330

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 06 2014
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK & W.H. HUGHES SLATE COMPANY OFFICE**

other names/site number GRANVILLE TOWN HALL

2. Location

street & number 44-46 MAIN STREET [ ] not for publication

city or town GRANVILLE [ ] vicinity

state NEW YORK code NY county WASHINGTON code 115 zip code 12832

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 4/28/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson K. Beall 6.13.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK & W.H. HUGHES SLATE COMPANY OFFICE
Name of Property

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [X] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution, business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: town hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE
walls: STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE
roof: MEMBRANE
other: METAL, GLASS, WOOD

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The former Farmer's National Bank & W.H. Hughes Slate Company Office—which presently functions as Granville's town hall— was built in 1891 and was twice expanded, with new additions, between ca. 1912 and ca. 1943. The original section, two stories in height and erected above a full basement, was built on a rectangular plan and oriented to face southwards towards Main Street. It is a load-bearing masonry building with a symmetrical five-bay façade of cut limestone laid in a random-range ashlar pattern; the side and rear elevations were laid up in common brick. The principal entrance from Main Street was handled as a large Romanesque arch set within a narrow, projecting central pavilion; the first-story windows are segmental arched while those at second-story level are flat headed. The original block was divided, at first story level, into two separate but connected commercial spaces accommodating bank and slate office functions, both accessed from the central entrance; the second floor consisted of offices, which in plan and finish are intact to the cited period of significance (1891- ca. 1945), while the original bank vault remains in the basement. The additions accommodated expanded bank-related functions and included additional vaults at basement and first-story level and a director's office at basement level. Interior wood, plaster and pressed-metal finishes reflect the 1891 building campaign in addition to subsequent phases of development; period accounts indicate that the building was extensively damaged by fire in 1931, requiring repairs to return it to service, and to a lesser extent by a fire in 1925. The façade, when originally built, featured a prominent parapet with bracketed cornice as a terminal feature of that elevation, a treatment characteristic of that era; historic images indicate that this treatment had already been altered by the time of the 1931 fire. The present façade configuration largely reflects conditions as portrayed in the 1931 images, with the exception of the removal of a steep gable that terminated the central pavilion, a feature which has since been removed.

Narrative Description

Location & Setting

The nominated building is located on the north side of Main Street in the Village of Granville, Washington County, east of the bridge that conveys Main Street over the Mettowee River and west of Main Street's intersection with Church and North streets. It is one of a number of buildings on this block of Main Street, of varying age and physical condition, which combine to form a commercial row. This location was the commercial core of the village historically, following the arrival of the railroad and the ascendancy of the local slate industry in the second half of the nineteenth century; the railroad right-of-way is located a short distance west of the nominated building, east of the bridge over the Mettowee. A concrete sidewalk separates the nominated building from the adjacent street; two deciduous trees largely screen the façade from view during much of the year. While the building presents as a two-story structure on the south, or Main Street, elevation, the grade drops off significantly to the north, exposing the basement to view on that side. The associated parcel on which the building is situated consists of .13 acres of land.

Exterior

The façade displays balanced fenestration and is divided into five bays, the center bay corresponding with a narrow, projecting pavilion. The stonework of the façade includes a watertable just above sidewalk level. The wall was laid up in random-range ashlar with quarry-faced limestone; the stones, both rectangular and square in shape, vary in size. Mortar joints are largely of the grape vine type. Some elements, such as the stout columns that form part of the Romanesque-arched entrance, were bush hammered. The arch is formed of 13 rock-faced voussoirs; the intrados of the arch is smoothly dressed, as is the extrados, which was handled as an archivolt. The four first-story windows, two to either side of the door, are spanned by segmental arches with associated keystones and skewbacks. The window openings have metal mullions which divide them vertically into larger central units with slender flanking units that function as casements. These units replaced the original windows, which were divided by a central mullion into two double-hung units, prior to 1931. The principal entrance retains a glazed transom, pilasters and sidelights contemporary with the window treatment; however, the present glazed door is a more recent

installation. Beyond this glazed expanse, presumably added in large measure for heat conservation, are three doors, two leading to the first floor spaces and one, fitted with double-leaf quarter-sawn oak doors, accessing the staircase that leads directly to the second floor. The walls in this now-enclosed foyer, originally open, are finished with a veneer of marble, while the floor is laid with slate.

To the right of the easternmost window at first-story is a night deposit box, manufactured by the Mosler Company of Ohio, which also manufactured two of the bank vaults located within.

There are five windows at second-story level, one of which corresponds with the central pavilion; all are square-headed and divided vertically by a central wood mullion and additionally divided by a horizontal transom bar, making for two windows and two transom lights per opening. The four outlying windows have sills treated as a continuous stone band, rough hewn; on the center bay corresponding with the projecting pavilion, the sill is smoothly dressed with a moulded profile. At cornice level, the original bracketed cornice of the 1891 building campaign has been replaced by a much more subdued treatment, consisting of four cut-granite blocks that mark the corners of the building and those of the central pavilion. These blocks, which had replaced the earlier cornice treatment by the time of the 1931 fire, are smoothly dressed, embellished with low-relief fleur-de-lis motifs and have gabled tops. As for the false gable that culminated the central pavilion, it has been removed. However, the original inscribed panel, which reads "THE FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK," remains in situ above the second-story window of the central pavilion.

