SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000191

Property Name: Northville Historic District

County: Lewis State: New York

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 5/7/14
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

In Section 5 of the National Register of Historic Places nomination the ownership of property has been changed remove public-Federal as an owner.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

191

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Northville Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number generally Main, Division, Bridge Streets, et. al. [ ] not for publication

city or town Northville [ ] vicinity

state New York code NY county Fulton code 035 zip code 12132

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 as 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 [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO — 3/17/14

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

[X] entered in the National Register
[ ] see continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] see continuation sheet
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register

[ ] removed from the National Register

[ ] other (explain)

Signature of the Keeper — date of action 5/7/14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
176	52	buildings
1	1	sites
		structures
		objects
177	**53**	**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)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
RELIGION/Religious Facility
FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
RELIGION/Religious Facility
FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC
MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Concrete
walls Wood, Brick
roof Asphalt
other

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

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 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 that 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 boxes that apply.)

[ ] **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance:

1819–1933

Significant Dates:

1819, 1875, 1930, 1933

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
[ ] previously listed in the National Register
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by historic American Building Survey
_____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
_____

Primary location of additional data:

[ ] State Historic Preservation Office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal Agency
[ ] Local Government
[ ] University
[ ] Other repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85.85 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	567246	4782020
2	18	567536	4782
3	18	567676	4780410

(additional UTM references on map)

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Betsworth and Travis Bowman (NY SHPO)

organization New York State Historic Preservation Office date 1/25/14

street & number P.O. Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 ext. 3296

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone ____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

Narrative Description of Property

The Northville Historic District is located within the boundary of the Village of Northville, Town of Northampton, in the northeast part of Fulton County. Northville is situated on a peninsula surrounded by the man-made Great Sacandaga Lake and is on the southern edge of the Adirondack Park. Historically, Northville was established in a valley bounded by the Sacandaga River on the west and Hunter's Creek on the east. To the north, the Adirondack mountain range extends into Hamilton County.

The historic district forms an L-shape, following Main Street from the southern terminus of the peninsula north to Bridge and Division streets; it then follows Bridge and Division streets to the western terminus of the peninsula. These streets comprise the village's central core and include its primary commercial and residential corridors. Northville retains its historic street plan; Main Street was laid out in 1797, and a grid plan was expanded to the west to accommodate new development.

Main Street, as the primary route through Northville since the early nineteenth century, developed into the principal commercial street in the village and the majority of resources in the district are directly related to the lives of the important merchants and major industrialists involved in the growth of the village. The Italianate style is predominant in the commercial core, which centers on the intersection of Main and Bridge Streets. The district provides many intact and well-preserved examples of fashionable nineteenth-century architecture, including 112, 132, and 192 North Main Street. The builder of 122 Main Street, constructed during the early twentieth century, blended the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles so the building would fit well within the existing commercial district. Examples of Northville's early residential architecture are also located along Main Street. Three examples of these early residences are the ca. 1825 Federal residence at 520 South Main Street, the 1819 Greek Revival residence at 331 South Main Street, and the ca. 1840 Greek Revival residence at 431 South Main Street.

Bridge and Division Streets developed primarily as residential streets during the post-railroad era of the village's history. The completion of the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville railroad in 1875 spurred the growth of the village and resulted in a building boom along these corridors perpendicular to Main Street. Compared to the village's residential interior, the residences along the Bridge and Division Street corridors tend to be more architecturally impressive and have larger lots. The majority of the residences on corner lots in the district consciously address the corner; in many cases, their porches have a primary corner entrance highlighted by a small pediment on the porch roofline.

This higher level of architectural distinction, which is present in both residential and commercial structures within the district, reflects the public orientation of Main, Bridge, and Division streets. Among residential structures within the district, the Queen Anne and Victorian styles are most common. These vary from more high style examples, such as 141 North First Street (ca. 1910), 641 Bridge Street (1903), and 221 South Main Street (ca. 1880), to vernacular examples like 431 Division Street (ca. 1900). Though less widespread, the Italianate, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman styles are also represented within the district. Many residential properties within the district still retain modest or large carriage houses. The

predominance of these secondary buildings, and their association with residences built during the early twentieth century, points to a prolonged local reliance on travel by carriage, railroad, or stagecoach.

The creation of the Sacandaga Reservoir in 1930 dramatically changed the physical and economic landscape—inundating many former Sacandaga River communities, and cutting Northville off from its railroad connection. The creation of the reservoir also offered locals an opportunity to reroute or alter the corridors of the village. They chose, however, to keep the historic orientation and built bridges on Water Street and Main Street to maintain the traditional way of traveling through the village. Both the commercial and residential buildings along these corridors self-consciously project a public face toward the road and maintain a consistent setback that unites the entire district. The district is also united by the use of sidewalks on both primary and secondary streets.

Architecturally, the district's 176 contributing and 52 non-contributing buildings represent a range of styles varied by period and type. Integrity varies among individual properties, but, as a whole, the portion of the village within the boundary retains good integrity and many buildings retain notable architectural features and detailing. The massing and density of the streetscapes, despite a few intrusions, is characteristic of the period of significance.

Property List

Streets are listed in alphabetical order, and then by side of the street. All properties are contributing to the district unless stated otherwise.

Bridge Street (North)

111 Bridge Street, ca. 1900
(Non-contributing)

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with ca. 1950 two-story, two-bay, flat-roofed addition on east elevation. First story covered in angled wood siding. One-over-one vinyl windows, and contemporary doors. Hipped roof overhang between first and second stories. Second story covered in aluminum siding and lighted by one-over-one vinyl windows. No indication of historic storefront or finishes, heavily modified, loss of integrity. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

201 Bridge Street, ca. 1880

Two-story, three-bay, shallow hipped-roof, Italianate frame house on a cut stone foundation. Covered in weatherboard. Pedimented entry porch, located in westernmost bay, supported by Doric columns, square pilasters. Double-door entrance with oval glass panels; flanked to east by two one-over-one windows with pedimented hoods. Three eight-over-eight windows on second story with arched hoods. One-story enclosed

porch on east elevation supported by Doric columns. Wide overhanging eaves with wide cornice band, and brackets with hanging finials under roofline. Possibly appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map, definitely appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

The carriage barn originally associated with the home is owned by the Baptist church. See 101 North First Street for description.

One-story, two-bay period garage north of building.

221 Bridge Street, ca. 1910
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, four-bay, flat-roofed frame commercial building covered in aluminum siding. Storefront covered in permastone; central contemporary double doors flanked by two plate glass store windows. Second story porch with hipped roof and central gable hangs over façade. Filled with two-over-two windows. One-over-one vinyl windows scattered on west elevation. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

311 Bridge Street, ca. 1885

Two-story, L-shaped, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Front-gabled, two-bay block with side-gabled, three-bay block on east elevation. One-story, three-bay, hipped roof porch connects the two blocks. Supported by turned posts and turned balustrade. Entrance in easternmost bay in front gabled block; flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows to west. Two one-over-one windows on second story. Central entrance and plate glass window on first story of side-gabled block. Three one-over-one windows on second story. Standing seam metal roof. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

313 Bridge Street, ca. 1940
(Non-contributing)

One-story, former filling station converted into offices. Former garage openings filled with siding. Contemporary doors and vinyl windows. Heavily modified.

321 Bridge Street, Ray Hubbell House Annex, ca. 1875

Two-story, three-bay, shallow pyramidal roof, Italianate frame house covered in weatherboard. Entrance in westernmost bay; flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows. Three one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Shed-roofed, enclosed porch on west elevation. Wide, overhanging eaves and wide cornice band with brackets. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

331 Bridge Street, Ray Hubbell House, ca. 1880

Two-story, two-bay, cross-gabled, Stick-style masonry home. One-story, hipped-roof, full-facade porch that wraps around to western elevation. Prominent gable highlighting corner porch entrance, and shallow pediment over porch entrance on façade. Porch supported by turned posts with brackets; posts connected by turned balustrade. Entrance has double door with narrow lights in the top half of each door. Entrance flanked by small twelve-over-one window to east and large one-over-one window to west. All windows feature stone lintels and sills. Staggered brick beltcourse runs between first and second stories. Two one-over-one windows on second story. One story bay window on east elevation. West elevation features two-story bay window extending to side gable. Projecting front gable has full pediment underscored by shallow brackets; tripartite window made up of central twelve-over-one window flanked by six-over-one windows. Gable filled with stickwork and fish scale shingles. Side gable also underscored by brackets and filled with fish scale shingles. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

401 Bridge Street, William Harris House, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, slate hipped roof, Queen Anne frame house with three-story tower. Modified for use as funeral home. Covered in vinyl siding except for fish scale shingles on tower. Full-façade, shed-roofed porch supported by columns wraps around to east elevation. Dentils under porch roofline. Shallow front gables on porch highlight entrance bays. Entrance on façade flanked by one-over-one window to west and tower to east. Two one-over-one windows on second story. Small through-cornice front-gable dormer on façade with central round window. Tower has three one-over-one windows on the first and second stories, and is open on the third story. Third story tower porch is supported by Doric columns. Dentils under tower roofline; tower ends in metal finial. Two-story bay window on east elevation capped by side gable. Central brick chimney visible over roofline. One-story, side-gabled addition on east elevation for funeral home entrance. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

411 Bridge Street, c. 1885

Two-story, three-bay front gable, frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, one-bay, front-gabled entry porch in easternmost bay; flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows to west. Three one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Enclosed one-bay, front-gabled porch on east elevation. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph, marked as office of A.J. Avery, physician and surgeon.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, contemporary frame barn. Non-contributing.

421 Bridge Street, Peter Harris House, 1902

Two-and-a-half story, two-bay, hipped roof, Colonial Revival frame home with stone foundation. Covered in weatherboard. One-story, full-façade, shed-roofed porch wraps around to west elevation. Supported by paired ionic columns on shingled balustrade with decorative spindlework near base of porch. Entrance with large

leaded single pane light flanked by one-over-one windows. Two one-over-one windows on second story. Two-story pilasters adorn each corner of the building. Dentils under roofline. Large front-gable dormer with Palladian window on façade. Two hipped roof dormers with one-over-one windows on east and west elevations. Double ionic columns on rear entryway; enclosed porch on second floor over entryway. First floor bay window on east elevation.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, Gambrel roofed carriage house with shed roof extension on south elevation. Glass and panel door flanked by two two-over-two windows. Hayloft door.

501 Bridge Street, Olmstead House (parsonage) & St. Francis Assisi Catholic Church, 1896/1922

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, Flemish bond Spanish Mission style church with tower on raised concrete foundation. Row of soldier bricks over foundation. Stairs lead to central double oak doors with a leaded glass transom framed by stone Corinthian columns; carved stone archway over door capped by slightly projecting brick gable. Entrance flanked by four narrow, leaded glass arched windows. Soldier bricks run vertically, and then create a pointed arch; diamond-shaped stones in the corners and gables. Soldier bricks underneath roofline. Six arched Austrian stained glass windows on east and west elevations. Three-story square bell tower with narrow rectangular windows; topped by octagonal belltower with arched windows, octagonal brick and stone cap, and cross finial. The church was expanded and renovated in 1975, with the construction of a wing off the rear of the church.

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled Queen Anne frame house on stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. One-story, hipped porch supported by square columns covers two bays of the façade and wraps around to west elevation. Two-story bay window with one-over-one vinyl windows in easternmost end of façade; central second-floor bay window is stained glass. Front-gabled dormer with central window over bay windows. Two-story, rectangular bay window on east elevation. Central divided arched window in east elevation side gable.

Wright Olmstead sold his 1896 home, barn, and land to the Franciscan fathers. Services were held in the parsonage until the church was completed in 1922.

511 Bridge Street, E.H. Sargent House, ca. 1920

One-story, two-bay, hipped roof, Craftsman frame residence covered in shingles. One-bay, gambrel-roofed porch extends from eastern elevation. Square bay window on façade with tripartite window with twenty-over-one windows; flanked by 24-pane fixed windows. Front-gable bay window on west elevation. Rafter tails under roofline. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Edward Hayes Sargent was the engineer in charge of the creation of the reservoir and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He came to Northville while building the Conklingville dam in 1924.

601 Bridge Street, ca. 1880

Two-story, three-bay, mansard-roofed, frame residence covered in wood shingle siding. Full-façade, standing-seam metal hipped roof porch with shallow central pediment over steps; supported by tapered, shingled posts. The columns are square, tapered, and shingled. Central entrance flanked by six-over-six vinyl sash windows capped by simple pediments. Mansard roof covered in asphalt shingle on sides, with standing seam metal cap. The roof is metal on the peak and asphalt on the straight sides. Front gable dormers with dentils project through the roofline on the east, south, and west elevations. One-story, rear kitchen wing. Central brick chimney, east elevation concrete chimney, and brick chimney in rear wing. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled carriage house to north of residence. Small front-gabled peak over carriage house door. Two-over-two windows, modern garage door. Wood lace under roofline.

611 Bridge Street, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side gabled frame house. Three-bay, central, shallow hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts on stone wall. Central contemporary door flanked by four one-over-one vinyl windows. Four one-over-one windows on second story. Central, front-gabled dormer with one-over-one window. One-bay, hipped roof porch supported by turned post on east elevation. Two-story, front-gabled, rear wing. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

621 Bridge Street, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, steeply pitched front gabled frame house with one-story addition on west elevation. Converted to duplex. Two one-story, flat-roofed porches over entrances; one on easternmost bay, one on addition. Porches supported by square posts and simple balustrade. Entrance of front-gable block flanked by twelve-over-one window to east and picture window to west. Three one-over-one windows on second story. Paired one-over-one windows in gable. One-story, one-bay, side-gabled, enclosed porch on east elevation. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed carriage house. Sliding barn doors, second-story hayloft, diamond vent in gable.

631 Bridge Street, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, Stick style frame house covered in weatherboard and aluminum siding. Full-façade, one-story, hipped roof porch supported by tapered wood columns on patterned brick wall and piers. Two-story, central bay window with three one-over-one windows; entrance doors on either side of first-story bay window. Culminates in front gabled roof; brackets under gabled roof transition from angled bay window to square gable base. Central nine-over-one window in gable with diamond pattern stick work. Side-

gabled roof projects from east and west elevations. Carved rafter tails visible under the roofline. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, two-bay carriage house with shallow hipped roof.

