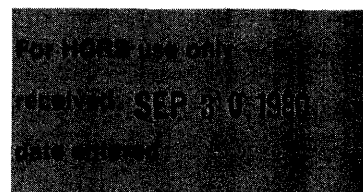


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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



**1. Name**

historic Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory)  
GRANVILLE HISTORIC RESOURCES (PARTIAL HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE)

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number SEE CONTINUATION SHEET not for publication

city, town GRANVILLE vicinity of congressional district 17

state OHIO code 039 county LICKING code 089

**3. Classification**

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

street & number S. SECOND ST.

city, town NEWARK , state OHIO

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title OHIO HISTORIC INVENTORY has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date 1975-79 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE I-71 and 17th AVE.

city, town COLUMBUS state OHIO

## 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" 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 _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Granville, Ohio is a small community nestled between Mt. Parnassus, Prospect Hill and Sugar Loaf Hill in central Licking County. The village is located along Racoon Creek approximately 30 miles west of Columbus, the state capital, and 7 miles west of Newark, the county seat. Granville is reminiscent of a New England village which comes as no surprise as it was founded in 1804 by a group of individuals from Granville, Massachusetts and Granby, Connecticut. The community has always been fairly prosperous and well maintained, however, it has grown little during the last 3/4 of a century. A comparison of 1866, 1875 and 1977 maps show very little change in the size of Granville. The vast majority of buildings included in this nomination date from the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Granville is rich in both architecture and history. The nominated properties include an historic district in the center of town and additional individual properties within the corporation limits. This approach was chosen because the village contains a large number of properties which appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register, however, not all fall within the boundaries of the proposed district. The nomination is based on a comprehensive inventory which has been conducted over the past 4 years by Dr. Horace King, an expert on Granville architecture and history.

The proposed district is roughly bounded by Denison University on Prospect Hill and College Street on the north, the eastern and western boundaries of the town- Sugar Loaf Hill and Mt. Parnassus and by Elm Street on the south. The length of Broadway, the major east-west thoroughfare, forms the backbone of the district. It can be divided easily into three components. The western section is residential in character with a few University buildings in the north side of the street and with a landscaped island down the center of the street; the corner of Broadway and Main streets is the village center and has three churches and an opera house (originally a church) on the four corners; the eastern section is commercial in nature with a row of commercial structures, the Granville and Buxton Inns with private residences interspersed among them. The remainder of the district consists of attractive residential streets and a portion of the Denison University campus. Three buildings within the corporation limits of Granville are already listed on the National Register and fall within the district boundaries - St. Luke's Church, the Avery-Downer House and the Buxton Inn. Following are brief descriptions of representative buildings.

404 W. Broadway This residence is one of the best examples of early Gothic Revival architecture in Granville. It was constructed in 1850. The board and batten siding, intersecting gable roof and decorative bargeboards are characteristic of the style. It was built for Solomon Sanford, son of Alvah Sanford who was the rector of the Episcopal Female Seminary and St. Luke's Church.

209 W. Broadway The Nathan Going House was constructed in 1848 in the Greek Revival style. The outstanding feature is the entrance, influenced by Asher Benjamin. The double hung 6/6 windows and the five bay facade on this frame structure appear repeatedly in Granville. The house was built by Jesse Munson who acquired the property in 1806 and sold it in 1860. Nathan Going, the second president of Denison University was the most important owner and resident of this house.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Northwest corner of W. Broadway and Mulberry Monomoy Place was constructed in 1862 in the Italianate style. The large frame structure features the segmental arched lintels and projecting bays which were typical of this style. The roof was altered in 1900 to accommodate a large ballroom on the third floor. In 1934, Denison University acquired Monomoy and adapted it to a dormitory. John S. Jones, one of Granville's wealthy leading citizens, acquired the property in 1896 when he married the granddaughter of Dr. Follett, the original owner. Jones gave it the name Monomoy Place.

203 W. Broadway This brick Italianate structure was built c. 1870. It features a bracketed cornice, panelled frieze, segmental arched windows which are all elements of this style. A porch was added in 1920. The house was willed to the Baptist Congregation for use as a parsonage by Susan Allyn in 1878. It served 6 pastorates between 1890-1965 when it was sold for use as a private residence.

