east and west boundaries, generally, are the rear property lines of these properties. At the north, the district includes properties on East Granby Road and Park Place that face the green. The district does not continue on the streets running west, north and east of the green because the houses on these streets are, in general, less than 50 years old or have been severely altered and do not provide a continuous, significant streetscape.

Statistical Profile

The district of 85 acres is made up of 35 properties, 31 with single principal buildings, one with two principal buildings (the church and Community House), one with a Civil War monument and two parcels of land only. All properties are considered to contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the district. The age and style breakdowns are as follows:

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Owners

Item number

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All addresses are Granby, CT 06035, unless otherwise noted.

The mailing address of the owner is the same as the address of the property unless an additional address is given.

East Granby Road

- 3 Town of Granby, Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road
- 4 Gracie, Marjorie B.
- 8 Leake, Peter B. and Sarah Ann E.

Park Place

- 2 Avery, Welch Preston and Beverly H.

Salmon Brook Street, South

- 207 Shaugnessy, John M. and Evelyn S.
- 211 Gleason, Russell J., 229 S. Water St., East Windsor, CT 06088
- 213 Ziezulewicz, Michael
- 215 Town of Granby, Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road
- 217 Fawley, Robert B. and Carolyn DiNicola
- 221 Morgan, John M. and Katherine B.
- 223 Papagna, Joseph E. and Carmele
- 225 Mulkey, Ruth M.
- 227 Romano, Richard
- 231 Hotchkiss, Ivan L. and Lois C.
- 233 Hesnun, William A. and Elizabeth E.
- 235 Maltbie, Theodore M.
- 239 Hardcastle, Yellot Fitzhugh, III and Sarah S.
- 245 Huey, Martin S. and Brenda E.
- 251 Avery, Peter S. and Carolyn C., 276 Salmon Brook Road
- 255 Guarco, Alessio
- 259 Granby Homes for Senior Citizens, Inc.
- 261 Dwyer, William J. and Ruth Tychsen
- 265 Manitook Apartments, Inc., Box 293
- 220 Mirick, Charles J. and Ruth A.
- 226 Crouse, Barbara H.
- 236 Fowler, Melissa K., Unit 15, Center Village, Centerville, MA 02632
- 238 Avery, Carolyn C.
- 242 South Congregational Church Society
- 246 R. Town of Granby, Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road
- 248 Town of Granby, Town Hall, 15 North Granby Road
- 250 Powers, Robert A., Sr.
- 252 Fisher, Leonard A. and Lynn
- 254 Feley, June Shattuck
- 256 Feley, June Shattuck

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Surveys

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State Register of Historic Places

1985

State

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford

CT

Capitol Region Council of Governments
Town of Granby, Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources

1980

Local

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford

CT

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Granby Center Historic District, Granby, CT

Continuation sheet	Description	Item number	7	Page	1
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Age

18th century	-	2
19th century	-	24
20th century	-	8

Style

Colonial	-	2
Georgian	-	2
Federal	-	4
Greek Revival	-	1
Italianate	-	5
Second Empire	-	2
Queen Anne	-	6
19th-century Vernacular	-	1
Colonial Revival	-	9
Bungalowoid	-	1

Inventory

The present structures are the product of development over 2½ centuries, during which time there have been many changes. Some earlier structures were demolished, moved away or destroyed by a fire in 1876, particularly in the area around the green. The original church edifice, several 19th-century stores and hotels and a school that stood near the green are gone. Hartford Avenue has been re-routed south of its original location, as may be seen by comparing the 1869 map with the district sketch map. Most of the existing houses have been altered or added onto since they were built. For this reason, the present style of architecture sometimes is inconsistent with the original date of construction.

In the following tabulation, the letter C after the street address indicates that the property contributes to the district's significance. The dates at the beginning of the descriptions are taken from the Town Assessor's records or from Carol Laun's "History of Salmon Brook Street," as indicated by A or L. Occasionally, when another source is used, it is identified. When a name follows the date, it is the name given for the house on the 1869 map. The number of stories, i.e., "2½-story house," indicates the amount of usable interior space. An asterisk indicates that the present style of architecture is inconsistent with the original date of construction.