The east and west side elevations are largely concealed from view by adjacent buildings that form the row. On the rear elevation, the north wall of the first addition made to the original section—consisting of two full stories with an exposed-at-grade basement— is visible, as are all three elevations of the last addition. The rear wall of the first addition is laid up in common bond above a stone foundation; the windows, which are spanned by segmental arches and which have stone sills, are fitted with replacement sash. As for the last addition, it is simple in conception, consisting of brick walls laid in stretcher bond above a foundation of poured concrete. Fenestration is asymmetrical and consists principally of full-size windows fitted with replacement sash.

Interior

The principal entrance is that leading from the Main Street sidewalk into the foyer. The foyer is three-sided with three corresponding doors, one on each wall. Directly ahead are the glazed and paneled double-leaf doors that provide access to the stairs leading to the second floor. To the left, or west, is a door leading into the present town clerk's office, originally office space for the slate company. Period finish work in this room consists of moulded wood baseboards, a wood dado with fielded and chamfered panels and an associated moulded chair rail, and reeded door architraves with roundel head blocks; the walls are plaster and the ceiling is fitted with pressed metal and includes a highly ornate coved cornice. The woodwork appears compatible with a date in the early 1890s and as such may have survived the 1931 fire. Behind this room is a second smaller room, rectangular in plan, which also has a decorative pressed metal ceiling; from this room are accessible a vault that is presently used for storing town records, a bathroom, the assessor's office, and an arched passage that allows for access to the former banking room on the east side of the building. A doorway in this room, set in an angled wall, retains its moulded architraves with roundel corner blocks and is a seven-paneled type with moulded and chamfered panels; it provides access to a staircase to the lower level.

The right, or east, door leads into what is now the town court but what was formerly the main banking room. There is a noticeable difference in the historic-period finish treatments on this side of the first floor when contrasted with the opposite front room. These include a high quarter-sawn oak dado with paired pilasters, above which is plaster wall surface. The ceiling is textured plaster, the transition between wall and ceiling plane marked by a coved plaster cornice. Beyond this large room is a hallway that provides for access to a room at the rear of the

plan, in addition to two bank vaults along the east wall and a stairway to the level below. The room at the rear of the plan was the bank's counting room but presently function's as the town supervisor's office; the words "COUNTING ROOM" are etched into the glazed door leading into this room. This room largely features modern finishes such as faux wood wall paneling.

The basement level, the principal access to which is via the staircase from the hallway connecting the former banking room with the director's office, contains the earliest of the bank's vaults in addition to the former bank director's office and a second vault. The earlier vault door and surround, manufactured by the Mosler Company, is embellished with neoclassical motifs of apparent Roman derivation and includes a scenic landscape painting and other hand-painted detailing on the door; the vault itself is formed of poured concrete. In design the vault door and surround largely match that on the west side of the first floor. A second vault, also by Mosler, is located in the hallway nearer to the staircase. At the rear of this hallway, at the north side of the plan, is the former director's office, the glazed door to which carries the words "DIRECTOR'S OFFICE" etched into the glass. This office, which is presently and for a long time has not been used, retains its historic period finishes. These include original plaster wall and ceiling surfaces, including a coved cornice, and a decorative ceiling medallion and an original suspended lighting fixture.

The second floor is the most intact area within the building, so far as period finishes; existing conditions largely portray historic-period conditions. What is unclear is why many of the finishes in the original part of the building appear to represent 1891 treatments, given the extensive damage that documentary sources indicate was rendered to the building during the 1931 fire. The second floor plan includes a large room in the southeast corner, behind which are two additional rooms, three rooms on the west side (above the clerk's office downstairs), and a hallway. This area of the building is now primarily empty and given over to storage. Access to this level is via the staircase from the entrance foyer off of Main Street. The staircase is enclosed; moulded wood stringer boards are present on both sides of the wall, as are rounded handrails which are affixed to the walls and which terminate in turned newel posts at second floor level. The front room on the southeast side of the plan has plaster walls, a pressed-metal ceiling, and woodwork such as is present in the room below: moulded baseboards, moulded architraves with roundel corner blocks, and doors with chamfered panels and original hardware. A large shelving and cabinet unit is present against the east wall. Transom lights allow for "borrowed light" on this floor, and a skylight, presently concealed but retaining its nine-light sash, helped to light the stair hall.

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK & W.H. HUGHES SLATE COMPANY OFFICE
Name of Property

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 a 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance
1891- ca. 1945