641 Bridge Street, John Willard House, 1903

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gabled, transitional Queen Anne / Colonial Revival style frame house with an octagonal tower. Two-bay, one-story, porch supported by paired Ionic columns on cut stone bases wraps around to west elevation. Entrance on façade flanked by one-over-one window to east, and tower to west. Two one-over-one windows on second story. Oversized dentils under roofline. Full pediment front gable on façade with central large one-over-one window flanked by smaller one-over-one windows; triangular vent in gable. Tower has three one-over-one windows on first and second stories; third story has smaller one-over-one windows and is covered in shingles. Oversized dentils under tower roofline; decorative metal finial at top of tower. Two-story bay window on west elevation, capped by side gable roof with central arched window. One-story, enclosed porch with shallow gable on roofline. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, one-bay, pyramidal-roofed garage to north of residence.

Bridge Street (South)

112 Bridge Street, W.H. Harris House, ca. 1885

Two-story, cross-gabled, frame duplex. Central, two-story, three-bay, front-gabled block, a two-bay, side-gabled wing to the east, and a three-bay, side-gabled wing to the west. Central entrance flanked by two twelve-pane fixed windows; two six-over-six windows on second story. Shed-roofed porches on east and west wings supported by square posts; one entrance in each wing. Exterior brick chimneys on east and west elevations. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

122 Bridge Street, Chequer & Kested Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1870

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame commercial building covered in aluminum siding. First-floor store front with inset entrance and shop windows; entrance to the second floor with transom on west. Porch on second floor supported by turned posts; simple balustrade. Central door flanked by six-over-six vinyl windows. Front gable extends to form overhanging roof over porch; triangular design in gable. Central brick chimney. Shed-roofed, one-story porch on east elevation. Possibly small building visible on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map, clearly appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

The building served from 1868 to 1918 as a blacksmith shop and from 1918 to 1970 as a shoe shop.

312 Bridge Street, Mosher Brothers Store, 1915

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled with parapet brick commercial building. Full-façade hipped roof supported by turned posts with brackets wraps around to west elevation; posts connected by balustrade at base and decorative spindling under roofline. Offset double glass door entrance in westernmost gable, flanked by paired one-over-one windows in other bays. On western elevation, pedimented gable on porch over entrance. Cornice on façade roofline; "Mosher Brothers 1915" carved in wood cornice with fleur-de-lis adorning top corners. Drive through portico added to south side; decorative spindling under eaves.

Mosher Brothers feed store in 1915. Walker LaRowe operated an electric appliance and bottled gas store here with John Gruet's print shop on the second floor.

332 Bridge Street, ca. 1920
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, two-bay, gambrel-roofed, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, hipped roof porch filled; louvered windows and doors. Mismatched one-over-one vinyl windows on second story; rectangular vent in gable.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, gambrel-roofed carriage house. Shed roof extension to east.

342 Bridge Street, B.N. Lobdell House, ca. 1880

Two-story, cross-gabled, frame duplex covered in weatherboard. Central, two-bay, front-gabled block with two-bay, side-gabled wings on east and west; most intact example of this building type in Northville. Central block has two six-over-one replacement windows on each story. Each side gabled wing has a one-story, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns. Contemporary door and six-over-one vinyl window under each porch. Six-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Cornice band with central bead and overhanging eaves. Central brick chimney.

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled carriage house. Converted to apartments. Entrances with one-story, front-gabled porches in northernmost and southernmost bays. Contemporary, elongated rectangular windows.

402 Bridge Street, ca. 1990
(Non-contributing)

One-story, side-gabled, four-bay ranch house. Inset porch supported by square columns. Through-cornice front gable. Picture window.

602 Bridge Street, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half story, cross-plan, Stick-style frame house. Four-bay, side-gabled block with projecting, two-bay-wide, front-gabled section and rear front-gabled wing. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch that wraps around to east elevation supported by square columns. Corner entrance to porch highlighted by small pediment filled with fish scale shingles. Two one-over-one windows on each story of projecting front gable. Wood and glass entrance in side-gabled block under wrap porch. First story of eastern side-gabled section has angled corners. One-story, shed-roofed porch on east elevation. Fish scale shingles and central nine-over-one wood sash window with colored glass in panes in each gable. Carved rafter tails under roofline. Appears to be prepared foundation on this corner on 1890 Burleigh lithograph; appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, two-bay, gambrel roofed carriage house.

612 Bridge Street, ca. 1920

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house covered in aluminum siding. Stone foundation. One-story, front-gabled entrance porch. One-over-one vinyl windows. Appears on 1926 Sanborn as two-story duplex; floor plan matches current shortened building.

622 Bridge Street, ca. 1910

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in stucco. One-story, full-façade, hipped roof porch supported by square posts. Contemporary door in easternmost bay, flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story, and fixed rectangular window in gable. Carved rafter tails under roofline. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Large, two-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled carriage house. Converted into apartments. Shed-roofed porch on second story of northern elevation.

632 Bridge Street, ca. 1910

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled, frame house with two-story side-gabled wing over stone foundation; both gables are clipped. Covered in vinyl siding. One-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by paired Doric columns; shallow pediments over porch entrances on north and west elevations. Entrance in easternmost gable, flanked by wide, one-over-one window. Three one-over-one windows on second story, and paired one-over-one windows in gable. One-story, enclosed porch on south elevation. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Two-story, two-bay, gambrel roofed carriage house with shed-roofed extension on south elevation. Sliding doors on first story, and second story hayloft.

One-story, front-gabled period frame garage.

644 Bridge Street, ca. 1985
(Non-contributing)

Three-story, three-bay, shed-roofed contemporary frame house with stone foundation. Garage in first floor, inset into hill. Broken roofline does not meet in center.

One-story, side-gabled ranch-style cottage to rear of property. Non-contributing.

662 Bridge Street, Harold Willard House, ca. 1912-1926

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front-gabled Classical Revival frame house over stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. Two-story porch with full pediment supported by four fluted columns; oversized dentils under roofline. Inset central entrance with sidelights and transom. Flanked by two eighteen-over-one windows. Central door and balcony on second story, flanked by twelve-over-one windows. In front gable over porch, tripartite window in gable; central nine-over-one window flanked by smaller four-over-one windows. One-story, hipped roof enclosed porch supported by Doric columns on stone bases on west elevation. Oversized dentils under roofline. Interior brick chimneys. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Division Street (North)

211 Division Street, ca. 1960
(Non-contributing)

One-story, five-bay, side-gabled mobile home on concrete block foundation. Covered in T11 siding. One-bay, shed-roofed, enclosed porch.

One-story, front-gabled frame garage. Non-contributing.

221 Division Street, Craig House, ca. 1900
(Non-contributing)

Two-and-a-half story, multi gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Two-bay, side-gabled block with side-gabled, two-story wing to east. One-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch; front-gable supported by columns over contemporary door. One-over-one vinyl window replacements. Historic massing confused by many additions, heavily modified, loss of integrity. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled garage.

311 Division Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled frame bungalow on a stone foundation. Covered in shingles. One-story, front-gabled porch supported by shingled columns; three one-over-one windows on east and west sides of porch. Paired one-over-one windows in gable. Shed-roofed dormer with three one-over-one windows and exterior brick chimney on east elevation. Attached, one-story, front-gabled garage on west elevation. Exposed rafter tails under roofline.

401 Division Street, ca. 1910

This property includes a non-contributing residence and garage and a contributing carriage house.

Two-story, two-bay, front clipped gable frame bungalow covered in vinyl siding. One-story, shed-roofed enclosed porch. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Shed-roofed dormers with paired one-over-one vinyl windows on east and west elevations. Two-story, front-gabled rear wing with one-story, shed-roofed porch on east elevation. Exterior brick chimney on east elevation. Modified, loss of integrity. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Two-story, one-bay, front-gabled period carriage house covered in vinyl siding. Contributing

One-story, one-bay, pyramidal-roofed contemporary garage covered in vinyl siding. Non-contributing.

411 Division Street, ca. 1920

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled frame house. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch supported by square posts. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Two front-gabled dormers with one-over-one vinyl windows projecting from roofline. One-story, shed-roofed addition on east elevation. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

421 Division Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in weatherboard. One-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by square columns connected by simple balustrade. Central entrance flanked by horizontal sash windows. Paired one-over-one windows in gable. Cornice returns in front gable. Front-gabled dormer on west elevation. One-story, two-bay, side-gabled addition on west elevation. Central brick chimney.

One-and-a-half story, front-gabled period garage.

431 Division Street, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, L-shaped, late Eastlake-style frame house covered in weatherboard. L-plan meets with central, angled bay. One-story, hipped roof porch in corner of L supported by square columns.
Small pediment over corner porch entry highlighted by small dentils; dentils under roofline. Entrance in angled bay, flanked by one-over-one sash windows. On second story, one-over-one window in angled bay flanked by one-over-one windows; each window capped by crowns with dentils. Small through-cornice gable over angled bay. Southern front gable features angled bay window on first story, and rectangular bay window on second and third stories. Trim belt with dentils between second and third stories. One-over-one window in third story capped by crown with dentils. In western gable, two two-over-two windows on first story, two one-over-one windows with dentilled crowns on second story, and one one-over-one window with crown on third story. One-story, shed-roofed addition on west elevation; dentils under roofline. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. Pressed shingle-pattern metal roof. Interior brick chimney. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, front-gabled carriage house with one-story, side-gabled garage addition.

511 Division Street, ca. 1900
(Non-contributing)

Two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Two-bay, front-gabled block with two-bay side-gabled block. One-story, shed-roofed porch in L. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on first story of front gable; two fixed, horizontal rectangular windows on second story; one one-over-one vinyl window in third story. Interior brick chimney. Modifications obscure historic appearance. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

521 Division Street, ca. 1920

Two-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled Colonial Revival frame house on stone foundation. Covered in weatherboard. One-story, hipped roof porch supported by paired Ionic columns; dentils under roofline. Shallow pediment over porch entry bay. Entrance in easternmost bay, flanked by one-over-one vinyl window. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Simple pilasters on corners. Full pediment front gable, with oversized dentils underneath; paired one-over-one windows in gable. Vertical, rectangular stained glass window and one-story, bay window with hipped roof on east elevation. Two-story bay window on west elevation with three one-over-one vinyl windows on each story; capped by bracket transition to full pediment gable with oversized dentils. Interior brick chimney. Rear one-and-a-half story addition with side-gabled porch. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

One-and-a-half story, one-bay, front-gabled carriage house with side-gabled, two-bay garage addition.

601 Division Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame bungalow covered in asbestos shingles. One-story, hipped roof porch supported by tapered columns. Entrance in westernmost bay, paired one-over-one windows in eastern bay. Paired one-over-one windows and rectangular vent in gable. Shed-roofed bay windows on east and west elevations.

Contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

611 Division Street, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front-gabled house. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch supported by square posts that wraps around to eastern elevation; carved rafter tails under roofline. Front gables over porch entrance bays on façade and east elevations. Entry door flanked by one-over-one window to east and paired twelve-over-twelve vinyl window to west. Two eight-over-eight vinyl windows on second story. Nine-over-one sash window with colored panes in gable. Vergeboards with volutes and circular pattern at gable. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. One-story, full-façade, hipped roof porch supported by square posts; small front gables over porch entry bays. Entrances on either side of front-gabled section; one one-over-one window in front gable. One-over-one windows in each bay of tower; tower roof ends in finale. Three narrow, one-over-one windows, in pattern indicating staircase, in east gable block. Pressed metal shingle roof. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, two-bay, front-gable period shed.

621 Division Street, J.W. Brown House and Barn, ca. 1905

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, multi-gabled frame house on stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. Two-and-a-half story, front-gabled block with cross gabled block on façade. Cross gabled block consists of central front-gabled bay, side-gabled bay to east, and two-story hexagonal west tower connected by front-gable with hyphen. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Two-story, three-bay, gambrel roofed frame barn. Central garage door. Second-story hayloft doors. Two two-over-two windows on each story.

J.W. Brown Barn, 621A Division Street, ca. 1905

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, gambrel roofed frame barn. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

Division Street (South)

112 Division Street, ca. 1920
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled apartment building over raised basement. Covered in vinyl siding. Central, front-gabled porch supported by square posts. Aluminum windows and picture windows. Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled wing to rear. Building heavily modified from historic appearance, loss of integrity. Appears on 1926 Sanborn, noted as flats.

132 Division Street, ca. 1910 and ca. 1885

Two-story, three-bay, front gable frame house with three-bay, side gable addition on west elevation. Covered in vinyl siding. One-story, front-gabled porch with fish scale shingles in gable; supported by turned posts. Entrance in easternmost bay, flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Three one-over-one-vinyl windows on second story. Fish scale shingles and hexagonal vent in gable. Addition has horizontal, rectangular, fixed windows and standing seam metal roof. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

Two-story, cross-gabled frame carriage barn to east of house. Originally associated with 161 North Main Street. Carriage doors flanked by two-over-two windows; second story hayloft door. Cupola at intersection of cross gables. Appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

312 Division Street, ca. 1895

Two-story, two-bay, front gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, front-gabled entry porch supported by square posts in westernmost bay. One-over-one sash windows on second and third story. Two-story, side gable on west elevation. One-story, two-bay, shed-roofed addition on east elevation. Pressed metal shingle roof. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, one-bay, gambrel-roofed carriage house.

One-story, one-bay non-historic shed. Non-contributing.

412 Division Street, ca. 1895

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, hipped roof porch supported by square posts. Entrance in westernmost bay, flanked by six-over-six vinyl windows. Two six-over-six vinyl windows on second-story. One-story, two-bay addition on eastern elevation. Slate roof. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, one-bay, front-gabled non-historic garage. Non-contributing.

422 Division Street, ca. 1900

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, shed-roofed entry porch supported by square posts. Entrance and one-over-one window in east bay; bay window to west. Paired one-over-one vinyl windows in gable. Bay window on west elevation extends into gable roof with central one-over-one window. Gable flanked by two front-gable dormers with one-over-one windows. Complex roofline due to additions. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, one-bay, gambrel-roofed frame carriage house.