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East Granby Road
(south side)

- 3 C 1868 date incised in stone. Civil War Monument. Tall, 2-stage brownstone pedestal supports figure of Union soldier wearing coat over his shoulders and holding rifle, now missing. Raised lettering at tops of four sides of first stage of pedestal reads ANDERSONVILLE, SHARPSBURG, COLD HARBOR and PETERSBURG. Monument produced by James G. Batterson's New England Granite Works, Carl H. Conrads, sculptor, George Keller, architect. (Photograph 1)

East Granby Road
(north side)

- 4 C *1804 L. Dr. J. Case. 2½-story Georgian, hipped-roof house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Classical detailing includes quoins, 2-story projecting porch pavilion, triglyphs, guttae, bosses and sunbursts. On second floor of interior, one wall, hinged, swings up to form ballroom. Bays are added, and perhaps the porch. Hipped-roofed barn. Built by Ozias Pettibone. (Photograph 2)
- 8 C Before 1822 L. 2½-story, 19th-century vernacular, gable-roofed, twin-chimney, 4-bay house covered with clapboards. Shed-roofed, glass-enclosed porch extends across front.

Park Place

- 2 C Early 19th century L. George H. Dibble. 2-story, Federal, gable-roofed, 34½-foot square structure covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brownstone foundations. Gable end has Palladian window under Greek frets. Built as house, then used as hotel, now house again. Former large dining room on north moved away in 1920. (Photograph 3)

Salmon Brook Street South
(west side)

- 207 C c. 1795 L. Mrs. L. I. Holcomb. 1½-story, Colonial, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Barn with vertical siding.

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Salmon Brook Street South
(west side) continued

- 211 C *c. 1842 L. 1½-story, 19th-century vernacular/Queen Anne gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Eaves have sawtooth bargeboards. This house was the residence of Delia Church (1816-1916), prototype of Patience in Charles Dudley Warner's That Fortune.
- 213 C 1816 L. Mrs. J. Church. 2½-story, Federal, gable-roofed, central-entrance, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on brownstone ashlar foundations. Leaded side lights and fan-light; four pilasters across front elevation; twin end chimneys. Built by Jonathan Church. (Photograph 4)
- 215 C Land only, leading to park.
- 217 C 1922 A. 2-story, Colonial Revival, gable-roofed, central-entrance house covered with clapboards, on cobblestone foundations.
- 221 C 1854 L. 2½-story, Greek Revival/Italianate, gable-roofed, ell-shaped house covered with clapboards. Gable end has central arched window. Barn with tin shingles. Well house and sheds. Built by Orlando E. Smith on site of earlier house.
- 223 C c. 1917 L. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, gambrel-roofed, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with non-original synthetic siding, on stone foundations.
- 225 C 1872 A. 2-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards to second-floor window sills, board-and-batten siding above. 2-story, central pavilion covered with shingles of three different shapes. 2-story, hipped-roof extension to rear, glazed with continuous band of 2-over-2 windows, possibly built by Dr. E. R. Pendleton, who operated property as Community Hospital from 1921 to 1928. (Photograph 5)
- 227 C After 1869 L. South Congregational Parsonage to 1960. 2½-story, Italianate, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Front porch has turned posts and sawn brackets. First-floor windows are floor to ceiling in height. 2-story barn. (Photograph 5)

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Salmon Brook Street South
(west side) continued

- 229 C *1833 L. R. R. Jewett. 2½-story, Italianate, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with shingles. First-floor windows are floor to ceiling in height. Barn with vertical siding. (Photograph 5)

- 231 C *c. 1830 L. Mrs. E. Jewett. 1½-story, Colonial Revival, ell-shaped, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. Heavily molded eaves have bold returns forming cornices over corner pilasters. (Photograph 6)

- 233 C *c. 1830 L. F. J. Smith. 2-story, Colonial Revival, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Gable-roofed dormers break through eaves of side elevations. 1-story wing to south has porch with flared roof, turned posts and sawn brackets. Altered in 1935 to design of Walter P. Crabtree of Hartford. (Photographs 6 and 7)

- 235 C *1845 L. Mrs. P. Jewett. Built on site of first parsonage for Rev. Joseph Strong, 1752. 2-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Eaves have elaborate pierced barge boards in ogee profile. 2-story barn with vertical siding. Two sheds. 14 acres. Altered by Walter P. Crabtree. (Photograph 7)