Significant Dates
1891; 1925; 1931

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Wilson, Ashley S.; contractor-builder (1891 section)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the construction of the first part of the building, ca. 1891, and ceases ca. 1945 with its purchase by the Town of Granville, at which time it assumed a new civic function.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The former Farmer's National Bank & W.H. Hughes Slate Company Office is an architecturally and historically significant resource located in the Village of Granville, Washington County, New York. The building provides a salient connection to Granville's development into a regional commercial center at the turn of the twentieth century, at which time the slate quarrying industry spurred local growth and the expansion of services. Construction on the new building was initiated in 1891 on the site of the old Farmer's Bank, which was demolished earlier that year; the building was subsequently twice expanded to arrive at its present footprint. The construction of the original section is credited to Ashley S. Wilson, a local carpenter-builder who was additionally responsible for the construction of Granville's Pember Opera House, 1902, and the Pember Library and Museum, 1908. Among those responsible for the construction of the new edifice was William H. Hughes (1864-1903), who financed the building campaign. Hughes, among the more prominent citizens of Granville at that date, was engaged in the quarrying and sale of slate and was additionally a member of the New York State Assembly. His 1903 death, by suicide, followed on the heels of the rapid collapse of his considerable business interests. The first-floor offices were later occupied by Norton Brothers, another slate-related local business interest, while law offices and the office of the county treasurer were, for a period, located on the second floor. The building is being nominated at the local significance level in association with National Register of Historic Places Criteria A and C. It satisfies Criterion C, in the area of architecture, as an example of mixed-use commercial architecture conceived to accommodate banking and office functions, erected by one of the more prominent builders active in Granville at that time and later expanded. While some changes have been rendered after the cited period of significance, the building nevertheless retains important aspects of its plan and finish work which are illustrative of the historic period, 1891- ca. 1945. Additional significance is cited under Criterion A, in the area of commerce, given the building's historic association with the slate industry and local banking and law interests. It remains an important touchstone to Granville's development at the turn of the twentieth century into a regional transportation hub and service center for the outlying rural area.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context

Granville, a township in northeastern Washington County which includes the village bearing the same name, is located near the Vermont border and traversed by the Mettowee River. The first land patent in this region was granted in 1764 to David Barry, Erick Sutherland, and Alexander and Thomas Menzies; settlement was nevertheless sporadic before the 1790s, as land purchases were hindered on account of title disputes, the Revolutionary War, and ongoing boundary issues with Vermont.[1] Middle Granville was the town's first business center and developed as such in the last decades of the 1700s. Agriculture was the predominant pursuit in this region in the nineteenth century, with hamlets like North Granville and Middle Granville serving as centers of commerce and as service centers for outlying farms; light water-powered industry and slate quarrying eventually augmented agrarian pursuits. The Champlain Canal and the Northern Turnpike were the major transportation features of this region in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1852 the Rutland & Washington Railroad Company was established, largely in connection with the quarrying of Vermont marble and Granville slate. That line was reorganized a number of times and later in its history operated by the Delaware & Hudson company.

Early agriculture centered on the raising of sheep, fat cattle and the cultivation of cereal grains. As the nineteenth century progressed, cheese manufacturing and the dairy industry assumed a place of greater importance, particularly after the arrival of railroad service. The cultivation of potatoes and apples and the continued rearing of sheep for wool were also important agricultural pursuits in the mid-nineteenth century. The establishment of the Mettowee Agricultural Society, in 1874, aided the dissemination of agricultural information to area farmers.

[1] *An Introduction to Historic Resources in Washington County, New York* (1976), 54-55.

The Village of Granville, at one time known as The Corners, was incorporated in 1885, although there had been a previous, partial incorporation—for purposes of fire protection—prior to that time.[2] Milling enterprises had been established there at an early date, and over the course of the century it developed into the principal hamlet in the town; by the turn of the twentieth century it had grown into a bustling Washington County business center. The establishment of religious organizations and civic groups attended its growth, as did the creation of financial institutions like the Granville National Bank, 1875, to satisfy the banking needs of local businesses and residents. The rapid emergence of the local slate industry in the latter decades of the century brought with it boomtown-like conditions and with them negative consequences, "attracting drifters and promoting much business for saloons, gambling places, and cock-fight barns." [3] These circumstances spurred village residents to vote to make the village "dry" and precipitated church revivals and considerable outreach efforts by the Salvation Army.

The quarrying of slate for the manufacture of roof shingles was the driving force behind Granville's rapid development but required effective long-distance transportation to sustain. Jay Gould acquired the rights to the ineffective Rutland & Washington Railroad in 1863 and also invested in local slate quarrying ventures. His local business manager, Benjamin Williams, later assumed the position of president of the National Red Slate Company. The Penrhyn Slate Company, its name indicative of the large Welsh population that came to the region to work the slate mines, was established in this era, before the center of the slate business shifted from Middle Granville to Granville. It was largely due to the exertions of Hugh W. Hughes, the so-called "Slate King," that the industry shifted to the village and the quarries located outside of it and in adjacent areas of Vermont. As noted in one account, in 1886 Hughes was responsible for exporting 45 freight cars of slate for a single order and developed a monopoly on sea green slate. In 1891 over 300 12-ton freight cars of this material were shipped from the rail depot in Granville. The quarries, and the need to work them, were responsible for the settlement of European immigrants in Granville, principally from Wales but also Poles and Austrians.[4]

It was the son of "Slate King" H.W. Hughes, William H. Hughes, who financed the construction of the nominated building. Hughes, like his father, was engaged in the quarrying and sale of slate and was additionally a member of the New York State Assembly. The elder Hughes died in 1890, and following his death W.H. Hughes assumed his mantle as a principal player in the local slate industry. His successes were short lived, however, as his business interests collapsed in 1903, precipitating his suicide shortly thereafter.[5] A subsequent tenant in the western portion of the building was Norton Brothers, manufacturers of sea green slate; the firm was established in 1884 by Eugene R. Norton. A native of Middle Granville, Norton had previously been engaged in the grocery business before selling his interests and entering into the slate industry with his brother. Like W.H. Hughes, Norton was a member of the New York State Assembly and, in addition to his position relative to Norton Brothers, the president of the American Sea Green Slate Company, a director of the Farmer's National Bank of Granville, and additionally president of the Citizen's National Bank in nearby Poultney, Vermont.[6] As for the second-floor offices of the building, they were for a time occupied by the law

[2] William L. Stone, *Washington County, New York: Its History to the Close of the Nineteenth Century* (The New York History Co., 1901), 408.