502 Division Street, ca. 1900
(Non-contributing)

Two-and-a-half story, two-bay, front gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Shed-roofed contemporary porch on east elevation, supported by square posts. One-over-one vinyl sash and fixed, one-pane picture window on first story; two one-over-one windows on second story. Paired historic sash windows in gable. Upper sash removed and replaced with wood and vent; lower sash retains twelve colored panes of glass. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

512 Division Street, ca. 1900

Two-and-half story, cross-gabled, Stick-style frame house. Front-gabled, two-bay block intersects with three-bay, side-gabled block. Covered in patterned weatherboard; wood beltcourses go around exterior. One-story, hipped roof porch supported by Doric columns on east elevation. One one-over-one window in first and second stories of front gabled block. Front gable has narrower weatherboard, six-over-one wood sash window, and fish scale shingles above window. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. Rear enclosed porch. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, front-gabled frame garage.

612-18 Division Street, ca. 1970

This property includes two non-contributing mobile homes and one contributing carriage house that was associated with an earlier home.

One-story, front-gabled mobile home. Shed-roofed side entry porch. Non-contributing.

One-story, front-gabled mobile home. Shed-roofed entry porch on east elevation. Non-contributing.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, gambrel-roofed frame carriage house. Contributing

622 Division Street, ca. 1980
(Non-contributing)

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled frame house covered in T11 siding. Inset porch.

Fifth Street (East)

102 Fifth Street, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half story, cross plan, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Front-gabled, two-bay block with two-story, side-gabled bay window on south elevation. One-story, full-façade, hipped roof porch supported by tapered columns on a simple balustrade, wraps around to south elevation. Entrance in north bay, flanked by wide one-over-one wood sash window. Two one-over-one sash windows on second story; paired one-over-one windows in gable. One-and-a-half story, front-gabled wing to rear; side-gabled bay windows on north and south elevations. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, hipped-roof, L-shaped frame carriage house. Sliding doors on first story. Through-cornice hipped roof dormer with hayloft door.

112 Fifth Street, ca. 1900

Two-story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, hipped roof, full-façade porch supported by square columns. Entrance in north bay, flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, two-bay period frame barn.

Fifth Street (West)

101 Fifth Street, ca. 1895-1900

Two-story, two-bay, front gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, shed-roofed porch on south elevation. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on first and second stories; triangular vent in gable. Two-story, side-gabled wing on south elevation. One-story, shed-roofed carport on north elevation. Central brick chimney. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled frame garage.

111 Fifth Street, ca. 1895-1900

Two-story, cross plan, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Two-bay, front-gabled block intersecting with two-bay, side-gabled block. Central projecting, front-gabled block; two one-over-one vinyl windows on each elevation. One-story, enclosed porch in northern bay; supported by square posts. Second entrance in southern bay. Two four-over-four wood sash windows on second story in southern side-gabled block; two one-over-one vinyl windows in northern side-gabled block. Central brick chimney. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, one-bay, frame carriage house.

North First Street (East)

112 North First Street, ca. 1920

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, front-gabled frame bungalow. Extended front gable forms one-story porch supported by three tapered columns on each corner. Entrance flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Central gable in vent flanked by fixed four-pane windows; small shed roof with exposed rafters over gable window. Craftsman brackets along gable roofline. Brick chimney and cobblestone chimney. Appears on 1926 Sanborn.

122 North First Street, ca. 1920
(Non-contributing)

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gabled frame bungalow covered in vinyl siding; one-bay garage addition on north elevation. Extended roofline forms one-story porch supported by tapered columns in center; side porch supports altered to form arches. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Front-gabled dormer with one-over-one vinyl window. Brick chimney and cobblestone chimney. Modified, loss of integrity. Appears on 1926 Sanborn.

132 North First Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled modified frame bungalow on a stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. Entrance with three rectangular, vertical panes in wood panel door; small arched entry porch. Flanked by three-over one windows. Shed roof porch supported by large square columns on southern end. Entrance and three-over-one window under porch. Shed-roofed dormer with three three-over-one windows.

142 North First Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. Shed-roofed, two-bay enclosed porch with cantilevered front-gabled porch over door. One-over-one vinyl window in gable. Side-gabled dormer on south elevation. Shed-roofed garage addition to south.

North First Street (West)

101 North First Street, Carriage House, ca. 1885

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, clipped side-gable frame carriage house covered in vinyl siding. Entrance in southernmost bay, covered by cantilevered front-gable porch. Flanked by two contemporary garage doors to the north. Central clipped front-gable dormer with one-over-one vinyl window. Hipped-roof cupola covered in vinyl siding. Originally associated with 201 Bridge Street. Appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

111 North First Street, Baptist Church, ca. 1900

Three-story, front-gabled church with a four-story tower and stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. Wood paneled double door entrance on first story of tower; capped by full pediment. Two narrow stained glass windows on second and third story of tower; open fourth story with arched openings and balustrade. Hipped roof with metal finale. Front-gabled church features central arched stained glass window flanked by rectangular stained glass windows. Shed roofed addition on north elevation with additional entrance. Two-story, one-bay, side-gabled addition on north elevation. Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled addition on south elevation. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

131 North First Street, ca. 1890

Two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled Stick-style frame house on stone foundation. Three-bay, front-gabled block with side-gabled, two-bay wing on south elevation. One-story, hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts on south wing; turned balustrade and spindlework under roofline. Entrance flanked by one-over-one window; two one-over-one windows on second story. One-story bay window on south elevation. Front-gable block has three one-over-one windows on first and second story. Front gable filled with fish scale shingles and wood bands, central pair of nine-over-one double hung wood windows. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. Brick chimney. One-story rear addition. Likely appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph; clearly appears on 1905 New Century map.

141 North First Street, Resseguie House, ca. 1910

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, hipped-roof Folk Victorian frame house with square tower. One-story, full-façade, hipped roof porch wraps around to north elevation. Supported by turned columns with brackets; geometric balustrade with circular forms inside squares and rectangles and geometric frieze underneath porch roofline. Front gable over porch entry bay with dentils and central fan design; dentils underneath porch roofline. Double door with transom; flanked by one one-over-one window to the south and two one-over-one windows to the north. Three one-over-one windows on second story. Band of dentils at top of second story. Front-gable façade has vergeboards on roofline, and central paired windows with dentil detailing. Third story of tower has paired one-over-one windows, transom, and has dentil crown. Dentils underneath tower roofline; metal finish at

cap. Two-story bay window culminating in side-gable roof on north elevation. Carved rafters visible under roofline.

Two-story, one-bay, front-gabled period outbuilding with vergeboards.

211 North First Street, Resseguie House, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled, Stick-style frame house covered in weatherboard. Front-gabled, two-bay block intersects with side-gabled, three-bay block. One-story porch extends from south elevation; turned spindlework underneath roofline. Second-story addition over porch; weatherboard alternates with fish scale shingles. Two one-over-one windows on first and second story; on second story, weatherboard alternates with fish scale shingles. Paired nine-over-nine windows in gable with fish scale shingles and stick work; vergeboards with rosettes and semi-circular embellished truss work. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. One-story, one-bay garage addition on north elevation. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

221 North First Street, H.J. Resseguie House, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gabled Stick-style frame house. Front-gabled, three-bay block intersects with side-gabled four-bay block. One-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch that wraps around to north elevation; supported by square piers and arched brackets. Entrance in southernmost bay, flanked by two one-over-one windows; three one-over-one windows on second story. One-story, bay window on southern elevation. Band of fish scale shingles above second-story windows. Front gable has angled weatherboard, paired twenty-over-one windows, and projecting upper gable supported by brackets and filled with fish scale shingles. Carved rafter tails visible under roofline. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

North Fourth Street (East)

112 North Fourth Street, ca. 1900

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled with clipped gable frame house covered in aluminum siding. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch supported by ionic columns connected by simple balustrade. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows; each has a pediment cap with a carved Greek cross and ribbon design. Three one-over-one wood sash windows on second story. Rectangular vent in gable. Shed-roofed garage addition on north elevation. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

North Fourth Street (West)

101 North Fourth Street, ca. 1890

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch wraps around to south elevation; supported by square columns. One bay of porch enclosed on

southern elevation. Entrance in southernmost bay; flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Two vinyl windows on second story, and one-over one window in gable. Appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

111 North Fourth Street, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts connected by a simple balustrade. Entrance in northernmost bay, flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Two one-over-one windows on second story. 121 North Fourth Street associated with this residence. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

121 North Fourth Street, Office, ca. 1915

One-and-a-half story, one-bay, front-gabled building covered in weatherboard. Entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl window. Square, fixed window in gable. Central brick chimney. Shares lot with 111 North Fourth Street. Appears on 1926 Sanborn map, marked as an office.

131 North Fourth Street, ca. 1920
(Non-contributing)

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled bungalow covered in vinyl siding. Roof extends to form one-story, full-façade porch supported by square columns. Entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. One-story, one-bay, shed-roofed porch supported by square columns on south elevation. Shed-roofed dormer with two one-over-one vinyl sash windows turned horizontally. Heavily modified, loss of integrity. Appears on 1926 Sanborn.

201 North Fourth Street, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half story, cross gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Four-bay, side-gabled block intersecting with three-bay, front-gabled block. One-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by square posts with semi-circular spindlework wraps around to south elevation. Small pediment over corner porch entry bay supported by turned posts with semi-circular spindlework. Entrance on south elevation. Three one-over-one vinyl windows on first and second stories; one one-over-one window in gable. One-story bay window on south elevation. Interior brick chimney. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

211 North Fourth Street, ca. 1910

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled carriage house modified into house. Covered in weatherboard. One-story, front-gabled porch in southern bay; flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Hayloft door over entrance. Two-over-two wood sash window in gable. One-story, shed-roofed garage addition on south elevation. Originally carriage house for 201 North Fourth Street (residence). Appears on 1926 Sanborn.

North Main Street (East)

102 North Main Street, ca. 1970-80
(Non-contributing)

One-story, four-bay, two-storefront, concrete block commercial building covered in vinyl siding. Inset northern corner entrance. Second, one-bay, storefront with central entrance and small parapet with oversized brackets.

112 North Main Street, Allen & Palmer Building, 1885

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, two-storefront, Italianate brick commercial building. Highly intact storefront. Two recessed entrances, display windows, cast iron columns. Central door leads to second story. Cornice with brackets and dentils over top of storefront. Seven narrow one-over-one double hung windows with cast-iron hoods and sills on the second-floor. Cornice with small central gable runs along roofline. Large dentil molding and brackets, diamond-pattern frieze. “Allen & Palmer. 1885” sign on brick under gable.

The building was built by Allen and Palmer as an investment. Many businesses have occupied this building, including the post office, Ray Seidl’s jewelry store, Samuel Harris clothing store, Carl Bradt’s jewelry store, Arnold Whitman’s barber shop, Resseguie’s feed store, Jack Darby’s sporting goods, and M.B. Auerbach’s variety store. The second floor was the office for the Broadalbin Electric and Light & Power Co., the telephone office and switchboard, and an apartment.

172 North Main Street, W.E. Barker House, ca. 1830

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled Greek revival frame house on stone foundation. Converted to commercial use, modified first story. Inset entrance with double doors in southernmost bay; flanked by two fixed, store windows to north. Pilasters on each corner. Cornice band underneath roofline with three six-pane, fixed windows. Enclosed pediments on north and south elevations.

192 North Main Street, Northville Bank, 1895

Three-story, two-bay, Italianate brick commercial building. Storefront modified with ca. 1980 addition of one-story, glassed-in room. Bracketed cornice at top of original storefront. Four windows with stone lintels and sills on second and third stories; currently boarded. Cornice with brackets and dentils capped by a parapet with a swag frieze and “The Northville Bank” sign. One-story, cantilevered drive-through bay, ca. 1980, on north elevation.

The Northville Bank was the first bank to be established in Northville. It opened on July 25, 1895.

North Main Street (West)

99 North Main Street, ca. 1970
(Non-contributing)

One-and-a-half-story, L-shaped, building with vinyl siding. Four-bay, side-gabled wing paralleling Bridge Street, and two-bay, side-gabled wing paralleling North Main Street.

111 North Main Street, ca. 1915

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame building with one-story, flat roofed wing on south elevation. Covered in vinyl siding. Central double-door entry in front-gabled block flanked by picture window to north and one-over-one sash window and contemporary door to south. Awning between first and second stories. Three one-over-one windows on second story, and rectangular vent in gable. In one-story block, contemporary entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Original colored glass windows on south elevation. First appears as "Holiness Mission" on 1926 Sanborn. Lyon Hotel, located on this lot in 1905, burned in 1910.

113 North Main Street, ca. 1950 with ca. 2010 modifications
(Non-contributing)

Three-story, three-bay, flat-roofed building covered in vinyl siding. Heavily modified; originally ca. 1950 one-story, three-bay commercial building. Two central plate glass windows flanked by entrances on first floor. Two two-story bay windows extend from second floor. Two-story porch on north elevation.

131 North Main Street, Hotel Northville, 1813/1899

Three-story, five-bay, hipped roof frame hotel covered in weatherboard. Two-story, full-façade, shallow hipped-roof porch that wraps around to the south elevation. Central double-door entry on first floor; flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows and an additional door to the north. Enclosed to the south to create a storefront. Square posts connected by replacement balustrade supporting first floor of porch, and thick square posts in enclosed section. Second-story of porch retains its turned posts, and original balustrade. A shallow gable filled with fishscale shingles highlights the central porch bay. Five one-over-one windows on the second and third stories. Dentils underneath roofline. Front-gabled dormer with central one-over-one window flanked by two fixed windows; filled with fish scale shingles, and has dentils under the roofline. The building has four definable sections: some of the original ca. 1813 building to the rear, the 1898 building at the front, a rear addition and a ca. 1960 loading dock addition.

The front section (1813 section that was rebuilt after the fire of 1898) has a typical hotel foyer; the bar/restaurant was on the right as you entered. The right side has a dropped ceiling and non-weight bearing walls put in for the doctor's office and a bathroom. To the left was the clerk's desk area with a door to the south side of the porch, and a parlor room behind it, which originally had a door to access the end of the wrapping porch on the north

west side. Presently these two rooms have had a wall built and a bathroom put in the back, and drop ceilings put in, but the decorative wainscoting parquet is still in place in the ceiling above the drop ceiling.