128 W. Broadway This handsome frame residence was constructed in 1845. The five bay facade features a full Doric entablature with corner pilasters decorated with Greek fretwork designs, windows with shouldered architraves and an excellent Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. The wood siding is laid flat to resemble stone construction. A modern wing was added to the rear.

Northwest corner of W. Broadway and Main Street The First Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1861. The building is constructed of brick with a central tower. The windows were altered in 1880 to full vertical instead of separate sash and the clear glass was replaced with colored art glass. In 1916, the deteriorated brick was covered with tan stucco modelled to resemble stone.

Southwest corner of Broadway and Main Street The First Baptist Church was constructed in 1883 and exhibits Gothic Revival characteristics. The building is constructed of stone in a cruciform plan with lancet shaped windows. Denison University was established as a Baptist school in 1831 and the Baptist Church flourished. The original building was moved across the street and is known as the Opera House.

Northeast corner of Broadway and Main Street The Centenary United Methodist Church was constructed in 1882-83 of brick on a stone foundation. The lancet windows with carved wood trim and the square entrance tower with pointed arch louvered openings on top are elements of the Gothic Revival style. The building was faced with a tan stucco during the early twentieth century. The Methodist parish was established in 1809. The first building was on the same site in 1824 but was demolished to make way for the present building.

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Southeast corner of Broadway and Main Street The Opera House is a fine frame Greek Revival building. The pedimented facade has four Doric pilasters, shouldered door and window architraves and a central tower at the ridge of the gable roof. The building was originally used as a church and was moved to this site in 1883. It was lengthened 2 bays and has been used as an Opera House, town hall and antique shop. It is endangered and a local movement is underway to preserve and restore it.

115 E. Broadway The Bank of the Alexandrian Society was built in 1815. This small, one story stone building with a gable roof is one of few early stone buildings in Granville. In addition to its use as a bank, the building has housed a library, restaurant, interurban station and is now the Granville Historical Society Museum.

128-140 E. Broadway This block consists of commercial structures generally dating from 1830-1880's. The buildings are mainly brick, 2-3 stories in height and are Italianate in style. Storefronts have been altered in some cases and the round arched and rectangular windows, bracketed cornices and similar scale make this a pleasing and unified streetscape.

223-234 E. Broadway Granville Water Cure consists of three buildings which were originally part of a U-shaped structure which was built in 1852. Although altered, they are important for their association with what was Granville's most notable attraction in the 1850's and 1860's. Dr. W. W. Bancroft was a pioneer in the practice of hydrotherapy and his practice thrived here until 1865.

233 E. Broadway Constructed in 1824, the Lucius Mower house is an excellent example of Federal architecture in Granville. The house is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. Carved wood trim surrounds the fanlight entrance and Palladian window above. Lucius Mower was 12 when he arrived from Granville, Mass. and was 31 when he completed this house. He was a master craftsman.

314 E. Broadway The Granville Inn was built in 1925 in the Jacobethan Revival style on the site of the Granville Female College. The stone and half-timber structure was designed by Frank Packard, a prominent Columbus architect. The "Great Hall" houses the lobby and restaurant functions with the guest rooms above and at the rear of the structure. The Inn was built by John S. Jones, a wealthy local citizen.

347 E. Broadway The Amos Montanya House is Gothic Revival in style and was constructed c. 1850. The central gable, decorative bargeboards on the intersecting gables and the frame construction are typical of the style. Amos Montanya was an important local builder and this was his residence.

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129 S. Cherry St. This mid-nineteenth century residence features a center block with gabled wings at either end. Distinctive features include the board and batten siding, variety of spindle work decorating the porch and bargeboards.

214 S. Cherry St. This residence was built in 1832 for Reverend John Pratt, the first president of Denison University. The five bay facade on this frame building features a handsome Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. The projecting bays were added in the 1870s. The house was moved to this site in 1900. Another house of identical design - Middleton Place - is located on S.R. 16 outside the village limits.

212 Elm St. The A. A. Bancroft House is an early brick structure with molded cornice and returns. It was built in 1825 by Bancroft, a descendent of Sam Bancroft, the founder of Granville, Mass. in 1754.