- 239 C *Possibly 1814 L. C. B. Dibble. 2½-story, Federal, gable-roofed, twin-chimney, central-entrance, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Separated from street by long wooden fence. Classical details include fluted columns, frieze with triglyphs and modillion blocks, leaded side lights and fanlights and Palladian attic windows. Appearance dates from 1904 rehabilitation. (Photograph 8)

- 245 C c. 1861 L. H. Loomis, agent, Adams Express. 3-story, Second Empire house covered with clapboards, with wrap-around porch. Cornice of porch is repeated at second floor. Peaked dormers with perforated gable ends break through mansard roof, covered with fish-scale slate. Ell extends 56 feet to the rear. Barn. Built by Harrison Loomis. (Photograph 9)

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Salmon Brook Street South
(south side) continued

- 251 C c. 1850 L. S. Benjamin, Jr. 2½-story, Federal, gable-roofed, ell-shaped house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Trefoil-shaped central window in gable end. Outbuildings include several large frame barns used in early 20th century for tobacco sorting. 17 acres. (Photographs 10 and 11)
- 255 C c. 1876 L. M. G. Gaines Hotel. 3-story, Second Empire, 2-bay house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick foundations. Slender porch posts have molded capitals and intricately sawn brackets. Mansard roof covered with fish-scale slate featuring diamond in red and white. Old 1½-story building in rear remodelled into commercial space. (Photograph 11)
- 259 C Land only, leading to senior housing at rear. (Photograph 11)
- 261 C c. 1859 L. J. N. Loomis. Large, 2-story, Italianate, low-hipped-roof house covered with matched boarding, on stone and brick foundations. First and second stories have cornices supported by paired brackets. Ell extends to rear in three sections. Total length 145 feet. (Photograph 12)
- 265 C Early 19th-century visual. Possibly part of Hillyer/Lewis 19C commercial complex. 2½-story, Colonial/Federal, gable-roofed, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on concrete block foundations. Moved back from street to present location. 2-over-2 windows are supported by impost blocks and have molded caps. Altered when moved in 1931. (Photograph 12)

Salmon Brook Street South
(east side)

- 220 C 1929 A. 1½-story, Bungalow, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards at first floor and shingles above, on stone foundations. Gables truncated; roof slopes down over recessed porch. (Photograph 13)
- 226 C c. 1855 L. G. Pettibone. 2½-story, Italianate, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Front porch has slender, clustered columns. Attic window is elliptical, vertically oriented. 2-story, frame barn, also Italianate, with board-and-batten siding. (Photograph 14)

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Salmon Brook Street South
(east side) continued

- 236 C c. 1875 L. C. B. Dibble. 2-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Front elevation has prominent, inset cross gable that breaks through eaves at second floor.
- 238 C 1935 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with wooden shingles. Replaces earlier house.
- 242 C 1918 L. South Congregational Church Community House. H. Wales Lines Co., Meriden, architects/builders. 1-story, Colonial Revival, gable-roofed structure covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards, on high brownstone foundations. Slate roof. Entrances under fanlights at far left and right separated by five 6-over-6 windows. Ell at north end. (Photograph 15)
- 243 C 1918 L. South Congregational Church. H. Wales Lines Co., Meriden, architects/builders. Colonial Revival, gable-roofed edifice covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards, on high brownstone foundations. Slate roof. Front portico has six tall Doric columns. Low, square tower on roof supports louvered cupola with copper-covered dome. Interior has low, coved ceiling, central aisle and choir loft and chancel area added when church was lengthened and 2-story, gable-roofed, transverse section added at rear, 1950. Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., New Haven, was architect for addition. (Photographs 15, 16 and 17)
- 246 C 1920 B. Built as 2-room schoolhouse. Town Hall 1951-1964. Now used for kindergarten. 1-story, Colonial Revival, hipped-roof, 24x70-foot structure covered with clapboards, on concrete foundations. Seven 1-over-1 windows flank central entrance. (Photograph 17)
- 248 C 1918 L. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, gambrel-roofed structure. Earlier structure on site was Episcopal church which became Town House shown on 1869 map. Demolished 1870 and replaced by library in which South Congregational Church met after being organized in 1872. After 1870 library burned in 1917, church built new structures to south and new building was built for library. Now occupied by Granby Visiting Nurse Association. (Photographs 15 and 17)

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Salmon Brook Street South
(east side) continued