141 North Main Street, Anibal Insurance Office, ca. 1915

One-story, one-bay, slate hipped roof, Craftsman frame office with a cobblestone foundation. Covered in wood shingles. Central wood door with glass upper panel flanked by one-over-one windows. Front-gable, entry porch supported by Craftsman brackets. Large, central, through-cornice dormer with rectangular vent. Deep, overhanging eaves. Brick chimney and concrete block chimney on north elevation. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

The building was built by Lee Anibal for his insurance business. After his death, his daughter Mabel ran the insurance business. She sold the building and business in 1945.

151 North Main Street, Post Office, ca. 1990
(Non-contributing)

One-story, six-bay, hipped roof post office covered in vinyl siding. Central front-gable entryway extension with large shop windows and entrances on the north and south ends.

161 North Main Street, Van Arnam-Smith House, ca. 1870-1880

Two-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled, Stick-style brick house. Full-façade, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with brackets that wraps around to the north elevation. Large porch corner pediment with fan detail, and shallow pediment highlighting secondary porch entrance on façade. Turned balustrade connecting posts, and spindlework under roofline. One-over-one windows with cast-iron hoods and lintels. Front gable has central window and is filled with fish scale shingles and a fan in upper gable; dentils underneath roofline. Side-gabled wing extends from center of north elevation; gable has same design as front gable. Pressed metal shingles on roof. Central brick chimney. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

The carriage barn at 132 Division Street was originally associated with this property. See 132 Division Street for description.

South Main Street (East)

112 South Main Street, ca. 1885

Two-story, four-bay Italianate brick commercial building. Cast iron filled store storefront. Paneled second-floor entry door with transom in northernmost bay. Cast iron lintels and sills highlight second-story windows; windows are eight-over-eight vinyl replacements. Two rectangular vents with cast iron sills under roofline. First shown on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

122 South Main Street, Williard Brothers Block / DeWitt 5 & 10 Store, 1914

Two-story, five-bay Colonial Revival brick commercial building. Storefront with three display windows and two entry doors; plate glass windows and doors updated ca. 1950. Paneled second-floor entry door with transom in southernmost bay. Cornice with brackets and dentils at top of storefront. Three large, arched second-floor windows with leaded fan light transoms above; framed by masonry pilasters and arch with keystone. Cast-iron cornice with brackets, rosettes, and a half-circle marquee with scrolls; "Willard Bros." and "1914" on cornice.

In 1914, the James Willard block was built to house the R.G. DeWitt Co. 5, 10, 25 cent store. In later years it became Newberry's 5, 10, and 25 cent store. The second floor was historically divided into front offices and a large recreation room, used for dances, parties, and events to the rear.

132 South Main Street, Franklin Wright Building, ca. 1890-1894

Two-story, four-bay Italianate brick commercial building. Two-storefronts, each with recessed entry with ca. 1950 plate glass windows and doors. Second-floor entry door with transom on northernmost end of façade. Cornice with dentils and brackets at top of storefront. Two bay windows on second story with three one-over-one double hung windows. First shown on 1894 Sanborn map.

Franklin Wright built this brick building after the previous building on this site burned in 1890. Dr. Wright's office and apartment were on the second floor. The first floor was divided into two stores. Some of the businesses located here were Wm. Kested's drug store on the north side and Frank Kested's harness shop on the south side. A number of other businesses have occupied this building: Franklin Wright Jr. drug store, Northville cash store, A&P, Cohen's dry goods, Wm. Lyke's Grand Union, Sugar Bowl/Tuccio's, and Homer Dodge Dept. Store.

142 South Main Street, ca. 1950
(Non-Contributing)

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled frame commercial building. Plate glass window and entry door on façade. Shingle siding on all elevations and in gable. Outside period of significance

162 South Main Street, ca. 1890
(Non-Contributing)

Two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, brick commercial building. Heavily modified. Storefront covered in painted permastone; four small plate glass windows and three entry doors. Storefront capped by small cornice. Second story covered in cedar shingles and punctuated by five vinyl one-over-one replacement windows. Capped by half-story cornice with central peak covered in shingle-molded vinyl. First appears on 1894 Sanborn map.

172 South Main Street, J.A. Cole Building, 1895

Four-story, four-bay, Italianate brick commercial building. Cast iron double storefront, each with recessed entry; ca. 2000 replacement plate glass windows with false muntins. Second-floor entry door with transom in center of facade. Cornice with dentils and brackets at top of storefront. Seven window openings with stone lintels and sills on the second and third floors; some are infilled with brick, and others have one-over-one vinyl windows. Masonic symbol between second and third floors. Central paired vent with stone lintels and sills on fourth floor, flanked by paired one-over-one wood windows with stone lintels and sills. Cast-iron cornice with brackets, fans, and rosettes capped by two small parapets reading "J.A. Cole" and "A.D. 1895." Southern storefront housed the fire department Station No. 1 by the early twentieth century.

182 South Main Street, Northville Fire Department, ca. 1960
(Non-Contributing)

Two-story, three bay frame building. Brick veneer first story with three garage door openings. Vinyl-covered second story with three picture windows and four vents. Outside period of significance

192 South Main Street, ca. 1990
(Non-Contributing)

One-story, brick veneer Stewarts convenience store with mansard-style vinyl shingle roof. Two-pump gas station island with mansard-style vinyl shingle overhang.

202 South Main Street, Winney Hotel Site, Red Barn & Annex, ca. 1860-1930

This property includes a contributing house, former hotel, outhouse, two barns, and three non-contributing sheds.

Bungalow, ca. 1930. Two-story, four bay, side gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. Roof extends to form porch supported by tapered wood columns on brick piers; small gable on porch roofline above entryway. Three windows and glass pane entry door on first floor. Large shed-roofed dormer with two sets of paired six-over-six wood sash windows with storms. Brick chimney on north elevation. Two-story, three-bay clipped front gable addition on south side. Three one-over-one windows on first floor, and paired one-over-one windows in second story rectangular bay window.

Winney house and outhouse, ca. 1870. One-and-a-half story, five-bay, side-gabled frame building covered in weatherboard. Three-bay, shallow hipped roof porch on north elevation with turned posts and spindlework balusters. Two entrance doors and four windows on first floor; all are contemporary replacements. Steeply pitched roof covered in standing-seam metal; a brick chimney is visible over the roofline. Contributing shed-roofed outhouse to south of building. First appears on 1894 Sanborn.

Red barn, ca. 1870. Two-story, three-bay, front gabled board and batten barn. First story barn doors flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows. One six-over-six wood sash window on second story. One-story, shed addition on west elevation. Standing seam metal roof. First appears on 1894 Sanborn.

Yellow barn, ca. 1900. Two-story, three-bay, front gabled barn covered in weatherboard. First story barn doors flanked by two-over-two wood sash windows. Second story hayloft doors flanked by two-over-two wood sash windows. Standing seam metal roof. One-story, one-bay front gable addition to rear.

Three moved frame sheds located to the east of the ca. 1870 red barn. Non-contributing.

212 South Main Street, ca. 1850

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame building. Formerly Greek Revival house modified as feed store. Three, two-over-two windows and entry door on façade; façade covered in vinyl siding. Wide cornice returns, weatherboard, and six-over-six windows visible on north elevation. One-story, front gabled wing extends from rear. Standing-seam metal roof. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

One-and-a-half story, front gabled carriage house covered in weatherboard with shed addition to south.

222 South Main Street, ca. 1850

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled Greek Revival frame house covered in vinyl siding with two-bay, side gabled wing to south. Inset entry bay on first floor flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows to north. Three one-over-one windows under cornice line on second story. Dentils under gable roofline, and triangular vent in gable. Shed roof supported by square posts in ell formed by side-gabled wing. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on first floor of wing, and two one-over-one vinyl windows under cornice line on second story. Standing seam metal roof. One-story, shed-roofed addition to rear. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

232 South Main Street, ca. 1950
(Non-Contributing)

One-and-a-half story, three-bay front-gabled, frame house covered in T11 siding. Two fixed windows on first story of west elevation, and one window in gable. Situated far away from road, and oriented toward lake. Outside period of significance.

242 South Main Street, Dr. Blake House, ca. 1870

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled frame cottage. Shed-roofed porch covers façade, and wraps around to entrance on southern elevation. One-over-one vinyl replacement windows on first floor. Two two-over-two wooden sash windows in gable. Central brick chimney visible over standing seam metal roof. Empty lot on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map; first appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

Period frame shed.

252 South Main Street, Lee Anibal House, ca. 1888

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, cross-gabled Stick style frame house. One-story, front gable entry porch in southernmost bay of façade covers double paneled entry doors. Porch gable has a decorative wood fan design, and is supported by paired, turned posts with brackets. First story windows capped by triangular crowns on all elevations. Two one-over-one sash windows on first and second story of façade. Fish scale shingles and decorative truss in gable. Cross gable roof extends from northern elevation. Central brick chimney. Rafter tails visible under the roofline. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

One-and-a-half story, two, bay, frame carriage house to east of house.

South Main Street, Northville Cemetery (32.6-3-19 & 32.6-3-18)

The first settlers of Northville are buried here, starting with John Dennison and Phoebe Elwell in 1804. The cemetery association was organized in 1855. Joseph Spier served as treasurer from its inception through 1885. Concrete block pillars support the gates. The cemetery's east boundary is the Great Sacandaga Lake (originally Hunter's Creek).

304 South Main Street, Cook House, ca. 1830

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame house covered in weatherboard. Side hall plan; entrance is off-set to third bay from north. One-story, ca. 1890 front-gabled entrance porch supported by turned posts. Entrance flanked by three one-over-one wood sash windows on first story; four one-over-one windows on second story. Wide cornice band under roofline; standing seam metal on roof. One-story, front gabled addition to rear with shed roof extensions. First appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

Two-story, two-bay gambrel roofed carriage house to east of house.

312 South Main Street, ca. 1850

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled frame house with a stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. One-story entry porch in center bay, flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. Three one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Four-pane, fixed window in gable. Brick chimney visible over roofline. First appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled frame carriage house to east of residence.

322 South Main Street, ca. 1880

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled residence covered in asbestos shingle. One-story, ca. 1900 Colonial Revival front-gabled entry porch covers central entry bay. Entrance flanked by one-over-one sash windows; two one-over-one sash windows on the second story. Standing seam metal roof. One-and-a-half story, front-gabled wing projects from the rear of the house. Possibly on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map; clearly appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled frame garage. Exposed rafter tails under the eaves.

332 South Main Street, ca. 1940
(Non-Contributing)

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled frame residence covered in vinyl siding. Building faces Mechanic Street. Two-bay, shed-roofed porch and cobblestone chimney and partial wall on north elevation. Two-car garage on south elevation.

412 South Main Street, Town of Northampton Municipal Building and Park, ca. 1975

This complex contains two buildings and one site.

Municipal Building, ca. 1975. Non-contributing. One-and-a-half story, six-bay, side-gabled brick veneer office building.

Schoolhouse No. 9, ca. 1830. Non-contributing. One-story, two-bay, front-gabled schoolhouse covered in weatherboard. Entry door flanked by six-over-six windows. Small belltower with hipped roof Noncontributing. Originally located at the southeast corner of Collin-Gifford Road and High Rock Road in Gifford Valley. Moved to this site ca. 1980. Though the schoolhouse is historic, and appears to retain its material integrity, its integrity of location and setting has been compromised by the move to the park.

Park, ca. 1975. Non-contributing. Site of the park and municipal building was the location of the Union Free School until 1972. Park created adjacent to new town municipal building.

422 South Main Street, Adams House, ca. 1850

One-and-a-half story, three-bay, front-gabled house covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, shed roofed porch supported by Doric columns. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one windows over wood panels. Six-over-one replacement windows in half-story. Prominent cornice returns on front gable. First appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

One-story, two-bay, frame garage. Period frame shed. Two contributing.

432 South Main Street, Felter House, ca. 1840

L-shaped, Greek revival frame house covered in weatherboard. Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front gabled block and two-story side-gabled three-bay hyphen ending in shallow, front-gabled section. Two-story, front-gabled section has entrance with wood surround flanked by two casement windows; three casement windows on second story. Wide cornice band under roofline. Full pediment with half-circle window in gable. In side-gabled section, three six-over-one windows on first story and three casement windows on second story. Shallow front-gabled section on southern end has six-pane fixed windows on second story, cornice returns, and round window in cornice. One-story, front-gabled entry porch supported by metal posts on north elevation. Interior brick chimneys. Stone piers along edge of property. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

Two-story, two-bay frame carriage house. Cornice returns in front gable.

442 South Main Street, Yates House, ca. 1840

Two-story, L-plan, frame Greek Revival covered in vinyl siding. Two-bay, front-gabled section has two six-over-six sash windows on each story and a wide cornice band. Two-bay, side-gabled section has central entrance with wood surround flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Two three-pane, fixed windows under cornice line. Brick chimneys on both ends of the historic building mass. Ca. 1940 one-story, shallow hipped roof addition with Doric columns on north elevation. Two-story, side-gabled addition to rear.

One-and-a-half-story, one-bay, frame carriage house to east of residence.

502 South Main Street, ca. 1820

Two-story, four-bay, side gabled, Federal style frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, front-gabled entrance porch and door placed between two southernmost bays. Four one-over-one vinyl windows on the first and second stories. Brick chimney on southern elevation. Two-story, front-gabled rear wing extends from center of building.

One-story, three-bay, side-gabled carriage house.

520 South Main Street, Joseph F. Spier Home, ca. 1835-1840

Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame residence covered in asbestos siding. Central entrance door with large wood surround, sidelights, and transom flanked by four six-over-six sash windows. Five six-over-six sash windows on the second story. Wide cornice band under roofline. Simple pilasters on corners. Brick chimney visible over roofline. One-story, one-bay garage addition on north elevation.

522 South Main Street, ca. 1900

One-and-a-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled frame residence. Central entrance covered by cantilevered front-gable entry porch. Entrance flanked by four three-over-one windows. Two front-gabled dormers with three-over-one windows project from the roofline. Side-gabled, one-story, one-bay garage with front-gabled dormer attached to northern elevation.