105 W. Elm St. Built as the Granville Academy in 1833, this is a very simple yet handsome building. The facade consists only of a central entrance with shouldered architrave and a semicircular fanlight in the gable. The cornice has gable returns. The side elevations feature triple hung 12/12/12 windows. The Welsh Baptist Church took over the building in 1838 when the Academy outgrew it. It has also been used as a Grange Hall and is presently used by the Granville Historical Society.

317 W. Elm St. This frame, 5 bay vernacular structure is typical of others in the area. The double door entrance is an unusual feature, however. Neighboring houses which are similar date from 1825-35.

324 W. Elm St. This large, frame structure was constructed c. 1864. Notable features include the tower, combination siding and shingles in the gable and the decorative bargeboards. Aluminum siding covers the original narrow wood siding.

425 S. Main St. The Toledo and Ohio Central Depot was constructed in 1880 when the first railroad came to Granville. The depot is a long, one story frame structure with board and batten siding and a hipped slate roof. It was vacated by Penn-Central in 1976 and is used by the Granville Sentinel Publishing Company.

117 S. Prospect This 1883 frame structure is an excellent example of the Eastlake style in Granville. The irregular massing, multi-shaped shingle trim, and profusion of Eastlake ornamentation makes it one of the most significant late nineteenth century houses in town. It was built by William Kussmar, the editor of the Granville Times Weekly newspaper. It is one of three similar structures along Prospect St.

133 E. College St. This brick 5 by 2 bay structure dates from 1823. The simple design with central entrance and double hung 6/6 windows is derived from a Connecticut River Valley vernacular. The house is quite similar to its neighbor at 135 E. College

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Denison University Campus

Swasey Chapel, built in 1924 is Georgian Revival in style. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with stone trim. The entrance is a 2 story, 6 column Ionic portico constructed in limestone. The tower is also brick and limestone. The chapel was designed by Arnold Brunner of Cleveland and was the gift of Ambrose Swasey, a Cleveland benefactor. The tower is a landmark and can be seen on its hilltop location from all highway approaches to Granville.

Swasey Observatory is a simple, utilitarian structure which was designed by J. Milton Dyer of Cleveland. The Vermont marble on a limestone foundation is a handsome combination of materials. Ambrose Swasey donated it to the University in 1909.

Beth-Eden was constructed in 1901 as the home of the University president. Richards, McCarty and Bulford of Columbus were the architects. The central Ionic portico dominates the facade and is flanked by two story wings. The building interior was altered in 1969 to house administrative offices.

Barney Science Hall was built in 1894 and was also designed by Richards, McCarty and Bulford. The structure is yellow brick with gray sandstone trim on a raised limestone foundation. Round arched windows are used throughout with brick and stone hoodmolds. The three story arcading on the facade with the windows between the arches is a distinctive design feature.

Doane Academy was built the same year as Barney Science Hall and was designed by the same architects. This is evident in the materials used - yellow brick with gray sandstone trim and the round arched windows used throughout. Doane Academy was originally the prep school for the University. It ceased operation in 1927 and is now used for administrative offices.

The properties outside the boundaries of the proposed district but which are also significant to Granville are briefly described below.

304 N. Pearl St. This Gothic Revival style house was constructed c. 1860 by H. A. Rogers, a Latin Professor and Principal of the Preparatory Department of Denison. The building is frame construction with an intersecting gable roof and pointed arched windows in the gable.

343 N. Pearl Constructed in 1885, this residence is rather late for an example of the Italian Villa style. The building is wood frame on a stone foundation with a gable and hipped slate roof. The dominating feature is the off center tower with pyramidal roof. The porch and other details show the influence of the Eastlake movement. The house was built by Tom "Tinkler" Jones, a local jack-of-all-trades. Jones named the house "Cilgwyn Bach" which is Welsh for "Little White Retreat". The property is heavily landscaped and virtually obscured from view.

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N. Pearl at Washington Drive This c. 1832 residence is an outstanding example of stone architecture in Granville. Rough ashlar is employed on the 3 bay facade with coursed rubble on the other elevations. The notable features include the fanlight entrance with impostes and keystone and the coupled windows with single light sash. This was the second house built by A. A. Bancroft, the first being the 1825 brick structure at 212 Elm St.