[3] *An Introduction*, 57.

[4] Ibid, 57-59.

[5] "Assemblyman Hughes a Bankrupt," *New York Times*, 18 September 1903; "Gen. Hughes a Suicide," *New York Times*, 12 November 1903.

[6] James Malcolm, ed., *The New York Red Book* (Albany: J.B. Lyon Co., 1920), 197.

offices of C.E. Parker, N.W. Parker and J.B. McCormick, in addition to the office of the Washington County treasurer.[7]

The Farmer's National Bank of Granville, which along with W.H. Hughes's slate office occupied the nominated building following its initial completion, was established in 1884 with $50,000 in capital.[8] It was, at the turn of the twentieth century, among those financial institutions used by Washington County as a depository for county funds. The bank closed early in January 1932, a victim of the banking crisis which gripped American financial institutions in the early years of the Great Depression; a contemporary newspaper account outlined the institution's failure:

> The Farmer's National Bank of Granville closed its doors yesterday after four days of withdrawals had taken $100,000 from its vaults. The run had been noticeable for three months. It was one of the oldest and strongest of Washington County banks.[9]

A receivership was set up following the bank's collapse to guide its affairs following the collapse; H.N.E. Gleason of New York was appointed receiver in late January.[10] The bank's remaining real estate assets were sold in 1938 at an auction conducted by receiver George B. Nichols and J. Holmes Andrus, and it was at that time that the bank building was purchased for $8,800 by Eugene R. Norton of Norton Brothers.[11] The defunct bank received emergency loans through the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation to manage its outstanding obligations and the receivership was liquidated in May 1939.[12]

Architectural Summary

Accounts credit the Granville-based contractor Ashley S. Wilson with the construction of the nominated building. Wilson was born in Vermont in 1861 and at the time of the 1900 Federal census he resided in Granville and indicated his profession as carpenter. It should be noted that there was a second, older contractor-builder of similar name, Ashley M. Wilson (b. 1840), who was active in the region in this era but who resided in nearby Poultney, Vermont.[13] Both Wilsons were engaged with building projects in Granville at this time, as a 1904 account indicated that Ashley M. Wilson of Poultney was there meeting with Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds regarding improvements at the Granville National Bank, one of the village's other financial institutions.[14] It does not appear the two Wilsons were direct relations; in 1870 the older Wilson, age 31, was residing in Poultney with his wife and three other individuals, while Ashley S. Wilson, age 9, was residing in Dresden, Washington County, in a household headed by Josiah Fish.

Among those buildings Ashley S. Wilson is credited with erecting are the Pember Museum and Library, ca. 1908-09, though it is not known whether he was responsible for the design, perhaps in collaboration with Franklin T. Pember—who funded the project and was preeminent among Granville's philanthropists—or otherwise merely executed plans developed independently. He is additionally linked to the construction of the Pember Opera House, 1902, and a number of domestic projects in Granville and elsewhere. In 1922 Wilson survived the collapse of

---

[7] "Slight Fire in Granville," *The Salem Press*, 12 February 1925.

[8] *The Buffalo Daily Courier*, 13 April 1884.

[9] "Bank is Closed," *The Citizen Advertiser* (Auburn, N.Y.), 7 January 1932.

[10] "Granville Bank Receiver Named," *The Troy Times*, 21 January 1932.

[11] "Granville Bank's Remaining Realty Sold at Auction," *The Times Record*, 15 November 1938.

[12] "Details of the Loans made in August by the Reconstruction Corporation," *New York Times*, 8 October 1932; "Treasury Reports on Receiver Ships closed in May," *New York Times*, 19 June 1939.

[13] Ashley M. Wilson was listed as a carpenter-builder in the 1881-82 Poultney directory and was residing in that Vermont town at the time of the 1910 census.

[14] *The Troy Times*, 21 June 1904.

scaffolding on the M.J. Hayes building, a circumstance which saw him and his work crew fall to the ground; all escaped unscathed.[15]

Construction on the building was initiated in 1891 on the site of the former Farmer's bank, which had been demolished earlier that year. A June account indicated that the contract for "the new Farmer's Bank-Hughes building has been let to Mr. Wilson… and work will commence at once. The building will be a magnificent one."[16] An account in November suggested "Mr. Hughes erected one of the finest stone front buildings in Washington County."[17] Given the load-bearing brick walls and cut-stone façade of the building, Wilson, a carpenter, was likely responsible for coordinating the efforts of the various tradesman, among them a team of masons, during the construction campaign.

The building was conceived and erected as a mixed-use commercial building with office and banking functions. As originally built it was a two-story building erected on a square plan with basement; a central staircase, located at the entrance, provided communication to the second floor office areas. Analysis of the building's interior physical characteristics must take into account not only the building's multiple expansions following the original building campaign but likewise two fires, one of which rendered significant damage. Two recorded fires damaged the building, in 1925 and 1931, the latter one more seriously. The 1931 fire was substantial, causing an approximate $750,000 in damage to Granville's business core.[18] Damage to the building, which was placed back into service quickly, included substantial fire damage to the second floor and roof, and smoke and water damage to the first-floor offices of the Norton Slate Company. At the time of the fire, the second floor offices were occupied by the county treasurer, Hiram J. Stevens, the assistant county treasurer and supervisor's clerk, Ralph E. Stafford, and district attorney J.B. McCormick.[19] While the interior was, by most accounts, badly damaged, the façade survived largely as built.

