

**NORTHVILLE LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NORTHVILLE, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN**

VOLUME II – FULL INVENTORY

Prepared for

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1.0 INVENTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

According to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), a property must possess the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and it must:

- A. be associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of history; or,
- B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or,
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant or distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.¹

To be included in the NRHP, a property must meet one of the criteria for evaluation and must possess integrity. *Integrity* may be defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity as demonstrated by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period of the property and is defined here as a characteristic of a property that both renders it significant to modern cultural groups and is representative enough of its historic quality so that a person from the represented period would theoretically be able to recognize its value as it exists today.

A property that has retained the physical characteristics that it possessed in the past has the capacity to convey associations with historic patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or people. Historic integrity is assessed by seven aspects described in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The bulletin states "to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects".² These aspects are location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects are described as:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property.

¹ Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.).

² P.W. Andrus. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15*. (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.), 44.

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture of people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period in time.

Association: Association is the direct link between and important historic event or person and a historic property.

Architectural properties are usually assessed under Criteria A, B, and C, whereas archaeological sites are typically evaluated under Criterion D; however, all of these criteria can be applied to both architectural and archaeological properties.

Applying the NRHP Criterion for Evaluation in the Northville Historic District

The Historic Contexts enumerated in Volume I, Section 3.0 are those that Commonwealth identified during the research of the district (Figures 1-1 and 1-2; Appendix A and B) that best represent the areas of historic importance in the Northville Historic District. Under Criterion A, which requires an association with event(s) that have made a broad contribution to the historic importance of the contributing resources, include commerce, education, funerary, government, healthcare, industry, religion, and social/recreation/entertainment. Resources identified under Criterion C include those that contribute based on their architecture, their association with an architect who may be considered a master at their trade or are buildings that may not be individually significant but that when considered as part of the group of resources that comprise the historic district, increases the historic value of the district.

Although extensive research was carried out, Commonwealth only identified one building that was associated with the lives of persons significant in the community. While a number of important people lived or worked in the historic district, for the most part, the important work that they did was not represented by a standing building in the district (many, particularly those associated with early settlers, have been demolished or have been extensively altered). There is one building that was constructed by an earlier settler, and founder of Northville, Hiram Cady. This building, at 322 North Rogers Street, is also significant under Criterion B.

The Northville Historic District was not evaluated for the potential for archaeological significance, but given its long history, this criterion for consideration should be evaluated.