597 N. Pearl This vernacular stone structure dates from 1815. It is coursed rubble construction with a gable, standing seam metal roof. The building was a tenant house for the Dustin farm from 1815-1840. It was built by Joseph Evans, who also built the nearby Bancroft house and the stone bank on E. Broadway. It is one of few examples of early stone construction in Granville.

631 N. Pearl This house was constructed by Captain Levi Rose who headed the party of the first settlers to Granville in 1805. This brick 5 by 2 bay structure has a central entrance with an exceptional fanlights. The frontispiece was added c. 1915. The lintels are cut stone and all the windows are double hung 6/6 sash. The building was acquired by Denison University in 1917.

323 Summit This c. 1850 residence is an unusual interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. It is one story in height and constructed of wood frame with board and batten siding. The crenelated battlements and square tower projections are unique features on a house of such a diminutive scale. The hoodmolds are typical of the style. Wallace Carpenter, a versatile local builder, built this home for himself.

3 N. River Rd. The W. W. Bancroft house was built c. 1845. It is frame construction on a stone foundation with a gable roof. The building measures 4 by 4 bays. The entrance with transom, sidelights and a full entablature architrave is off center. The projecting bay was added c. 1860. The house was inhabited by Dr. Bancroft after he sold his Water Cure in 1865 due to ill health. The house was originally on the Lancaster Rd. but was moved in 1970 when Mobil Oil purchased the property for a filling station.

The properties included in this nomination represent good examples of nearly every style of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture and properties important through association with individuals and events significant to Granville history.

delete  
to request or  
State Office  
P.S. 11-1

## 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Historic Resources of Granville, Ohio are significant for several reasons. Architecturally, the proposed historic district and individual properties include many fine examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century styles (Connecticut River Valley vernacular - 133, 135 E. College St. and 313 E. Broadway; Federal - 233 and 303 E. Broadway; Greek Revival - 128 W. Broadway and St. Luke's Church and 221 E. Broadway; Gothic Revival - 404 W. Broadway, 323 Summit; Italian Villa - 343 N. Pearl; Italianate - 133 S. Prospect, 121 S. Main; Queen Anne - 324 W. Elm and Burton Hall on W. College; Eastlake - 117 S. Prospect; Richardsonian Romanesque - Barney Science Hall; Georgian Revival - Swasey Chapel; Jacobethan Revival - Granville Inn and Art Deco - 131 E. Broadway). Additionally, the historic district is comprised of most of the original community which remains well preserved and cohesive. The New England prototype is still very evident today in Granville. Historically the properties include the properties which represent the efforts of early settlers, Granville attractions such as the Water Cure and Buxton Inn and the importance of religion and education to the development of the community. This nomination depicts Granville's history.

Granville was founded in 1804 and settled in 1806 by members of the Scioto Company which originated in Granville, Massachusetts and Granby, Connecticut. The move to the Ohio frontier was probably prompted by overpopulation in the neighboring New England communities. In 1800 both towns had over half of their populations under the age of 16. In fact the population of Granville, Mass. was over 2,000 in 1800, the highest in its history. It is likely that central Ohio was chosen for settlement because James Kilbourne, from Granby, led a group of settlers to Worthington, Ohio some 30 miles to the west of Granville in 1804.

The town plans for Worthington and Granville were quite similar and illustrate the common New England model they shared. Both were rectangular and similar in size with streets around the perimeter of the rectangle and with an identical arrangement of cross streets, no alleys and lots with the same frontage. Both had at its center a village square. The intersection of Broadway and Main forms the village center for Granville. Three corners are occupied by churches, the fourth by an opera house (which was originally a church). Granville is situated on the floor of an "amphitheater" formed by Prospect Hill to the north, Mt. Parnassus to the east and Sugar Loaf to the west.

Granville was self sufficient from the outset with a number of skilled craftsmen, many of whom were also farmers. Among the leading businessmen of early Granville were four men. Lucius Mower, a carpenter; Alfred Avery, a merchant, banker, canal contractor and Granville Furnace operator; Elias Fassett, an entrepreneur and Augustine Munson, the founder of the Granville Furnace in 1818. All of these men also had a share in the construction of the "Grand Canal" which linked Cleveland to Marietta as either contractors or financial backers. By 1830, the canal from Newark north to Cleveland was completed with the southern section opening shortly thereafter. By 1833, a feeder from Newark to Granville was completed.