One-story, one-bay period frame shed.

South Main Street (West)

111 South Main Street, ca. 1970 (32.5-15-3)
(Non-Contributing)

One-story, two-bay, side-gabled convenience store with one-story, four bay addition at the intersection of Main and Bridge Streets. Gas station island with two pumps and flat roof.

111 South Main Street, ca. 1890 (32.5-15-4)

Two-story, six-bay, cross-gabled frame duplex covered in vinyl siding. Two side-gabled wings flanking central front-gabled block. Full-façade porch with turned posts, balustrade, and spindlework underneath the roofline. Entrance doors on either side of the central block, and two windows on front. Modified bay windows on first floor of each wing. Narrow, paired replacement sash windows with lintels on central block and wings. Wide cornice band under roofline. Exterior brick chimney on north elevation. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled carriage house.

131-133 South Main Street, ca. 1880
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled frame house with multiple commercial additions. One-story, three-bay, front-gabled commercial addition with parapet on façade, and one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed commercial addition with parapet on north elevation. Heavily modified, loss of integrity. Possibly on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map; appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

41-43 South Main Street, ca. 1860
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame residence covered in vinyl siding. Offset, contemporary entrance door on south side of first floor, and large plate glass window on north side. Three one-over-one vinyl sash windows on second story. Wooden staircase, ca. 1980, to second floor apartment. Heavily modified, loss of integrity.

151 South Main Street, ca. 1850

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled house with stone foundation. Covered in vinyl siding. One-story, full-façade hipped roof porch supported by rectangular posts with semi-circular spindle brackets under the roofline. Posts connected by spindle balustrade. Two contemporary doors on first floor, and one one-over-one vinyl window. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on second floor.

One-story, two-bay, period frame garage.

161 South Main Street, ca. 1850

Two-story, L-shaped, Greek Revival frame house. Three-bay, front-gabled block with two-bay, side-gabled block on south elevation. Inset entry porch in southern bay of front-gabled block; wood surround, sidelights, and transom around door. Two one-over-one vinyl windows on first and second stories. Small window on second story over entrance. Prominent cornice returns in front gable, wide cornice band under roofline, and simple pilasters on corners. Side gabled block has two tall, two-over-two windows on the first floor and two one-over-one windows under the roofline. Standing seam metal roof. Exterior brick chimney on southern elevation. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

201 South Main Street, G.N. Brown House, ca. 1885

Two-and-a-half story, four-bay, cross-gabled transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style home. Full-façade, wraparound porch with hipped roof. Pedimented gable over front entry. Porch supported by Doric columns with brackets. Entrance door flanked by stained glass window to north and a one-over-one sash window to north. Front-gable on façade extends out and is underscored by dentils. Palladian window and fish scale shingles in gable. Front-gable dormer extends from roofline. Two-story bay window capped by gable on northern elevation; oval window with four keystones in bay window. Gable underscored by dentils and filled with fish scale shingles and central fixed window. Larger gable on northern elevation has oval window with four keystones. Gable extends down to incorporate ca. 1980 garage addition. Central brick chimney visible over roofline. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

211 South Main Street, Carpenter House, ca. 1880

Two-story, three-bay, front gabled, frame residence. One-story, shed-roofed, full-façade porch supported by Doric columns. Entrance with transom in southernmost bay, flanked by two elongated one-over-one windows. Three two-over-two windows on second story. Bay window on northern elevation. Cornice band underneath roofline. Interior brick chimney. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

221 South Main Street, Palmer House, ca. 1880

Two-and-a-half story, five-bay, side-gabled Stick-style frame house with central front-gable. Full-façade, shallow hipped-roof porch supported by turned columns with sunburst-motif brackets. Central gable extends over second-story bay window, and has fish scale shingles, corner brackets, three small attic windows and vergeboard. Decorative frieze with fish scale shingles underneath the roofline. Side gables filled with fishscale shingles Two-story bay window on south elevation. Two small additions off the rear. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

Two-story, three-bay, gambrel-roofed carriage house to west of house. Sliding doors with six-pane glass and wood panels.

231 South Main Street, Gas Station, ca. 1930

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled building with stepped parapet. Garage door and two-over-two window in southernmost bay; entrance door flanked by two two-over-two windows in northern bay. Front-gabled, drive-through portico supported by round posts extends over northern bay. Exposed rafter tails under gable roofline.

241 South Main Street, ca. 1840

Two-story, three-bay, side gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, shed-roofed porch supported by Doric columns and pilasters against façade. Central entrance with wood surround and sidelights. Southernmost porch bay filled in. Three small windows under roofline. Standing seam metal roof. Front-gabled wing to rear with exterior brick chimney. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

251 South Main Street, ca. 1870

Two-story, three-bay, front gabled, frame residence. Full-façade, shallow hipped roof porch supported by turned posts with semicircular brackets. Spindlework balustrade. Central entrance with one-over-one window in north bay. Three one-over-one windows in second story. Standing seam metal roof. Brick interior chimney. Possibly appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map, clearly appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

301-303 South Main Street, First United Methodist Church, 1871

This property includes a contributing church, parsonage, and garage.

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled brick Romanesque Revival church. Central, double door entrance on façade. Brick beltcourse between first and second stories. Central arched window on façade, and stepped brick detailing in gable. Square tower in northernmost bay with elongated arched windows, capped by belltower and metal-covered steeple. Elongated, arched windows and side gable with stepped brick detailing on north elevation.

In 1871, the ME church body built their second church in brick on the site of their first church. The bricks were made from the clay on Hunters creek bank. There are two stairways leading to the upper sanctuary. Each has 17 steps symbolic of the 17 steps to heaven described by John Calvin.

Two-story, two-bay, hipped roof, foursquare covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, shallow hipped roof porch with shallow pedimented gabled over entry. Frieze under porch roofline; porch supported by square columns. Entrance with sidelights in southern bay, one-over-one window in northern bay. Two one-over-one windows on second story. Central hipped roof dormer with two fixed windows.

One-story, two-bay, front-gable garage with clipped gable.

311 South Main Street, ca. 1970
(Non-contributing)

One-story, five-bay, side-gabled mobile home covered in vinyl siding. Inset porch with bay window highlighted by front gable. Six-over-six vinyl windows.

321 South Main Street, ca. 1850
(Non-contributing)

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled house. Wraparound hipped roof ca. 1970 enclosed porch with board and batten siding. Three one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Cornice band underneath roofline. Heavily modified, loss of integrity. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

331 South Main Street, Joseph Spier House, 1819

Two-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, Federal-style brick house. Central entrance with pedimented entablature and wood surround; sidelights and transom have leaded glass. Flanked by twelve-over-one sash windows. Full-façade Colonial Revival porch, ca. 1910, with central semicircular entrance. Porch supported by Doric columns on cobblestone piers, and has simple balustrade. Five twelve-over-one sash windows on second story. Wide cornice band under roofline. One-bay, shed-roofed portico supported by turned posts with brackets on north elevation. Brick exterior chimneys on north and south elevations.

This home was Northville's first brick building. In 1820, Joseph F. Spier became the first postmaster of Northville, then known as Sacandaga in postmark; the village name changed to Northville by efforts of Spier in 1827.

Two-story, two-bay, gambrel-roofed frame carriage house. Six-over-six sash window in gable.

401 South Main Street, Kerr House, ca. 1905

Two-story, three-bay, hipped roof, Colonial Revival frame house. Full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by paired Doric columns connected by simple balustrade at base. Porch connects to hipped-roof porte-cochere on southern elevation; supported by tripled Doric columns on cobblestone walls. Porch originally wrapped to north elevation, but was enclosed ca. 1930; paneled entrance door and six-over-one windows in enclosed porch. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one windows. Central bay window on second story flanked by one-over-one windows. Two hipped roof dormers project from roofline. Small addition on second story north elevation over porch roof. Interior brick chimney. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

411 South Main Street, ca. 1885

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, front-gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. Two-story, shallow hipped-roof porch supported by square posts connected by plank balustrade. Converted into apartments. Two entrance doors on southern side of elevation, and picture window to north. Door flanked by two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Paired one-over-one windows in gable. First appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

413 South Main Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled bungalow covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by posts. Offset entrance flanked by two sets of one-over-one paired windows. Two front-gable dormers on south elevation.

421 South Main Street, ca. 1970
(Non-contributing)

One-story, side-gabled, ranch-style apartment building. Rooflines of several different heights, as buildings added to expand length.

South Main Street, ca. 1970 (32.10-2-13) (associated with 421 S. Main property)
(Non-contributing)

One-story, side-gabled, ranch-style apartment building. Turned on lot to be perpendicular to Main Street.

431 South Main Street, ca. 1850

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled, Greek Revival frame house covered in weatherboard. One-story, one-bay, shed-roofed entry porch supported by tall, tapered columns. Pilasters surrounding entry door; flanked by elongated two-over-two windows. Two six-over-six windows on second story. Pilasters on corners connect

to cornice returns in gable. Wide cornice band under roofline. Corrugated metal roof. One-story, shed-roofed garage addition on north elevation. Small porch supported by turned posts on south elevation.

441 South Main Street, ca. 1890 (32.10-2-8)

Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by square posts with shallow arched brackets. Offset entrance, flanked by two one-over-one windows on first floor. Two-bay, central second-story porch with shallow hipped roof; supported by tapered columns. One door and three one-over-one windows on second story. Plain, wide cornice band under roofline, and pedimented gables. Two-story, front-gabled wing to rear. May appear on 1890 Burleigh lithograph; appears in current form on 1905 New Century map.

501 South Main Street, ca. 1850

Two-story, cross-gabled Greek Revival frame house. Two-bay, front-gabled block with slightly set back one-and-a-half story, two-bay, side gabled wing to north. Front gabled block has main entry with wood surround, simple entablature, and sidelights. Entrance flanked by six-over-six windows; two six-over-six windows on second story. Half moon shutters with windows. Cornice returns, wide cornice band, and simple pilasters on the corners. Side-gabled block with two six-over-six windows on first floor, and two windows in half story under roofline. Front-gabled wing and garage addition with cupola to rear.

511 South Main Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame house. Offset entrance with sidelights, covered by front gable entry porch supported by decorative metal posts. Paired one-over-one windows, and two four-panel bay windows on first story. Small one-over-one window over entry porch. Two, front-gabled dormers with paired one-over-one windows. Rafter tails visible under roofline. One-story, shed-roofed, entry porch supported by metal posts on south elevation.

One-story, two bay, contemporary garage, covered in vinyl siding. Non-contributing.

521 South Main Street, ca. 1840

Two-story, cross-gabled, frame house. Two-bay, front gabled block, and two-bay, side gabled block to south. Front gabled block has two one-over-one windows on first story, and two six-over-six windows in gable. Roof extended ca. 1920 to create enclosed porch in front of side-gabled block. One-over-one windows on enclosed porch. Shed-roofed dormer in side-gabled roof. Set back away from road. Appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map, associated with J.F. VanArnam property.

One-story, two-bay, contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

541 South Main Street, "The Homestead," or Dr. Grant's House, ca. 1850

Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, Greek Revival frame house with small side-gabled wing to south. Full-façade porch wraps from front-gable section to wing; supported by square columns with Victorian-era molding. Porch entry angled with gable dormer with decorative truss-like detail. In front gabled section, entry door with wood surround and sidelights; flanked by two six-over-one vinyl windows to north. Stone pillars at the edge of the lawn in the front yard. First appears on 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map.

Two-story, two-bay, frame carriage house.

Mechanic Street (North)

111 Mechanic Street, A.P. Resseguie House, ca. 1885

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled Greek Revival frame house covered in weatherboard. One-story, hipped-roof, full-facade porch supported by contemporary square posts. Entrance in east bay has sidelights and a wood surround with pilasters; flanked by elongated four-over-four windows. Two paired four-over-four windows in gable. Two paired four-over-over elongated windows and exterior brick chimney. Wide cornice band under roofline; windows within cornice band on east and west elevations. One-story, front-gabled rear addition.

North Second Street (East)

102 North Second Street, ca. 1910

Two-story, cross gable, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Front-gabled, two-bay block intersects with side-gabled one-bay wing. One-story, shed-roofed, full-façade porch supported by square posts. Entrance flanked by contemporary picture windows; one-over-one vinyl windows on second-story. Pressed-metal shingle roof. Two central brick chimneys. Appears on 1926 Sanborn.

112 North Second Street, ca. 1930

Two-and-a-half story, three-bay, side-gambrel roofed, Dutch Colonial Revival frame house. Shed-roofed entry porch supported by square columns. Narrow, glass-pane entrance door in northernmost bay; flanked by tripartite one-over-one windows. Large shed-roofed dormer with two paired one-over-one windows on east and west elevations. Interior brick chimney.

One-story, one-bay, contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

112 North Second Street, ca. 1990
(Non-contributing)

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled frame house. Covered in T11 siding. Contemporary door, picture window.

132-134 North Second Street, ca. 1910

Two-and-a-half story, four-bay, hipped-roof Colonial Revival frame duplex covered in weatherboard. Central two-bay section with hipped roof projects from main block. One-story, hipped roof porches supported by Doric columns on northern and southern bays; dentils under porch roofline. Entrance and one-over-one window under each porch. Two one-over-one windows on each story of central bay section. Simple pilasters on corners of central section and of building. Dentils under roofline. Hipped roof, dormer windows with three windows with X-pattern on upper sash and single on lower sash on north, west, and south elevations. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

North Second Street (West)

109 North Second Street, Hubbell Factory Store & Shed, ca. 1910 (32.5-8-7 & 32.5-8-8)

This property, which comprises two tax parcels, includes three buildings associated with the Hubbell Factory.

Two-and-a-half story, nine-bay by four-bay, side-gabled frame factory building covered in weatherboard. First and second story double door entrances in northernmost bay. Eight six-over-six sash windows on first and second stories. Front-gabled dormer with boarded up window over northernmost bay. Rafter tails visible underneath standing seam metal roof.