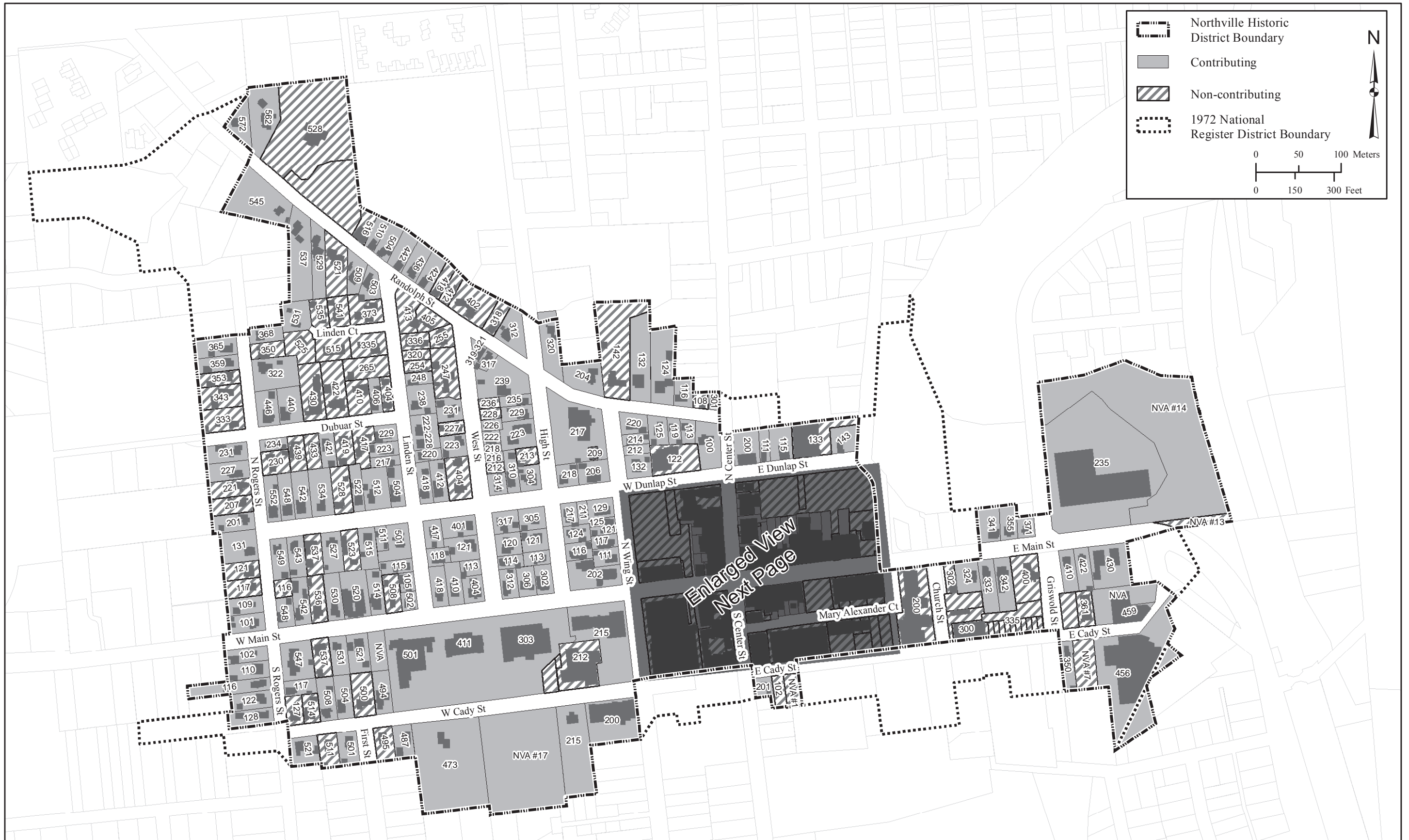


Figure 1-1. National Register Boundary: Northville Historic District, Northville, Wayne County, Michigan



Figure 1-2. National Register Boundary: Northville Historic District, Northville, Wayne County, Michigan

Period of Significance

All resources within the Northville Historic District were evaluated for significance within the period of significance of the district, which is circa 1830 through 1968 (see Volume I, Section 2.4).

Evaluations

In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the size, scale, design, and overall massing of the addition compared to the original structure was also taken into consideration, along with assessing which additions and new construction could potentially be removed while minimally harming historic materials.³ In evaluating the resources in the Northville Historic District, it is apparent that a number of buildings, particularly those in the residential sections of the district, have additions constructed outside the period of significance. In some cases, the scale of the additions overwhelms the original building. In these instances, the evaluation of the building's status (contributing versus non-contributing) took into consideration how visible the changes were from the public right-of-way.

Those buildings with large additions that were readily apparent from the public right-of-way, such as those on corner parcels, were considered to possess lower integrity than resources with equally large additions that were obscured from view from the public right-of-way and not readily apparent. In several of these cases, the additions to resources on corner parcels overwhelmed the original, historic construction, whereas on parcels in the middle of the block, the large additions were mostly obscured from view by the original, historic block of the building and did not diminish the overall historic character.

Furthermore, the ability to distinguish the new construction from the original construction was considered. If it is not possible to distinguish the difference between new construction and historic building materials, the resource was considered to fail to meet SOI Standard for Rehabilitation #3, which requires that

each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.⁴

Additionally, SOI Standard #5 requires that “distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be

³ Anne E. Grimmer. “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings,” <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>, accessed July 5, 2018.

⁴ Grimmer. “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards,” 76.

preserved.”⁵ This was often not the case for those buildings with extensive additions or renovations.

1.1 Cady Street – East

1.1.1 Cady Street, East, North Side

No Visible Address (NVA) #9 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is a parking structure that is located north of East Cady Street and south of Mary Alexander Court. A semi-circular garden is surrounded with a brick retaining wall northeast of the parking structure and gardens line the north edge of the structure.

The two-story structure is made of concrete and features brick square pillars along the lower level fronting East Cady Street. Metal fencing connects these pillars to enclose the lower level. This level is accessed from a driveway on the north side of East Cady Street.