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The period from 1830-1840 was one of the most significant decades in Granville history. The canal feeder opened, the village became very church and school oriented. During that period there were five successful schools in Granville including the Baptist Denison University.

By 1855 the first half decade of Granville history had passed. Newark had become the county seat, an insufficient supply of iron ore caused the closure of the Granville Furnace and the canal was beginning to fall into disuse, Newark already had three railroads - the closest one came to Granville was four miles away. The schools, however, were still flourishing and were destined to dominate village life. In 1852, Dr. Bancroft, a pioneer in the practice of hydrotherapy, opened the Granville Water Cure. It was Granville's leading attraction until 1865 when it was sold by Dr. Bancroft due to ill health. Although altered, the remains of the complex are located at 222-234 E. Broadway.

Following the Civil War years, the Granville Female College and Denison University continued to thrive. Railroads frequently transformed communities from hamlets and crossroads to cities, however the railroad came so late to Granville that the village was well established and it had little impact. The Toledo and Ohio Central opened a depot in Granville in 1880. Granville was by then a well developed trading center for prosperous area farmers.

The period from 1885-1895 is referred to by a Granville historian as a decade of achievement. A municipality owned water works was established, a fire department was organized, the age of electricity brought an interurban line from Newark to Granville (the stone bank at 115 E. Broadway was the station), two new churches were built - Centenary Methodist Church and the First Baptist Church, an Opera House was opened (in the old First Baptist Church), the first telephone exchange was established and two major school buildings were constructed - Doane Academy and Barney Science Hall at Denison University.

The early twentieth century 1900-1930 was period of public improvements. The village building was constructed in 1906, the sewer system was completed and Broadway paved in 1915 and a public library was constructed in 1925. It was also a period of expansion for Denison University - the Swasey Observatory, Beth-Eden, Swasey Chapel, dormitories and fraternity houses were built. It was also the period during which the Granville Female Academy closed.

The village of Granville reached maturity during the 1930s and has changed little since. It is still a cohesive community with Denison University as its focus. The Granville Preservation Society formed in 1979 to encourage the preservation of this beautiful village.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Beers and Soules Atlas of Licking County, 1866, 1875

Bushnell, Henry History of Granville, 1889.

Utter, W. T. Granville, the Story of an Ohio Village Granville Historical Society, 1956

King, Horace, Granville Ohio Historic Inventory

## 10. Geographical Data

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Acreage of nominated property approximately 99

Quadrangle name Granville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	1 7	3 7 0	3 1 0	4 4	3 6	0 1 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
C	1 7	3 7 0	5 2 0	4 4	3 6	8 9 0
E	1 7	3 7 0	6 5 0	4 4	3 6	4 1 0
G	1 7	3 7 9	7 9 0	4 4	3 6	4 1 0

B	1 7	3 7 0	4 8 0	4 4	3 6	9 1 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
D	1 7	3 7 0	6 8 0	4 4	3 6	6 0 0
F	1 7	3 7 0	6 9 0	4 4	3 6	4 4 0
H	1 7	3 7 0	8 5 0	4 4	3 6	3 5 0

Verbal boundary description and justification

I 1 7 3 7 0 9 2 0 4 4 3 6 0 4 0

K 1 7 3 6 9 9 4 0 4 4 3 6 0 8 0

J 1 7 3 7 0 3 6 0 4 4 3 5 8 1 0

L 1 7 3 6 9 9 6 5 4 4 3 6 4 9 0

See continuation sheet for VBD

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

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title NANCY RECCHIE/ REGIONAL PRESERVATION OFFICER

organization COLUMBUS LANDMARKS FOUNDATION

date 1/80

street & number 22 N. FRONT ST.

telephone (614) 221-0227

city or town COLUMBUS

state OHIO

## 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Acting SHPO

date 8/27/80

For HCRRS use only

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

Keeper of the National Register

date 11/28/80

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date 11/28/80