- 250 C c. 1870 L. 2-story, Italianate, flat-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Frieze of front porch roof pierced by trefoils. Built by Thomas Murphy. (Photograph 18)
- 252 C After 1891 L. 2½-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Narrow and long, 17x47 feet, and roof steeply pitched. At apex of curvilinear, pierced bargeboards is radial strut infilled with quatrefoils. Earlier house moved away. (Photo 18)
- 254 C c. 1800 L. E. Holcomb. 2½-story, Georgian, gable-roofed, twin-chimney, central-entrance house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone foundations. Front door has side lights and semi-elliptical fanlight in Georgian manner but flanking 1-over-1 windows appear to be Neo-Classical Revival alterations, while porch on north has paired columns and bracketed roof in Italianate style. Barn with tile block walls. Builder's name was Doolittle. (Photo 19)
- 256 C Before 1869 L. E. Holcomb law office. Once housed school. Now job printing shop. 1½-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed, 15x41-foot structure, on stone foundations. Covered with clapboards except for second floor of front elevation, which is covered with shingles laid in serrated rows.

1.

The Abijah Rowe and Weed-Enders Houses, a single site, listed in the National Register of Historic Places January 18, 1978.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates See Item 7

Builder/Architect

See Item 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria C - Architecture and A History

In the Granby Center Historic District, the buildings and their setting provide good examples of architectural styles of the 19th and early 20th centuries in a relationship to one another that is undisturbed by intrusions. Because of their integrity, the structures and the streetscape form a significant case history of the architectural development of a Connecticut small town.

Historical Background - Criterion A

The first settlers of Granby, Connecticut, when the area was part of the Town of Windsor, came from Granby, Massachusetts, c. 1664.¹ In 1670 the land was transferred to the Town of Simsbury, and it was not until 1786 that Granby became a town in its own right. East Granby as a separate entity was taken in 1858, leaving the Town of Granby with 41.3 square miles. The principal neighborhoods in the Town of Granby are Granby Center, location of an important crossroads and the subject of this nomination, West Granby and North Granby.

The primary occupation of Granby settlers was farming. In accordance with usual practice in colonial settlements, home lots were laid out in the community center, with additional acreage for fields, pastures and wood lots in outlying areas. The district includes many of the original home lots along Salmon Brook Street South.² The First Ecclesiastical Society built its first edifice in 1740 as part of this cluster, near the cemetery that adjoins the green to the northwest of the district. The Society relocated its church to North Granby in the 1790s.

As the land in the district is reasonably flat, early gristmills and sawmills were located nearby in the town where waterpower was available from tumbling streams. In mid-19th century, the railroad was built through East Granby, leaving Granby Center undisturbed as the hub of a farming community, residential in character with stores and hotels at the crossroads. A disastrous fire in 1876 destroyed a hotel, store and post office and other buildings at the crossroads. Those buildings were not rebuilt.

From the time of first settlement, c. 1664, population growth was slow. By 1709 only 11 families lived in Granby. There was never a period of rapid growth. In 1870 the census was 1517; in 1880 it had declined to 1340. In the late 20th century, principal industry still is agriculture, primarily dairying and tobacco farming, which itself is declining.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 85

Quadrangle name Tariffville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet.

A

Zone	Easting						Northing											

B

Zone	Easting						Northing											

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the map drawn at scale of 1" = 300'. For boundary justification, see Item 7.

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

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom, Consultant

Edited by John Herzan, National Register
Coordinator

organization Connecticut Historical Commission date February 18, 1985

street & number 59 South Prospect Street telephone 203 566-3005

city or town Hartford

state Connecticut

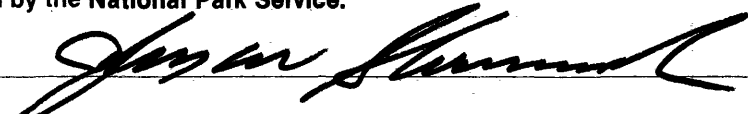
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director: Connecticut Historical Commission

date September 10, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 10-17-85


Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Architectural Significance - Criterion C

The significance of the Granby Center Historic District arises from the group of buildings as a whole, which represent a series of architectural styles built over two centuries and which continue to stand in their original relationship to one another.

While the two 18th-century houses in the district pre-date the period of maximum building activity, they provide a valuable link with the early history of the street. 207 Salmon Brook Street South, a typical 1½-story, 5-bay, Colonial house, appears today much as it did when built, c. 1795.