The original exterior, as conveyed in period photographs, indicates a somewhat characteristic treatment for a Late Victorian-era commercial building, though the building's somewhat eclectic vocabulary defies specific stylistic categorization. Prominent among the original design features was the large Romanesque arch that calls the entrance to notice and the substantial bracketed cornice; by the time of the 1931 fire it appears the cornice had been removed and the granite blocks with low-relief embellishment added.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)
N/A

[15]Ibid, 27 July 1922.
[16]*The Granville Sentinel*, 5 June 1891.
[17]*Washington County Post*, 11 November 1891.
[18]"Granville Fire Damage Will Be At Least $750,000," *The Post Star*, 26March 1931.
[19]Ibid

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Books

An Introduction to Historic Resources in Washington County, New York. 1976.

Malcolm, James, ed. *The New York Red Book*. Albany: J.B. Lyon Co., 1920.

Stone, William L. *Washington County, New York: Its History to the Close of the Nineteenth Century*. The New York History Co., 1891

Newspapers

New York Times
The Buffalo Daily Courier
The Citizen Advertiser (Auburn, New York)
The Granville Sentinel
The Post Star
The Troy Times
The Salem Press
Washington County Post

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **.13 acres**
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.) **UTM References**
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	**18**	**640835**	**4807572**	3			
2				4			

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary for this NRHP nomination is shown on the two enclosed maps, which were drawn at a scale of 1:24,000 and 1:2,600. Both maps are entitled "Farmers National Bank & W.H. Hughes Slate Co. Office, Granville, Washington Co., NY."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary, as drawn, reflects the historic boundary of the property during the cited period of significance, 1891- ca. 1945.

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK & W.H. HUGHES SLATE COMPANY OFFICE — Name of Property

WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK — County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William E. Krattinger, Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization NYS Division for Historic Preservation date December 2013

street & number Peebles Island State Park telephone (518) 237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12180

e-mail William.Krattinger@parks.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

PHOTOGRAPHS: TIFF format, November 2013 and April 2014
PHOTOGRAPHER: William E. Krattinger
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DIGITAL FILES: NYS Division for Historic Preservation, Peebles Island State Park, Waterford NY, 12188

0001 EXTERIOR, view looking north showing principal (south) elevation
0002 EXTERIOR, detail view showing entrance arch
0003 INTERIOR, first floor west side, view showing paneled door and architrave
0004 INTERIOR, first floor, view showing one of the building's bank vaults
0005 INTERIOR, lower level, view showing one of the building's bank vaults
0006 INTERIOR, second floor, view showing period newel post, balusters and handrail
0007 INTERIOR, second floor, north side of plan, view showing woodwork, plaster, and pressed metal ceiling
0008 INTERIOR, second floor, view showing pressed metal ceiling and skylight

Property Owner:

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

name Town of Granville

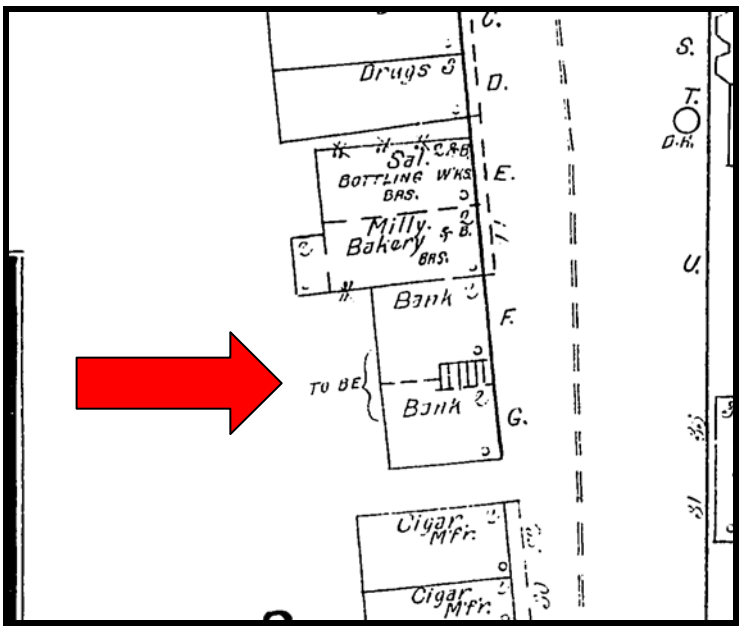
street & number Same as nomination address telephone