One-story, two-bay by four-bay, front-gabled frame garage covered in weatherboard. Two garage doors on eastern elevation. On southern elevation, roof extends over door in easternmost bay to form shed roof; three one-over-one windows to west. Exterior concrete block chimney on west elevation. Standing seam metal roof.

One-story, one-bay by two-bay, side-gabled frame shed covered in weatherboard. Two boarded-up entrances on southern elevation. Standing seam metal roof.

Ray Hubbell built the masonry Globe Metallic Binding Company factory on this lot in 1880. The factory burned in 1890, and was quickly rebuilt. During the early twentieth century, the factory building was once again destroyed. Hubbell built the current factory and outbuildings for the Ray Hubbell & Co Glove Manufacturing Co. The factory complex remains largely intact to its early twentieth century configuration.

111 North Second Street, ca. 1892

Two-story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in weatherboard. One-story, hipped-roof, full-façade porch supported by square posts and brackets. Entrance in northernmost bay, flanked by one-over-one aluminum windows; Three one-over-one windows on second story. Central concrete block chimney. First appears on 1894 Sanborn.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay, front-gabled period frame garage covered in weatherboard.

121 North Second Street, ca. 1900

Two-story, three-bay, front gabled frame residence covered in weatherboard. One-story, hipped-roof porch supported by rectangular posts. Door in southernmost bay, flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows. One two-over-two wood sash window and two one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. Rectangular vent in gable. Interior brick chimney. Pressed shingle-pattern metal roof. First appears on 1905 New Century map.

One-and-a-half story, two-bay frame carriage house covered in weatherboard.

131 North Second Street, ca. 1892

Two-story, L-plan, frame house covered in vinyl siding. Three-bay, front-gabled block intersects with two-bay, side-gabled wing on southern elevation. One-story, L-shaped, hipped-roof porch supported by columns runs from entry bay on front gable to wing. Contemporary entrance door in front-gabled wing flanked by one-over-one vinyl windows; three one-over-one vinyl windows on second story. First appears on 1894 Sanborn.

141 North Second Street, ca. 1910

Two-and-a-half story, cross-gabled, transitional Stick and Colonial Revival style frame house covered in weatherboard. Central hipped roof block with full-height bay window with front-gabled roof on façade; full-height, bay window with side-gable on north elevation; two-story side-gable wing on south elevation. Full-façade, one-story, hipped roof porch wraps around central front-gabled section to north and south elevations; supported by Doric columns connected by turned balustrade. Two entrance doors, located on either side of first story bay window; southernmost a historic glass and wood panel door, northernmost contemporary. Three-one-over-one wood sash windows in first and second story of façade bay window. Second story central block has tripartite casement window with diamond-pattern panes. Scrollwork brackets under full pediment front gable on façade; gable filled with fish scale shingles and central Palladian window with diamond-pattern panes on sides. Gable design repeated in north and south side gables. Pressed shingle-pattern metal roof. First appears on 1926 Sanborn.

North Third Street (East)

102 North Third Street, Hubbell-Resseguie House, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, front gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. One-story, shed-roofed, entry porch over northernmost bay; supported by turned posts and pilasters against the facade. Contemporary entry door flanked by six-over-six vinyl windows; two six-over six-vinyl windows and an octagonal vent on second story. Full pediment in gable, with rectangular vent. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

112 North Third Street, Willard Duplex, ca. 1900

Two-and-a-half story, cross plan, Stick-style frame duplex covered in weatherboard. Four-bay, side-gabled block with projecting two-bay, front-gable section. Two one-story, shed-roofed porches supported by square posts on northern and southern ends of façade; shallow front-gables over porch entrances. Entrance flanked by one-over-one vinyl window under each porch. One-over-one window on second story over each porch. Central block has four one-over-one vinyl windows on first and second stories; horizontal band of fish scale shingles between two banks of windows. In front gable, paired nine-over-one windows with colored glass within horizontal band of fish scale shingles. Narrow, angled stickwork in gable. Interior brick chimney. Appears on 1905 New Century map.

132 North Third Street, ca. 1890

Two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, front-gabled Stick-style frame house covered in weatherboard. One-and-a-half story, projecting front-gable section on façade. One-story, full-façade, hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts. Central entrance flanked by one-over-one windows. Projecting gable has paired one-over-one windows within horizontal band of fish scale shingles. Primary gable section has three one-over-one windows on second story. Angled weatherboard in lower section of front gable, and central paired one-over-one windows within horizontal band of fish scale shingles. Two dormers with paired one-over-one windows on south elevation. Two story bay window capped by small gable on north elevation. Appears on 1890 Burleigh lithograph.

Two-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame carriage house.

142 North Third Street, Cole House, ca. 1930

Two-story, two-bay, hipped roof, frame foursquare covered in vinyl siding. One-story, hipped roof, full-façade enclosed porch; intact large square posts on brick piers support porch roof. Six-over-one and four-over-one vinyl windows light enclosed porch. Two sets of paired six-over one sash windows on second story. Central hipped roof dormer with fixed, three-light window. Central brick chimney. Side-gabled hyphen connecting to front-gabled, two-bay garage addition on south elevation.

202 North Third Street, Store/Bakery/Ford Dealership, ca. 1895

Two-and-a-half story, four-bay, front-gabled frame commercial building with large one-story, hipped roof historic garage addition at rear. Commercial storefront on first story retains original storefront smooth pilasters, corner brackets and cornice with dentils. Pattern of original store windows and central entrance with transom is evident; store windows have been filled with wood and a central eight-over-eight vinyl window. Four one-over-one windows and narrow weatherboard on second story. Band of fish scale shingles with two central vents at base of gable. Center of gable has paried one-over-one windows and band of smaller fish scale shingles. Upper gable filled with larger fish scale shingles. Decorative vergeboard under roofline. Brick chimney visible over roofline. One-story garage addition projects from north elevation of building; covered in weatherboard; garage door. Front gabled block appears on 1905 New Century map; garage addition added by 1926 Sanborn for "Van Arnam's Garage."

Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled period frame garage covered in weatherboard. One-story shed on east elevation. Brick chimney.

North Third Street (West)

101 North Third Street, W. Harris House, ca. 1910

Two-story, three-bay, side gabled frame house covered in vinyl siding. Central one-story, front-gabled entry porch. Flanked by paired one-over-one vinyl windows to the south, and four grouped one-over-one vinyl windows to the north. Central front-gabled dormer with two one-over-one windows. Clipped gables on north and south elevations; brackets underneath roofline. Interior brick chimney. Empty lot on 1905 New Century map; first appears on 1926 Sanborn.

One-story, two-bay, contemporary garage. Non-contributing.

South Third Street (West)

121 South Third Street, ca. 1930

One-and-a-half story, four-bay, side-gabled frame bungalow. One-story, shed-roofed porch supported by two tapered columns on brick/masonry bases. Entrance and three three-over-one double hung windows on first story. Central shed-roofed dormer with three three-over-one wood double hung wood windows. Exterior brick chimney and craftsman-style on northern elevation. Craftsman brackets under roofline.

One-story, two-bay, front-gabled carriage house with one-bay, shed-roofed carport on northern elevation.

131 South Third Street, Northville Central School, 1933

Two-story, U-shaped brick veneer Colonial Revival school. Two-story, three-bay addition and ca. 1970 addition on north elevation; one-story, two bay addition and two-story, three-bay addition with arched wall on west elevation. Original block has characteristic design features like a fully-trabeated arched entrance elaborately treated with a fan light, dentil courses and pilasters, a strictly balanced façade with banks of highly symmetrical windows, linear proportions and a mixing of in the use of materials—brick buttresses and wall planes combined with a moulded cornice, cast stone projecting courses, water tables, lintels and arch voussoirs.

Water Street (North)

105 Water Street, Hard Pan Store / Star Theatre, ca. 1850-70

Two-part frame commercial building covered in weatherboard. Two-and-a-half story, U-shaped building with two-story building on south elevation. Two-and-a-half story, seven-bay building with frame parapet; two, two-story, front-gabled wings extend from northern and southern ends of building. Building divided into two sections.

Northern section has two largely intact, first-story storefronts. Northern storefront has pilaster on corner, small shop windows with wood paneling underneath; inset entrance with contemporary double door framed by transom and sidelights. Southern storefront has plate glass window, and inset contemporary door. Central paneled door to second story has transom and surround with pilasters. Simple cornice at top of storefront. Four windows crowned by small pediments with dentils on second story; three are boarded up, one has one-over-one vinyl window. Small pilaster on northern corner. Small cornice with brackets and dentils.

Southern section has one storefront with angled, inset entrance flanked by two shop windows over horizontal paneling. Paneled door to upstairs located to south of shop window. Metal awning covers this storefront, as well as part of northern block. Cornice with brackets and dentils at top of storefront. Three one-over-one vinyl windows and one smaller one-over-one window crowned by small pediments with dentils on second story. Cornice with brackets and dentils continues from northern block.

On northern elevation of two-and-a-half story block, part of original side-gable is visible. Two boarded up second-story window openings. Front gabled block has wide cornice band and standing seam metal roof. Two-story, two-bay, flat roofed building. First floor storefront has shop windows and angled, inset entrance. Horizontal panels under store windows. Metal awning covers storefront. Simple cornice at top of storefront. Two one-over-one wood sash windows in second story.

A complex owned by W.F. Barker & Co appears on this lot on the 1868 Stranahan & Nichols map. The Hard Pan store was operated by William F. Barker as a general emporium in the mid-1880s. His son Frank later became the manager for L. Nathan Johnson, who bought it in 1891. The 1890 Burleigh lithograph shows a side-gabled frame commercial building on this lot. Johnson may have renovated the building to create its current

parapet. All three sections are visible on 1894 Sanborn, but do not appear to have current, attached configuration. The Hard Pan store closed in 1915, and the building was remodeled from A. Grant Palmer, who opened the Star Theater in November 1917. The theater closed in 1969.

Statement of Significance

The Northville Historic District is significant under criteria A and C as the intact residential and commercial core of the village dating from 1819 to 1933. Historically, Main, Bridge and Division Streets served as the primary commercial and residential corridors of the village. After decades of slow economic and population growth, Northville began to grow in the 1830s as a result of the logging industry. Real prosperity, however, came to the village after the completion of the railroad in 1875, allowing both local industry and tourism to boom in Northville. Building stock on these three streets is representative of the growth and development of the village throughout the period of significance.

The period of significance has been framed to include the earliest (1819) and latest (1933) contributing buildings in the district. Settlement began in Northville during the late eighteenth century, but most early buildings were impermanent in nature. The Joseph Spier house is recognized as the first brick building to be built in the village. The creation of the Sacandaga Reservior in 1930 significantly impacted daily life in Northville. It prevented continued outward expansion of the village, and cut it off its railroad line. In 1933, the Northville Central School on Bridge Street opened to its first class of students. By siting the new consolidated school in Northville, local leaders expressed faith in the continuing importance of the village. The school was the last major building to be completed within the historic district.

Growth and Development of Northville

Deterred by its dense wilderness and steep mountains, settlers were slow to reach the Adirondacks. Sir William Johnson is recognized for creating the first substantial European settlement in what would become the southern Adirondack town of Northampton. Johnson came from Ireland in 1738 to manage a family estate in the Mohawk Valley. Over the next several decades, he assembled his own landholdings, became involved in politics, and served under Governor Clinton. By the early 1760s, he built a manor for himself in Broadalbin and established the small community of Johnstown. He also built a lodge at a bend on the Sacandaga River as a retreat during fishing season. Godfrey Shew and his family acted as year-round caretakers and managers of the property. Though the lodge was attacked by Indians and burned in 1788, the area was resettled within a decade as the community of Fish House.

Samuel Olmsted and Zadoc Sherwood, the first settlers of Northville, paddled up the Sacandaga River in 1788. Attracted by the valley and Hunters Creek to the west of the river, they built log cabins near the ford and established a small settlement northwest of Fish House. Over the next decade, a small number of families joined them in the valley. Most built modest homesteads and engaged in subsistence farming. They focused on growing hardy cereal crops, like rye, barley, and wheat. However, the soil was poor. Within two decades, the soil was too depleted to continue growing good wheat. In 1790, Thomas Foster built a gristmill on Hunters Creek; he later built a companion sawmill.

To encourage further settlement and ease travel within the town, Broadalbin appointed commissioners of highways to lay out new roads. They established a road east of Northville in 1794 and laid out its Main Street in

1797. The new roads, and the resulting increase in travel through the area, spurred the growth of the village. Due to the increased settlement, the town of Northampton was created from Broadalbin in 1799. Abram Van Arnam opened the first store on Main Street in 1800; over the next decade, he continued to expand his store complex until it included a tavern, clothier, shoe store, and tannery. The first village school was opened the same year. Joseph Spier opened another store on Main Street soon afterward. Caleb Meeker, the first blacksmith in the village, established himself on the north end of Main Street, and Dr. Mitchell, who was the village's only resident physician for decades, had his home and office at the south end. Though Northville was beginning to establish itself as a center of commerce, it was slow to grow; only seven families lived on Main Street in 1807. Joseph Spier built the first brick building in the village, a two-story Federal-style home (331 South Main Street), in 1819.

Though agriculture continued to be important, the lumber industry became the primary economic driver in Fulton County during the early nineteenth century. Initially, loggers around Northampton primarily served a local market. Oxen dragged fallen trees to the closest mill, and the sawn lumber was sold locally or transported by cart. The Adirondack lumber industry expanded dramatically during the early 1810s, when lumbermen discovered that logs could be driven downriver successfully. Loggers cut trees in the winter, stripped the bark, marked the logs with their company brand, and piled them by the Sacandaga River. Hemlock trees, which had bark used for tanning leather, were particularly valuable and heavily logged. When spring snowmelt increased the speed and flow of the river, the logs were set adrift to travel to the large mills in Glens Falls and Fort Edward. In some cases, the logs were piled on flat barges. Log drivers traveled downriver to help keep the logs moving and prevent them from getting stuck on bars or shores.

Northville grew slowly through 1830, but began to grow steadily alongside the logging industry. By 1835, Northville had become a regional financial center for the business. Many locals worked as lumbermen seasonally. Loggers passed by the village on their log drives, and the owners of the town's two stores profited from their visits for supplies. As the Adirondack logging industry grew, New York became the country's leading producer of lumber by 1850.