The other 18th-century house, however, adds significance to the district not only for its great age but also for the fact that it exemplifies the common practice of making alterations to early houses from time to time after they were built. 235 Salmon Brook Street South, on the site of the 1752 first parsonage, is now a Queen Anne house with elaborate, pierced bargeboards. 254 Salmon Brook Street South, built at the end of the 18th century in the then newly fashionable Georgian style, later acquired an Italianate porch, and at the turn of the 20th century was fitted with Neo-Classical Revival 1-over-1 tripartite windows. These alterations were typical of the general practice of making changes to houses in the architectural styles in favor at the times the changes were made, rather than in the original architectural styles of the houses. The changes take on architectural significance in their own right.

The 19th century was the period of maximum building activity. Three early 19th-century houses facing the green are noteworthy. The large Georgian house at 4 East Granby Street is an excellent example of its style, especially impressive for its 2-story, columned porch and classical detailing. The prominent location of this house, on the green at the head of the street, is as striking now as at the time it was built, and perhaps is enhanced by the addition of the Civil War monument on the green.

The other two early 19th-century houses facing the green, 2 Park Place and 265 Salmon Brook South, to the east and west, exemplify another common 19th-century practice, that of moving houses or parts thereof rather than demolishing them. In the case of 2 Park Place a large section that served as a dining room when the house was a hotel was moved out of the district, while 265 Salmon Brook Street South was moved back from its original location close to the street to its present concrete block foundations. A fourth early 19th-century house at 239 Salmon Brook Street, elaborately

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detailed in the Federal style, retains both its architectural character and its spacious setting behind a long wooden fence, but its roof was raised at the end of the 19th century.

The Greek Revival and Italianate styles are well represented in the district by houses that have their gable ends facing the street, over 3-bay front elevations. These styles were widely popular after 1825, and 221, 226, 227 and 229 Salmon Brook Street South date from that period. The four properties further contribute significance to the district through their farm outbuildings, a barn with tin shingles at 221, an intact Italianate barn at 226, and 2-story barns with vertical siding at 227 and 229. The continued presence of the barns is a reminder that during its period of development Granby was a farming community.

Another Italianate house at 261 Salmon Brook Street South and two Second Empire-style houses at 245 and 255 Salmon Brook Street South, built later in the 19th century with the common characteristic of bracketed cornices, are among the largest in the district and are good examples of their styles. The mansard roofs of the two Second Empire houses, covered with fish-scale slate, and the great length of 261 Salmon Brook Street South, 145 feet, make them visually outstanding in the district.

While there are no houses in the district in the Gothic Revival style, that style nonetheless did make an important impact in the district in detailing. At 250 Salmon Brook Street South, an Italianate house, the porch frieze is pierced with trefoils, a Gothic motif, while at 251, which is a house basically in the Federal style, the attic window is in the shape of a trefoil, and quatrefoils embellish the gable-end of 252 Salmon Brook Street South, a Queen Anne-style house.

The Queen Anne style was chosen for six houses in the district, making it the second most popular style, exceeded only by the Colonial Revival style, which is represented by nine structures. In some of the houses where Colonial Revival features dominate, they are alterations or additions to earlier work. For example, 231 Salmon Brook Street South is classified as Colonial Revival because of its heavily molded eaves returns that form entablatures for the corner pilasters, but the house originally was built c. 1830, long before the era of the Colonial Revival began toward the end of the century.

The most significant grouping of Colonial Revival structures is comprised of the four community buildings, constructed at 242, 246 rear and 248 Salmon Brook Street South in the second decade of the 20th century. These are the Georgian Revival Community House of South

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Congregational Church, the hexastyle church, the hipped-roof school-house and the gambrel-roofed library. Development of the 4-building complex was a joint enterprise of town and church. The church sold the land for the school to the town. The Community House was available for use by groups not affiliated with the church. The development was cited at the time as an example of commendable, cooperative town planning.³

The architectural history of the Granby Center Historic District, as read in the 34 structures along Salmon Brook Street South, encompasses most of the architectural styles that flourished from colonial days to World War I. The structures as they were built and as they were altered and expanded provide a valuable and cohesive record of the architectural development of the community center.

1.

This account of early settlement is taken from Arthur H. Hughes and Morse S. Allen, Connecticut Place Names, Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1976, p. 189. Laun disagrees, stating that settlement did not occur until c. 1690.