city or town state zip code

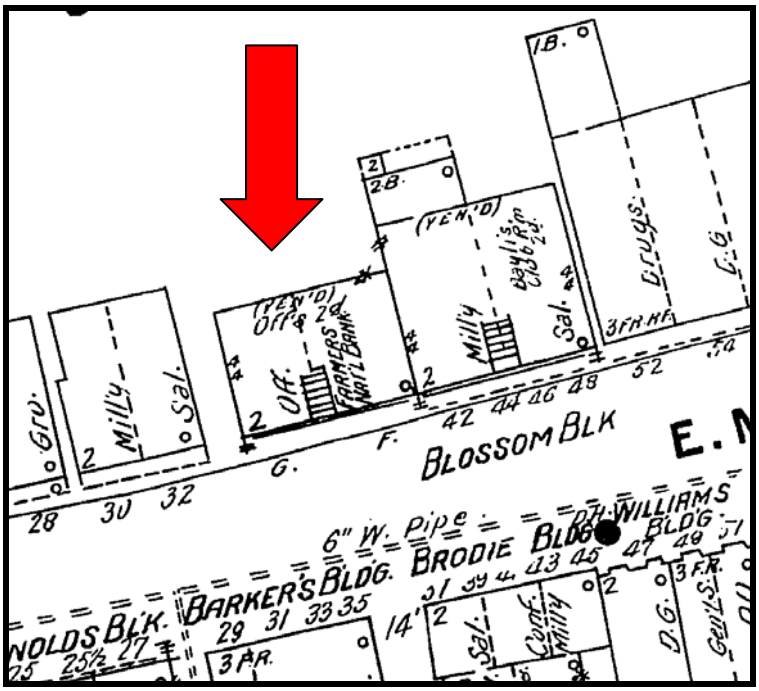
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