The upper level is accessed via a driveway on the south side of Mary Alexander Court. A metal arch is located above this entrance. Metal railing provides a barrier around each elevation of the rectangular structure’s second story, and a connecting walkway on the west elevation leads into the second story of the adjacent building (143 Cady Center). Staircases are located at the northeast and northwest corners of the parking structure and are housed in brick vestibules that exit onto Mary Alexander Court. The vestibules are decorated with tall, arched windows and a decorative brick frieze. A brick knee wall topped with metal railing between the two vestibules separates the parking lot from the public sidewalk.

History

The property is a parking deck that was constructed after the period of significance.⁶

Evaluation

The property at No Visible Address (NVA) #9 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #9 East Cady Street. The extant parking structure is a modern, non-historic structure. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

⁵ Grimmer. “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards,” 76.

⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

131 East Cady Street/144–146 Mary Alexander Court (Non-Contributing)

This property is located east of East Cady Street and south of Mary Alexander Court. A paved parking lot is located south of the structure which can be accessed from a driveway on the north side of East Cady Street. A public sidewalk borders the south edge of the lot. Trees and other border plantings provide a divide from the parking lots to the east and west. North of the structure a public sidewalk and street parking line the façade. A patio is located on the northwest edge of the building.

The rectangular concrete block flat-roof structure houses multiple businesses which has created an irregular fenestration pattern; consisting of square single-light display windows with transoms, rectangular single-light display windows, and glass swing-out doors.

The principal façade is the north elevation which fronts Mary Alexander Court. Two business entrances are located on this elevation. Round projecting elements decorate the two main entrances and the northwest corner of the structure, between four decorative awnings of various widths. Modern curved lanterns extend from the roof around the north, west, and south elevations to illuminate the building's exterior.

The south elevation exits into the parking lot from the lower level entrances. A staircase leads from the parking lot to a balcony which spans the eastern half of the second-story. The balcony and stairway are lined with a balustrade. Square pillars and pilasters are evenly spaced across the second-story. A series of eight decorative awnings are situated above a linear coping. A brick veneer covers the lower level, and a mixture of synthetic siding and a brick veneer covers the second-level.

The east elevation is connected to the structure which houses 141 and 145 East Cady Street.

The west elevation features three decorative awnings on the second-story above three square windows. An alley with a flight of stairs connects East Cady Street to Mary Alexander Court along the east elevation.

History

The commercial building was erected in 1963.⁷ Research did not reveal the building's first occupant, however in 1967 Severance Art Supplies opened in the building.⁸ The building has undergone numerous renovations and no longer conveys a 1960s building. At the time of recordation, the building housed both Wok Asian Bistro, and Koji, a Japanese restaurant.

Evaluation

The property at 131 East Cady Street/144 and 146 Mary Alexander Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸ Advertisement. "Opening..... Nov. 15," *Northville Record*, November 9, 1967, 10-A.

The commercial building at 131 East Cady Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The building has diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a result of the large, faux-mansard roof addition. The building can no longer be associated with a particular period of time or architectural style, diminishing the integrity of feeling and association.

141–145 East Cady Street/150–154 Mary Alexander Court (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property is located north of East Cady Street and south of Mary Alexander Court. A paved parking lot can be accessed from a driveway on the north side of East Cady Street. A public sidewalk borders the south edge of the lot. The parking lot is bordered on the north by a public sidewalk. The structure currently houses multiple businesses. Trees and other border plantings divide this lot from the parking lot to the west. A memorial bench is in the center of the façade off the public sidewalk which lines the north edge of the building.

The rectangular two-story flat-roof concrete block structure fronts Mary Alexander Court. The upper-story serves as the north façade and features a brick veneer and serial display windows. The recessed entrances are located on the east and west corners of the north façade and feature glass swing-out doors. A shingled coping protects the entire north elevation which is decorated with fish-scale asphalt shingles. The east elevation of the structure abuts the building at 146 Mary Alexander Court. The west elevation contains no windows or doors.

The south elevation of the structure contains entrances on the east and west corners of the lower-level, which exit into the parking lot. The entrances are adjacent to large double display windows and contain glass swing-out doors. A protective awning rests above the two groups of windows and doors. The lower-level is sheathed with a brick veneer. The upper-level has been fitted with a smooth façade and six faux-windows topped with segmental arches. A wide pilaster is in the center of the south elevation. A projecting cornice spans the entire south elevation.