Stagecoaches began bringing travelers and mail to Northville during the early nineteenth century. They arrived irregularly, based on the needs of the passengers and drivers. The Sacandaga post office was established in 1824 by Joseph Spier. As a result of Spier's advocacy, the post office's name was officially changed to Northville in 1827. After a stagecoach line established a regular schedule through Northville in 1840, mail delivery became more frequent. As Northville served as a regional mail center, this was also a boon to outlying communities within Northampton.

In addition to individuals traveling for business or to visit family, sportsmen traveled by stagecoach to hunt and fish in the Adirondacks. Fishermen, sportsmen, and tourists began visiting the Adirondacks during the early nineteenth century, but the region did not attract tourists in large numbers until the 1850s. Inspired by the publication of Joel Tyler Headley's (1849) and William H.H. Murray's (1869) guidebooks, people flocked to the mountains. Locals built guest houses and hotels to house the visitors. The most elaborate were built nearby railroad stations, where most tourists would end their journey. Hunting parties might stay at a hotel in Northville

on their way to other villages, or as a last comfortable bed before setting off into the wilderness. By the mid-nineteenth century, Northville had two modest hotels, the Northville House and Sacandaga House, that mostly catered to wintering lumberjacks, stagecoach passengers, and sportsmen. The Northville Hotel (131 North Main Street), which was built during the late 1810s, was one of the earliest hotels in the village; after a disastrous fire in1898, much of the building was rebuilt.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Northville had become the largest community in Northampton. Though many inhabitants of Northville continued to farm, the village had attracted a variety of skilled workers. Child's 1870 Gazetteer lists lumbermen, carpenters, coopers, masons, painters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, carriage makers, doctors, gunsmiths, shoemakers, a mineralogist, a photographer, a milliner, an ax helve manufacturer, and a merchant tailor among others in its Northville directory. Several dry goods, hardware, drug, grocery, and butcher stores were located in the village, in addition to a specialty shop that sold jewelry, watches, and fishing rods.

The Stranahan and Nichols map, published in 1868, shows that the village was still concentrated along Main Street. Bridge Street and First Street, which paralleled Main from Reed Street to Grove Street, were beginning to develop as a residential corridors. Though they had been laid out, Second, Third, Fourth, Centre, and Grove streets were largely empty. A small concentration of industrial buildings, including a furnace, marble shop, and wooden ware factory, had been built on Mechanic Street, which intersected with South Main Street.

Extant buildings that represent the pre-railroad period include the J. Spier (c1819) and Felter (c1840) houses. The ca. 1860 W.F. Barker general store (105 Water Street) is distinctive as one of the earliest remaining frame commercial buildings in the village. Barker also owned a cooper shop and served as the postmaster and a town board member. The building had a side gabled roof until 1917, when it was remodeled and given a parapet.

The announcement of the incorporation of the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville (FJ&G) railroad in 1867 thrilled the residents of Fulton County. Soon after it was completed, the residents of Northampton and Northville began demanding a spur line into the village. Aware of the economic opportunities and implications of a rail line, the residents of Northville pledged $75,000 toward the construction costs, and the town of Northampton floated a $20,000 bond. Construction of the Gloversville and Northville (G&N) line began in 1872, and was finished three years later.

Spurred by the promise and completion of the railroad, the village of Northville began its period of most substantial growth during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A formal system of local government was established after Northville was incorporated in 1873. The first election was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and early town meetings were held at J.S. Barker's store. The FJ&G's roundtrip service from Northville to Fonda twice daily helped open up the village to new visitors and opportunities. By 1878, the village had reached a population of 1,000.

Several residences in Northville represent the 1875-1890 development; some of the better examples include the Anibal, Palmer, Van-Arnam, Hubbell,and Resseguie houses. Completed in 1885, the Allen & Palmer Building (112 North Main Street) was built as an investment property. The two-story, brick commercial building

occupies a prominent location in the village, and its storefronts have been leased to a variety of enterprises, including feed stores, jewelry stores, clothing stores, and the post office. Northville's first Methodist Church, a frame building, had been built in 1822; after fifty years, the small church no longer suited the growing village. A new brick church (303 South Main) was designed by the Reverend C.M. Clark and built on the foundation of the original church in 1871.

Soon after the G&N line was opened, the FJ&G railroad purchased 17 acres to create a small picnic ground west of Northville along the Sacandaga River. The park originally attracted Methodist groups, which rented the space for camp meetings and revivals. As the park grew in popularity, the railroad began formally developing Sacandaga Park into a tourist attraction by the mid-1880s. It built an additional station to serve the park and opened the adjacent Adirondack Inn in 1888. The inn had more than 100 rooms and boasted a large porch overlooking the park.

As the park grew in popularity, the Methodists left for quieter camps elsewhere. The FJ&G sold lots around the circle, where the owners built small summer cottages. The railroad also rented cottages by the month or season. The park was devastated by a fire on May 8, 1898, but it was quickly rebuilt on a grander scale by the railroad. As reimagined and redesigned after the fire, Sacandaga Park featured a cohesive designed landscape, golf course, theater, dance hall, midway, and sport island in addition to its summer cottages.

Northville benefited from being the closest neighbor to the "Coney Island of the North." Four large hotels, the Winney, Arlington, Northville, and Riverview, had been built in the village by 1878, and the FJ&G completed an impressive train station on River Street in 1884. Tourists from Sacandaga took day trips to the village. Others took the railroad line directly to Northville to begin their Adirondack vacations. Stagecoach drivers continued to transport tourists and travelers from the station to more rural locations through the early twentieth century.

In addition to expanding Northville's tourist economy, the railroad provided opportunities for local businesses and attracted new industries. By the mid-nineteenth century, the barrel-making trade had begun to grow in Northville. Local coopers took advantage of nearby sawmills and were at the height of their production during the 1860s and 1870s. Samuel Benton, who had a cooper shop on South Main Street, employed six to eight men throughout the Civil War. Coopers were quick to begin sending their barrels by rail instead of by barge on the Sacandaga River.

As a result of the increased tourist presence, population and availability of goods from the railroad, Northville's commercial core grew. By 1878, a number of stores, including six dry goods stores, six grocery stores, two markets, one hardware store, one drugstore, and two wholesale dry goods stores, had opened in town. Skilled artisans had also established small shops and factories, including four harness shops, five blacksmith shops, two cabinet shops, three merchant tailors, two boot and shoe shops, two dentist offices, one barbershop, one jewelry store, one measure factory, one foundry, three livery stables, two sawmills, and one gristmill.

Established in 1880, the Globe Metallic Binding Company was one of Northville's first major industries. Ray Hubbell started the business, which produced metallic corners for oil cloths, in a small blacksmith shop on

Bridge Street. Within a decade, the business had grown substantially; Globe had two mills in Northville, one at Bridge and Second Streets and the other at Washington and First Streets, and two in Painesville, Ohio. The Northville Knitting Mill, established by Eli Van Brocklin, produced fine underwear, overshirts, and athletic goods. It was built at the corner of Division and Second Streets in 1891. Willard and Partridge, a company dealing in rough and dressed wood products, opened an excelsior, or wood wool, factory nearby the railroad station on Bridge Street the same year. The excelsior mill was an expansion of Willard's sizeable lumber mill west of the Sacandaga River. Other textile, glove, paper, and wood factories followed, and quickly became the primary employers in the village.

Between 1870 and 1890, Northville had nearly doubled its population. Village leaders began planning to develop modern amenities for its 1,992 residents. Concerned by the increasing number of fires and need for sanitary water, the village elected a board of water commissioners to plan and raise money for a water works in 1890. After the completion of a dam and reservoir on Hunter's Creek, and the installation of water mains along the village's primary streets, water was available for public use in September 1891.

By the mid-1890s, Northville's Main Street had been built up with two and three-story brick commercial buildings between Division and Center Streets. In addition to the typical dry goods, hardware, grocery, butcher, and feed stores, five hotels, the highest number at any time, were located within the village's commercial center.

Spurred economically by increasing tourism and successful industrial enterprises, Northville experienced a surge in residential and commercial construction between 1890 and 1915. Although Main Street remained the primary route through the village in 1890, Bridge Street was becoming an important corridor lined with large residences. The land between Main and First Streets had become heavily developed, and new roads were laid out to accommodate the village's increasing growth. Division Street, which angled from Main Street to Bridge, was largely empty, as was most of the land between Bridge and Reed Streets. Fifth and Washington Streets had also been laid out; to create Washington Street parallel to Center, Grove Street was truncated at Third Street.

The contrast shown between the 1890 Burleigh lithograph and the 1905 New Century map of Northville is dramatic. Within 15 years, large, prominent residences on large lots had filled the land between Bridge and Division Streets. The J.W. Brown House on Division St. and the four Harris family houses (William, Peter, W.H and W.) on Bridge Street are all examples of large residences built in the period. Smaller residences were built between Division and Reed Streets. First, Second, and Third Streets were extended south of Washington, where empty land awaited new development.

Though Northville had become a regional center of commerce by the mid-nineteenth century, it continued to lack its own bank. After several unsuccessful attempts, the Northville Bank was finally created in March 1895; 28 local men purchased shares to provide the bank with a $30,000 starting capital. The building (192 North Main Street) was completed later that year, and Northville Bank operated from it through 1954.

John Willard, locally prominent for his successful lumberyard and political and civic activity, expanded into the building trade during the early twentieth century. After building himself a sprawling, ca. 1903 Queen Anne-style

house (641 Bridge Street) across the river from his business, he began to progressively build houses for each of his five children. The transitional Colonial Revival ca. 1906 Hubert Willard House (521 Division Street) and the Classical Revival ca. 1912 Harold Willard House (662 Bridge Street) remain excellent examples of local architecture. In 1914, he built the James Willard Block (122 South Main) as an investment property; it originally housed the R.G. DeWitt 5, 10 & 25 Cent Store. The two-story, brick building was among the last commercial buildings constructed in the downtown core during the period of significance. To fit in with the pre-existing Italianate commercial buildings, the building's design blends the Colonial Revival and Italianate styles.

As tourism to Sacandaga Park grew, the FJ&G invested in 12 luxurious new passenger cars in 1903. Painted dark green and gold, the cars offered comfortable seating, mahogany interiors, a smooth ride, an ice-cooled water fountain, heat and toilets. In 1910, 90,000 people visited Sacandaga Park. Over the next decade, wealthier travelers began to arrive by car and train ridership declined. The number of hotels in the region steadily decreased during the early twentieth century, due to loss by fire. However, Sacandaga and Northville continued to flourish as visitation to the region remained steady through the next decade.

Residential development continued in Northville through the 1910, 20s and 30s. The Harold Willard house on Bridge St. is an excellent example of Classical Revival tastes from the period. The Sargent House on Bridge Street is one of the better examples of the craftsman aesthetic.

The Anibal Insurance office (141 North Main Street), built ca. 1920, is a unique example of a small commercial office building in Northville. The vernacular craftsman-style office has wide eaves, wood shake siding, and a cobblestone foundation. The original insurance company, under a different owner, continues to operate from the building. Catholic masses were led in the Northville area for nine years before a Franciscan order purchased a house on Bridge Street in 1896 to serve as a parsonage and temporary church. The St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church (501 Bridge Street) was built in 1922. After decades of consolidating Northampton's many small schools, a central school district was created in 1928. To accommodate the larger number of students, Northville Central School (131 South Third Street) was built in 1933. The large, Colonial Revival school occupies a prominent location on the west end of Bridge Street, which had remained mostly undeveloped through the late 1920s.

Politicians and businessmen had begun considering creating a reservoir on the Sacandaga River as early as the late nineteenth century. A reservoir would enable more control over the flow of the river, improving navigability and providing more water to mills and power companies during dry spells and limiting the damage done by infrequent but devastating floods. The project began to be considered more seriously after the 1902 and 1913 floods, which set new records for flooding disasters in lower Hudson communities.

The Hudson River Regulating District was created in 1922, and Edward H. Sargent, the chief engineer for the reservoir, was hired two years later. He led construction of the Conklingville dam in the town of Day, west of Northampton, at a narrow point in the Sacandaga River. The contracts for land clearing, cemetery removal, and the construction of the dam were let in 1927. Trees were cleared within the 29-mile-long, five-mile-wide path of the reservoir, and residents whose homes would be inundated were notified. In 1929, any remaining buildings

that had not been removed were demolished or burned. Approximately 1,100 people were forced to abandon their homes. On March 27, 1930, the Conklingville dam gates were closed, and the reservoir was dedicated.

The reservoir, known as the Great Sacandaga Lake, dramatically changed the landscape of the Town of Northampton, destroying businesses, communities, and transportation routes. The flooding covered parts of the FJ&G railroad line, cutting Sacandaga Park and Northville off from the direct railroad service that had helped develop them into thriving tourist and commercial centers. Though the railroad was able to offer bus service from its Broadalbin station, the damage was irreversible. Sacandaga Park was partially inundated and no longer drew large numbers of tourists to the area. Northville was constricted and became a peninsula. While the creation of the reservoir constricted Northville's boundaries, it did not significantly affect the character of the village within the district. Map research indicates that the majority of the buildings within the district had been built on their current lots by 1926; the remainder tend to be bungalow-style residences which date to ca. 1930. Some houses were moved to avoid destruction by the reservoir, and some of those properties may have been moved into the village. However, it is most likely that any moved properties would have been brought to areas outside of the district, such as the area south of Bridge Street which was still being developed during the 1930s.

Far from well-traveled roads, Northville suffered from physical and economic isolation created by the reservoir. The timing of the creation of the reservoir, a few months after the start of the Great Depression, was particularly unfortunate; the village struggled to recover. However, in the decades after the reservoir was completed, the region began to attract a new type of tourism based on recreational boating, fishing, and water sports in addition to other recreational activities typical to the Adirondacks such as hiking and skiing. Though Northville no longer serves as a commercial center, it retains a healthy year-round community and a strong sense of place. The village has a remarkable number of intact buildings that evoke the breadth of the community's southern Adirondack history from an early agricultural and lumbering center through its reorientation as a tourist gateway to the Adirondacks.