2.

The street was named Salmon Brook Street South in 1948 when all the town's roads were named. Prior to that time it was referred to as Granby Street or the College Highway. Salmon Brook, the principal stream running through Granby, is a tributary of the Farmington River.

3.

Hartford Daily Times, July 13, 1918.

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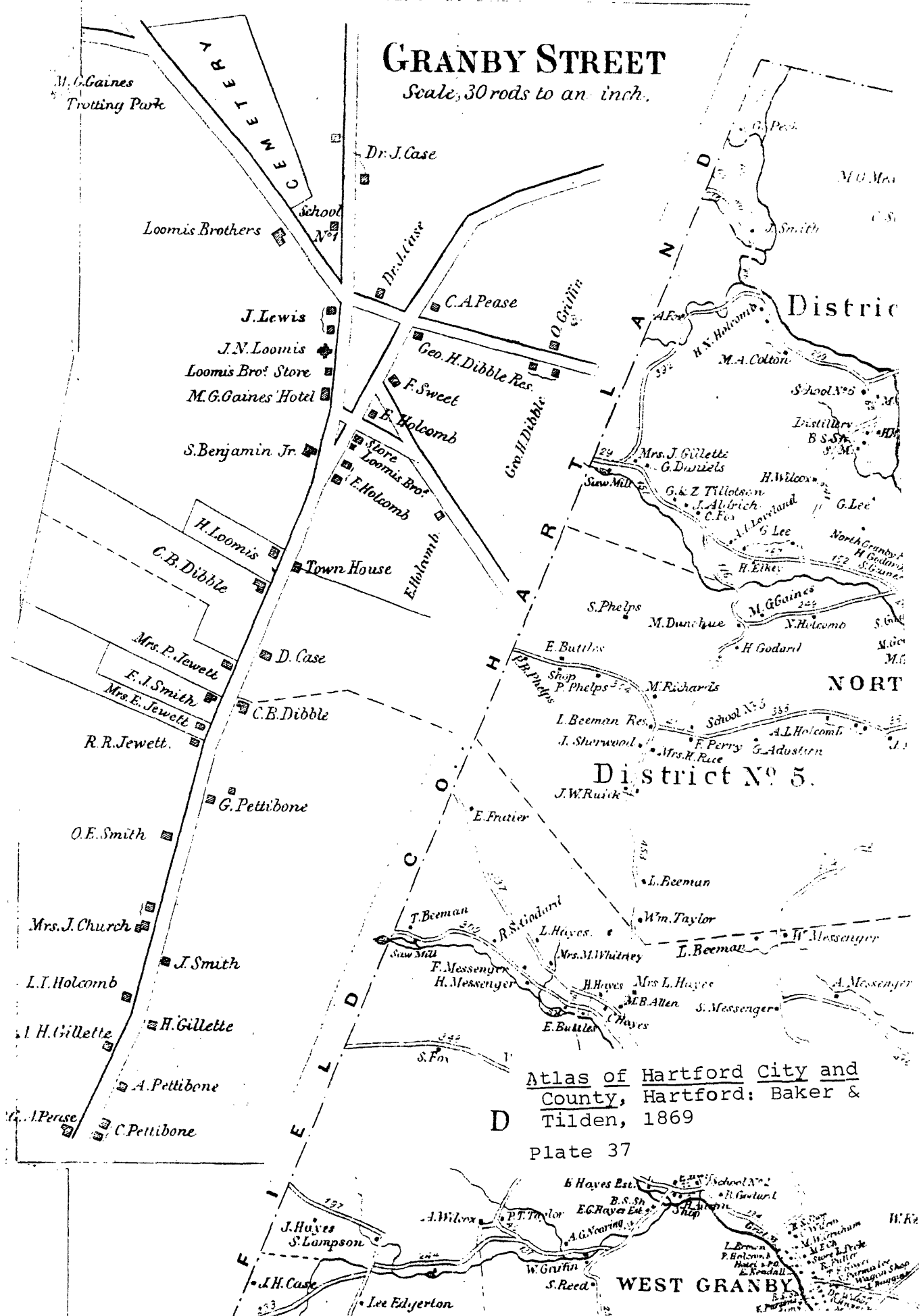
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GRANBY STREET

Scale, 30 rods to an inch.



Atlas of Hartford City and County, Hartford: Baker & Tilden, 1869

Plate 37