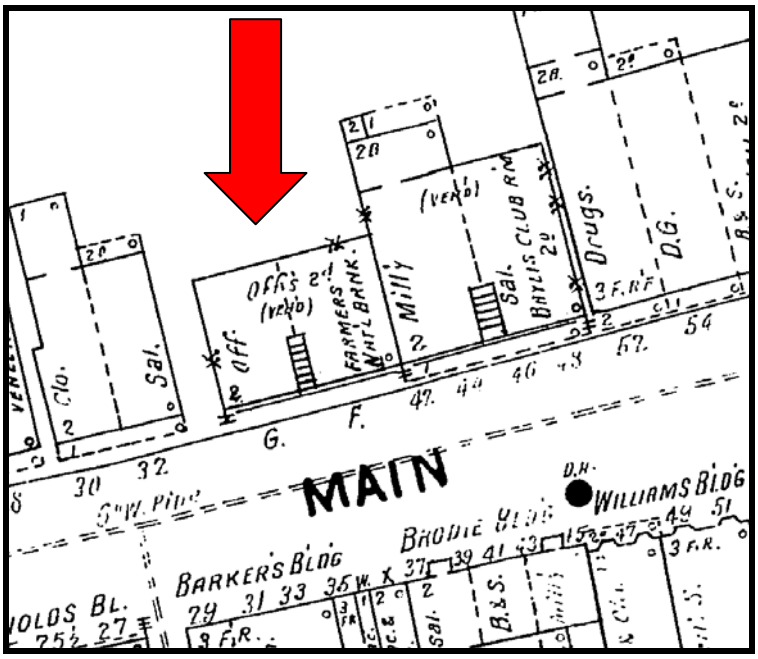
SANBORN MAP ANALYSIS



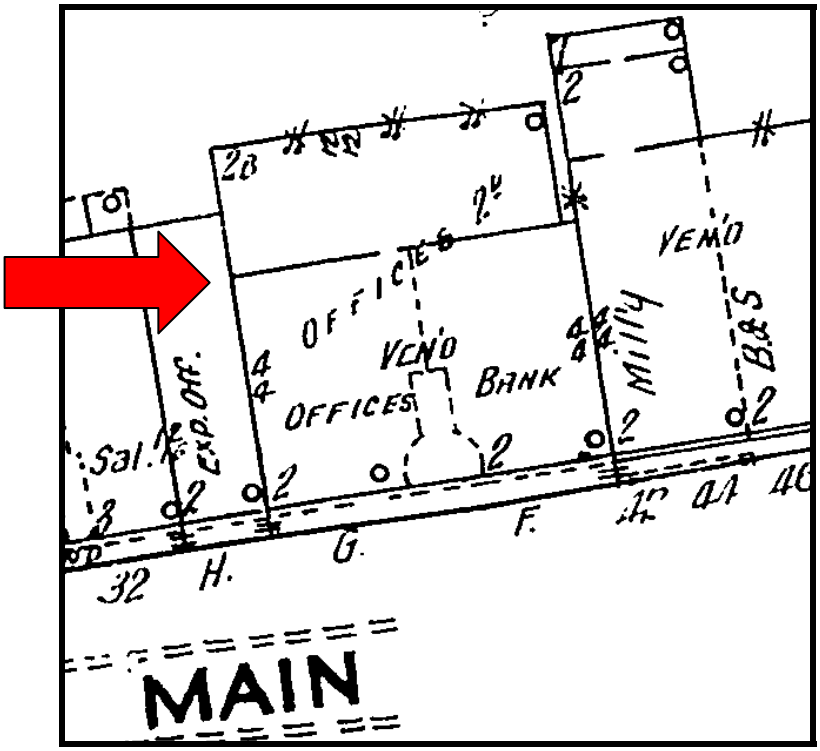
SEPTEMBER 1891



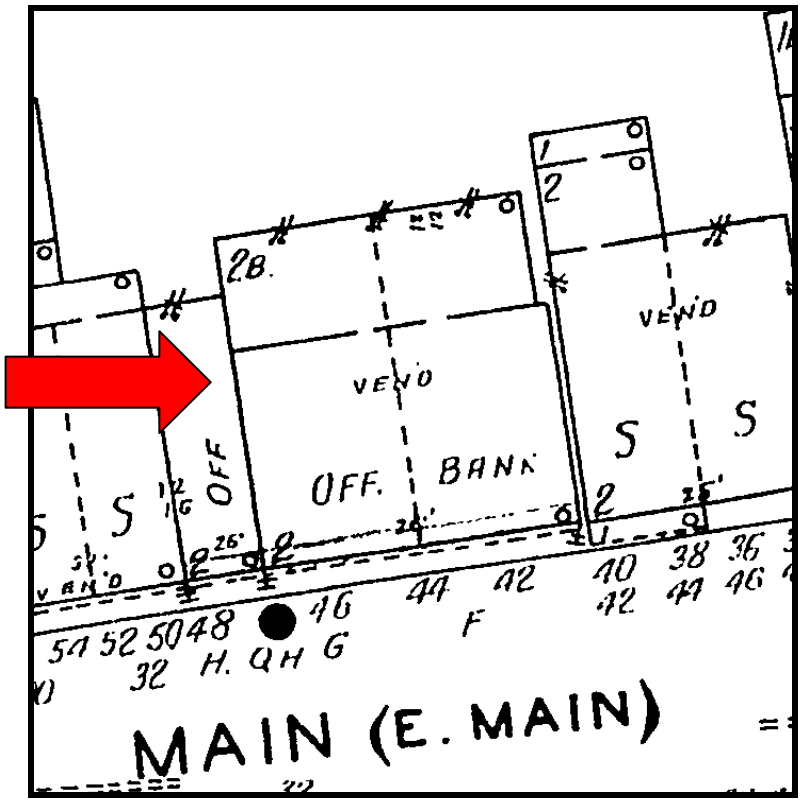
FEBRUARY 1898



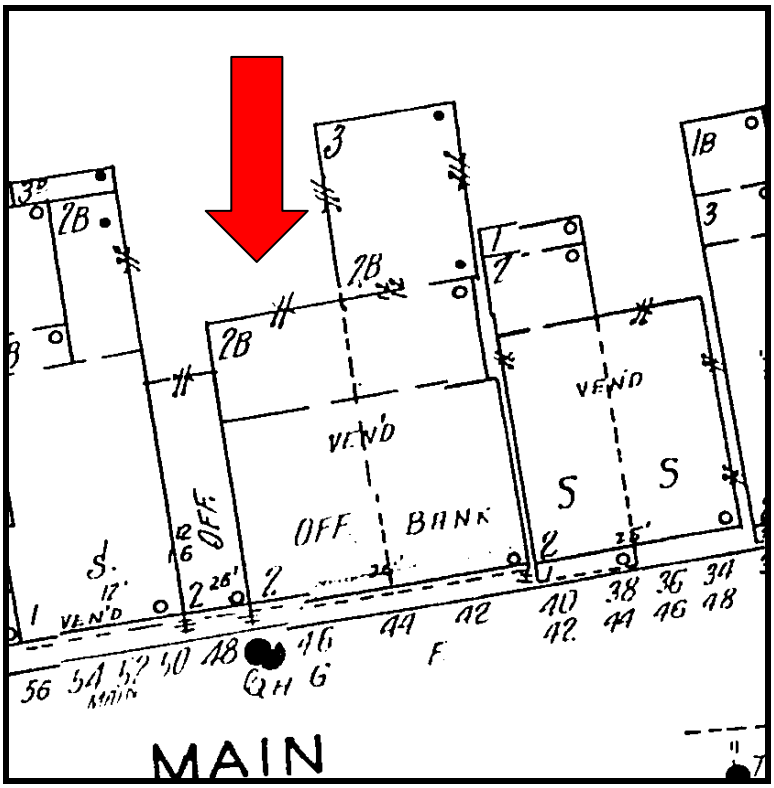
OCTOBER 1904



JULY 1912



JUNE 1927



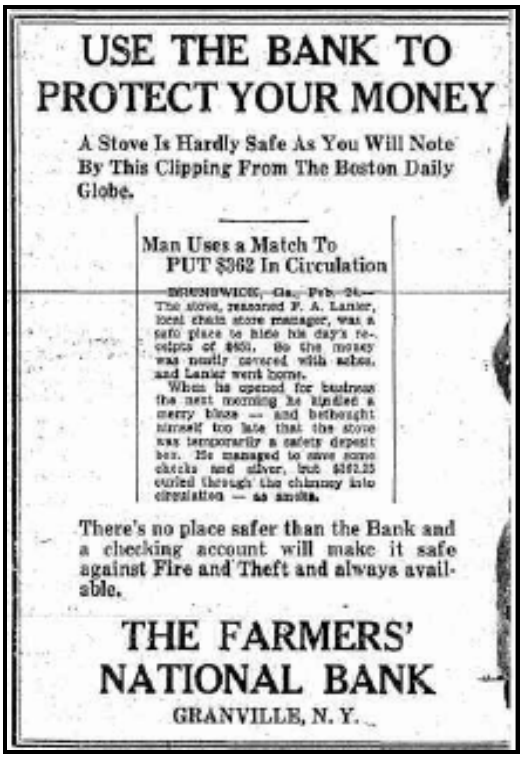
JUNE 1927- AUGUST 1943

HISTORIC VIEWS

ABOVE, postcard view, ca. 1900, depicting building with original parapet and cornice; BELOW, undated Norton Brothers advertisement depicting building and slate workers

ABOVE, postcard view ca. 1900 showing detailed view of original ca. 1891 parapet and cornice; BELOW, view of the building following the fire of March 1931, showing alterations already rendered to the parapet and cornice. This view also indicates that the original first-floor windows had been altered by this date (compare with above).