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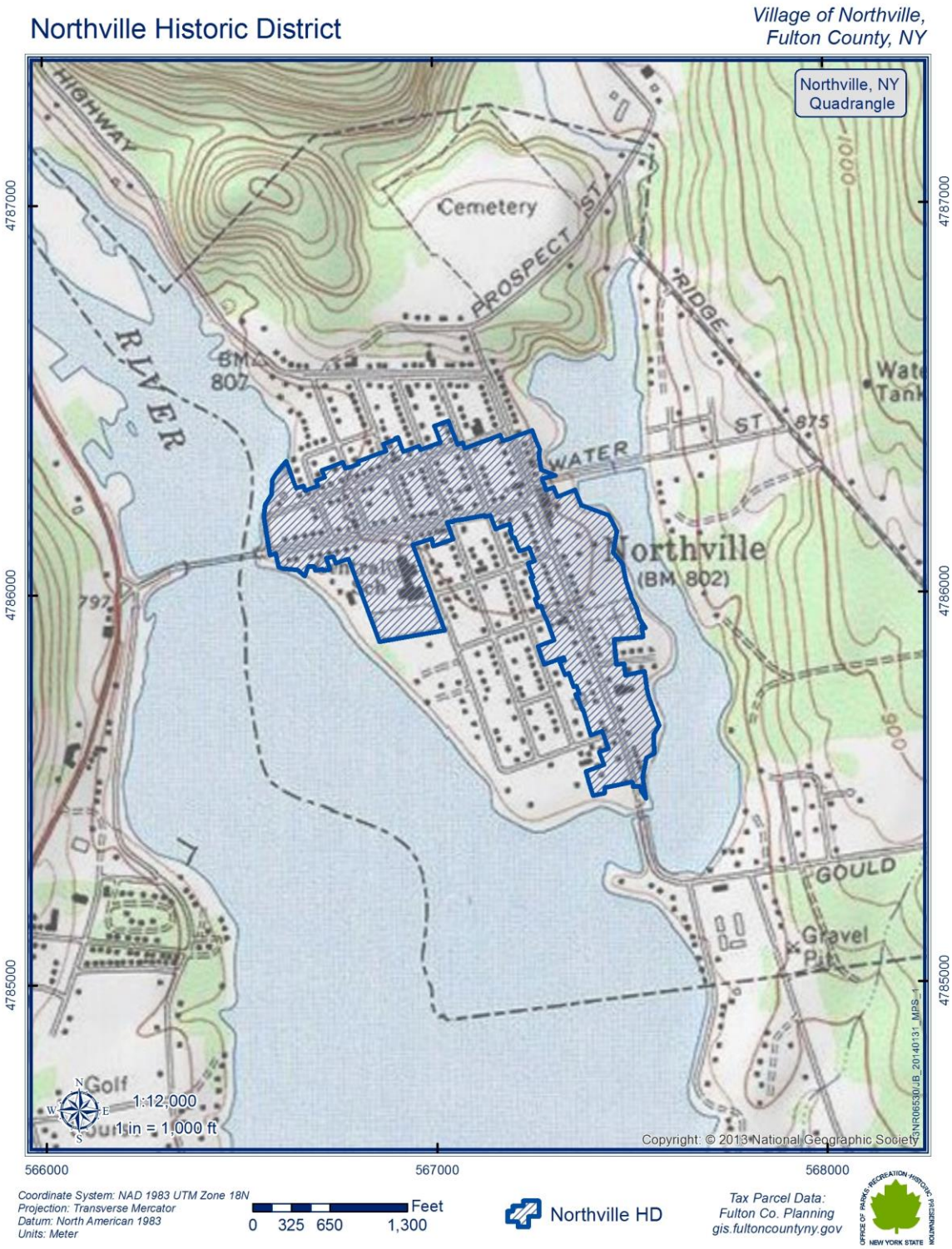
Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The Northville Historic District encompasses the historic residential and commercial core of the village's three main streets during the period of significance. In general, these blocks are architecturally significant and their streetscapes retain a level of historic integrity representative of the era of their development. Neighborhoods and streets that developed primarily after the flooding of the Sacandaga Reservoir in the 1930s represent a separate historic context and are not encompassed by the current boundary. The boundary was also chosen based on historic integrity; it does not encompass areas where renovation to historic-period buildings has included numerous alterations such as removal of historic porches, changes to footprints, rooflines, fenestration, massing, or where loss/non-historic infill as occurred.


Northville Historic District
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Fulton County, NY
Northville, NY
Quadrangle
HIGHWAY
Cemetery
PROSPECT ST
RIDGE
RIVER
BM
807
WATER
ST
875
Northville
(BM 802)
797
1000
900
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1 in = 1,000 ft
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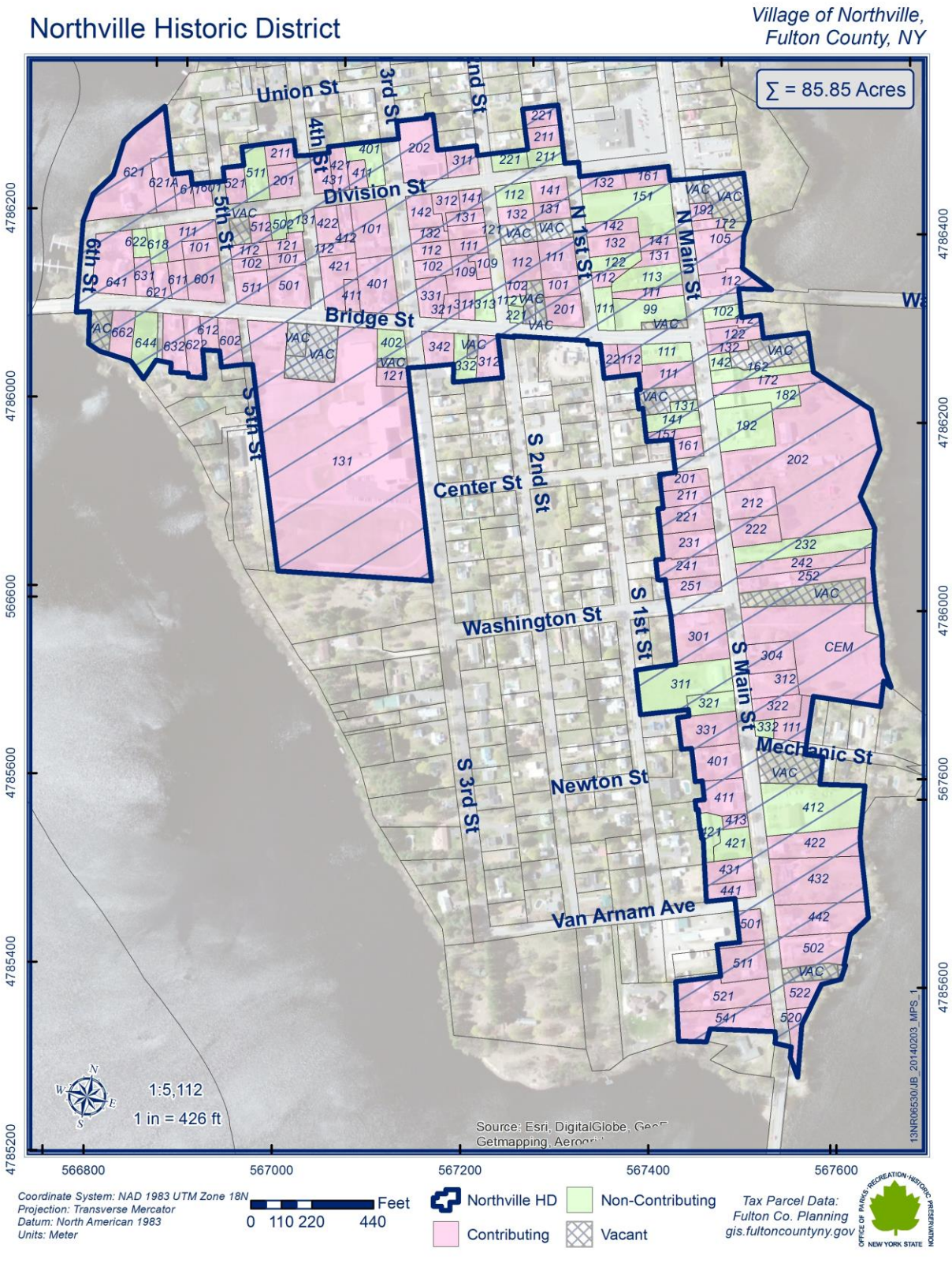
Northville HD
Tax Parcel Data:
Fulton Co. Planning
gis.fultoncountyny.gov



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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

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Northville HD
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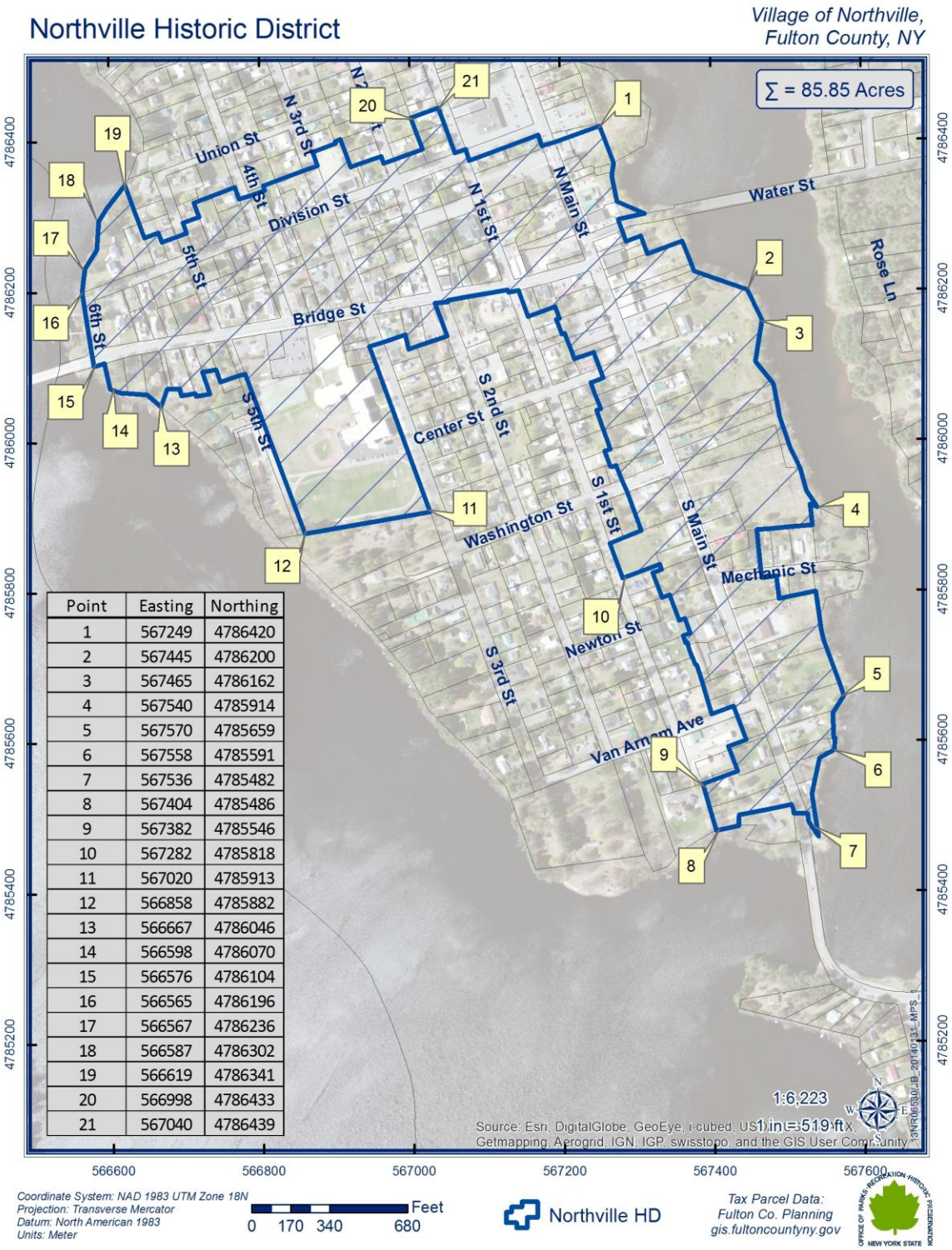
Non-Contributing
Vacant

Tax Parcel Data:
Fulton Co. Planning
gis.fultoncountyny.gov



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3	567465	4786162
4	567540	4785914
5	567570	4785659
6	567558	4785591
7	567536	4785482
8	567404	4785486
9	567382	4785546
10	567282	4785818
11	567020	4785913
12	566858	4785882
13	566667	4786046
14	566598	4786070
15	566576	4786104
16	566565	4786196
17	566567	4786236
18	566587	4786302
19	566619	4786341
20	566998	4786433
21	567040	4786439

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

Feet
0 170 340 680

Northville HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Fulton Co. Planning
gis.fultoncountyny.gov

Additional Information

Name of Property:	Northville Historic District
City:	Northville
County:	Fulton
State:	NY
Name of Photographer:	Jennifer Betsworth
Date of Photographs:	January 15, 2013
Location of Original Digital Files:	NY SHPO

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
0001	South Main St. and Water St., commercial row
0002	331 South Main St., early 19th c residence
0003	432 S Main St., early 19th c residence
0004	131 N Main St., tavern and hotel
0005	Cemetery S Main St.
0006	109 N 2nd St., Hubbell Factory Store
0007	112 N Main St., Allen & Palmer Building
0008	312 Bridge St., Mosher Brothers Store
0009	201 Bridge St.
0010	112 N 3rd St.
0011	201 S Main St.
0012	331 Bridge St.
0013	641 Bridge St.
0014	521 Division St.
0015	132-4 N 2nd St.
0016	Northville Central School

432

FOR SALE

NORTHVILLE
MAIN STREET
Cemetery

WILLIAM J. COLE
REAL ESTATE INC.
FOR SALE
349-7363

ALLEN & PALMER
1885
OPEN
For Your Convenience
We Ship via UPS
AS FOR ME & MY HOUSE
112
OPEN

MOSHER BROS. 1915

FOR SALE

St. Mary's Healthcare
Northville Health Center

134
137