History

The commercial building was erected in 1971.⁹ The first business in 141 East Cady was a clothing store, known as Claire Kelly.¹⁰ One of the first occupants of 145 East Cady was D&D Story Covering, Inc.¹¹ As of 2018 the building houses two storefronts, 150 and 154 Mary Alexander Court. The former houses Nest to Nest Consignment Shop, and the latter, the Living and Learning Center.

⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁰ Advertisement. "Let us coordinate your wardrobe for Back to School." *Northville Record*, August 23, 1973, 9-A.

¹¹ Advertisement. "Moving Sale." *Northville Record*, February 26, 1975, 9-A.

Evaluation

The property at 141 and 145 East Cady Street/150 and 154 Mary Alexander Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building at 141 and 145 Cady Street/150 and 154 Mary Alexander Court was constructed in 1971 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #10 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property is located on the north side of East Cady Street, immediately to the south of 141 and 145 East Cady Street. It is a paved surface parking lot. A concrete sidewalk runs along the south side of the property.

History

Historically, this section of the city included late nineteenth century residences. In the early 1970s, many residents sold their properties and the houses were demolished to create parking for the adjacent Northville Downs.¹²

Evaluation

The property at NVA #10 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No extant structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #10 East Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #11 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This parcel contains a gravel parking lot. The lot is located on the northwest corner of the East Cady Street and Hutton Street intersection. The parking lot is accessed from a driveway on the north side of East Cady Street. A public sidewalk borders the south edge of the lot and street parking on Hutton Street borders the lot to the east. A black metal fence separates the parking lot from the public sidewalk on the south side of Mary Alexander Court.

History

Historically this property include a circa 1890 Gothic Revival-style residence. It was demolished sometime after 1972.¹³

¹² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

Evaluation

The property at NVA #11 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No extant structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #11 East Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

300 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This building is located on the northeast corner of the East Cady Street and Church Street intersection. Street parking and a public sidewalk separate the building from East Cady Street on the south and Church Street on the west elevation. Modern street lamps line East Cady Street and Church Street. Border plantings, including small trees, are located at intervals around the south and west edges of the lot.

The contemporary, three-story, brick building has a flat roof and a rectilinear footprint. The structure has an unusual fenestration pattern consisting of a mix of windows with segmental arches over arched single-light ribbon windows, tall rectangular single-light windows, large picture windows, sliding door walls, and glass swing-out doors. Some windows on the east elevation have been bricked in, and all the windows on the west have brick infill below the segmental arches. Two semi-hexagonal two-story bay windows with long rectangular panes are located on the south and north elevations of the building.

A two-story turret is located on the southwest corner of the building, above a recessed arched entryway.

The north elevation of the building features six brick columns which support a recessed parking area, built into the first level of the structure. A brick gable-roofed parking pavilion is situated in the surface parking lot north of the structure. This brick pavilion has a gable roof supported by eight metal poles. The pavilion is decorated with bricked in segmental arches on the east and west elevations which match the main structure's appearance. Stepped-brick retaining walls project north from the east and west ends of the pavilion. The parking lot exits east onto Church Street and is equipped with an electric barrier arm parking access control system.

History

The multi-unit commercial building was erected in 2002.¹⁴

Evaluation

The property at 300 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The mixed-use building at 300 East Cady Street was constructed in 2001–2002 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

335 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is a vacant parcel with no extant structures that is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of East Cady Street and Griswold Street. The lot is south of the commercial building at 400 East Main Street and 300 East Cady Street is to the west. Trees fill the northwest corner of the lot. A public sidewalk borders Griswold Street and remnants of a driveway can be seen on the south border of the lot.

Recently, this parcel has been combined with the neighboring parcel to the west and subdivided into a number of smaller parcels.

History

Historically, this area of Northville included a series of nineteenth century residences. Among them were some of the earliest houses in the community, including a circa 1835 house at 315 East Cady that was noted as being part of the Underground Railroad.¹⁵ The buildings were demolished sometime after 1972.

Evaluation

The property at 335 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No extant structures within the period of significance are present at 335 East Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

361 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This building is located on the north side of East Cady Street. A public sidewalk stretches around the west and south edge of the property. Surface parking lots are located east and west of the structure. The east parking lot is accessed from East Cady Street. The west parking lot is accessed from Easy Cady and Griswold.

Brick pavers lead to the building entrance from the adjacent sidewalk and parking lots and a lantern light post is situated southwest of the building entry. West of the entry, a retaining wall creates a path to cement stairs leading to the west parking lot; this path slopes to the south. The retaining wall is topped with a black metal gate and plants.