ABOVE, view ca. 1950; BELOW, Farmer's National Bank advertisement, 1931.



USE THE BANK TO PROTECT YOUR MONEY

A Stove Is Hardly Safe As You Will Note By This Clipping From The Boston Daily Globe.

Man Uses a Match To PUT $362 In Circulation

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 24.—The stove, reasoned F. A. Lanier, local chain store manager, was a safe place to hide his day's receipts of $400. So the money was neatly covered with ashes, and Lanier went home.

When he opened for business the next morning he kindled a merry blaze — and bethought himself too late that the stove was temporarily a safety deposit box. He managed to save some checks and silver, but $362.25 curled through the chimney into circulation — as smoke.

There's no place safer than the Bank and a checking account will make it safe against Fire and Theft and always available.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

Farmers National Bank & W.H.Hughes Slate Co. Office
Granville, Washington Co., NY

44-46 Main St.
Granville, NY 12832

4810000 4809000 4808000 4807000 4806000 4805000

639000 640000 641000 642000 643000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 650 1,300 2,600

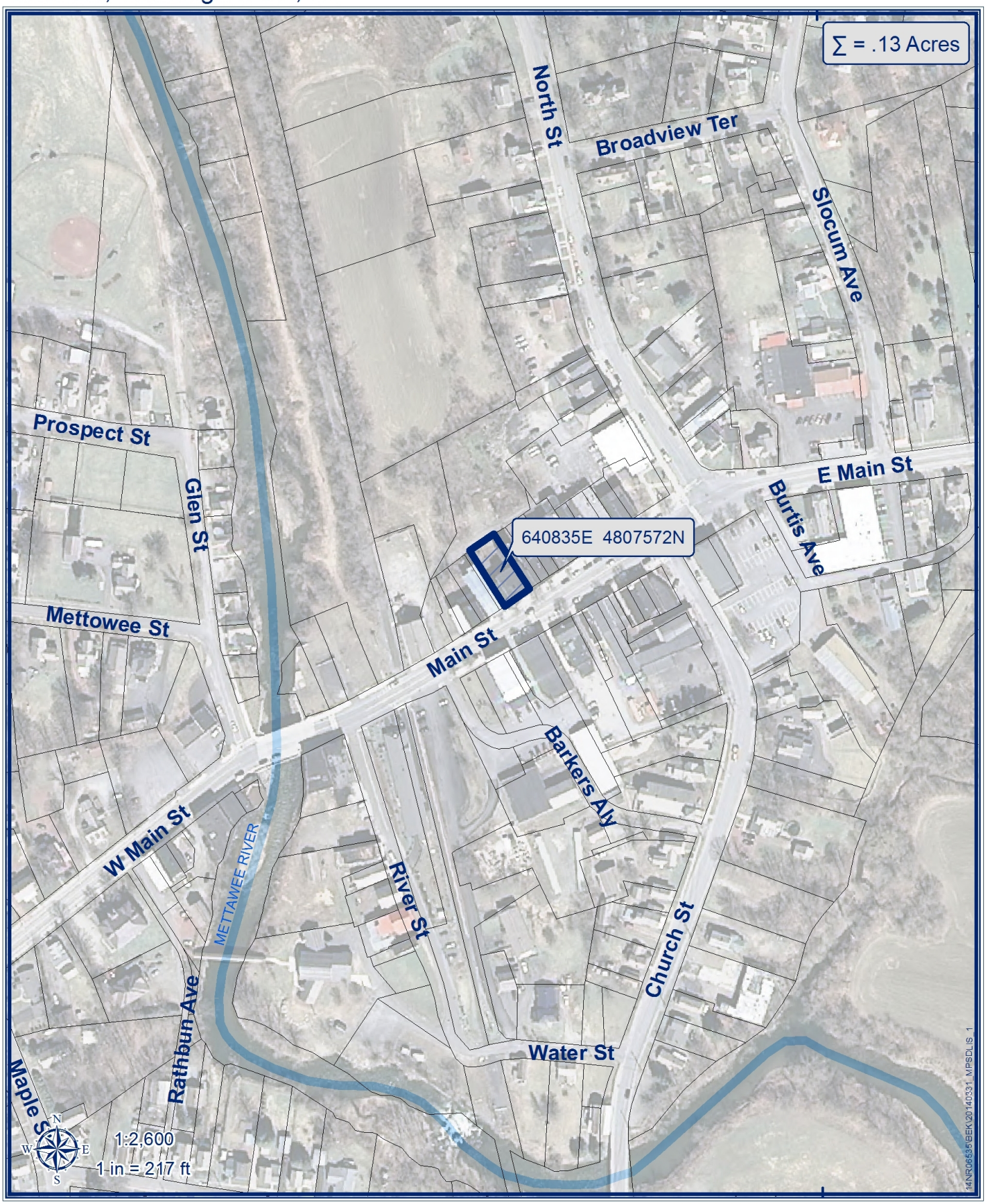
Bank & Slate Co.

Tax Parcel Data:
Washington Co, RPS
gis.co.washington.ny.us

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

Farmers National Bank & W.H.Hughes Slate Co. Office
Granville, Washington Co., NY

44-46 Main St.
Granville, NY 12832



641000

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

Feet
0 70 140 280

Bank & Slate Co.

Tax Parcel Data:
Washington Co, RPS
gis.co.washington.ny.us

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

OPEN

42
Main St.

THE MOSLER SAFE CO.