The light industrial building is a rectangular structure composed of concrete blocks with a flat roof. Two bands of textured brick decorate the frieze around the entire structure. The upper band is created by two soldier bricks stacked vertically; the lower band is three soldier bricks stacked vertically.

¹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

The building façade clips the southwest corner of the structure creating a cutaway corner facing southwest. A small flat roofed foyer contains two metal and glass swing-out doors situated in the center, flanked by two-over-three rectangular windows. A rectilinear black metal awning is suspended over the entrance from the west and south elevations, wrapping around the southwest corner of the building.

The south elevation contains five bays of rectangular and square windows grouped into a central grid around a secondary entryway. The first-story windows are six-light rectangular windows which flank the secondary entrance in pairs. The second-story windows are four-light rectangular windows. A large black lintel stretches above the grouped windows and supports a rectangular awning which is suspended by two rods over the secondary entrance. This awning wraps around the southeast corner of the building. The west elevation has matching windows grouped into a central location. The matching suspended awning is connected at the large window lintel.

The south elevation of the building is not visible from the public right of way.

History

Historically, this section of the city included late nineteenth century residences. In the early 1970s, many residents sold their properties and the houses were demolished to create parking for the adjacent Northville Downs.¹⁶

Based on historic aerials, this building was erected circa 1980.¹⁷ At the time of recordation, it housed the Tipping Point Theatre.

Evaluation

The property at 361 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The property was constructed after 1973¹⁸ and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

459 East Cady Street, Historic Globe Furniture Company/ American Bell & Foundry Company (Contributing)

Description

The industrial building at 459 East Cady Street is located on the north and west sides of East Cady Street where it curves north to intersect East Main Street in the eastern end of the commercial downtown in Northville, Michigan. A paved surface parking lot is located northeast of the building's entrance, with landscaping on either side of the parking lot entrance. A second paved surface lot is located to the west of the building.

¹⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁷ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

¹⁸ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 16, 2018.

The three-story brick Italianate building has an irregular footprint, which has grown due to three modern additions. The building has been reoriented to accommodate its changing surroundings and function.¹⁹ Diamond-shaped structural anchors appear between stories at regular intervals around the exterior of the original structure. The brick building has a flat roof with low parapets and a simple projecting cornice.

As seen today, a single-story irregularly shaped addition contains the main entry to the building. This entryway exits into the parking lot on the north elevation and features a grid of 24 rectangular dark-glazed panes and a single central swing-out entry door. A projecting cornice is visible below the metal shed-roof. The one-story addition is flanked by the two brick three-story wings of the original structure, which rest on a brick foundation.

The northeast elevation of the east wing contains a single entry on each story. The first-story contains a darkly-glazed glass and metal overhead door which exits onto a paved patio. The two upper-stories have modern, swing-out doors connected by a fire escape.

The southeast elevation of the east wing contains eight bays of rectangular double-hung windows with segmental arches shaped from header bricks. These windows are smaller than the windows on the south elevation, but match in design and style. Ghosting from an additional wall opening is visible on the easternmost corner of the third-level. The brick arch over this opening is larger than the windows on this elevation and it slightly offset from the other rows of windows.

The building's façade was once located on the south elevation building, facing East Cady Street. This elevation contains brick ornamental arches above large pairs of rectangular double-hung windows. A central and eastern bay was bricked in at some point, but the ghosting of these features remains in the arches and brick pattern still visible on the exterior. The main entry would have been in the central bay of this elevation based on the visible brick pattern. This elevation stands in close proximity to the roadway of East Cady Street.

The south elevation of the west wing contains three sets of double-hung windows. Two bays on each story have been bricked in. The remaining windows are topped with a segmental arch, matching the other elevations. A metal exit door was added to the center bay on this elevation.

A two-story, concrete block addition is attached on the western side of the west wing by a one-story hyphen. The south elevation of the block addition contains three pairs of double-hung windows on each story topped with a rectilinear window hood. The flat roof of this building section contains a parapet on the south elevation only. The west elevation contains matching double hung windows, and a double door entryway with a matching projecting rectilinear hood.

¹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1892, 1.

The north elevation of the west wing features four bays of rectangular double-hung windows with segmental brick arches matching the other elevations. The east elevation of this wing contains three window bays on the upper two-stories of the building above the single-story addition.

A large shed roofed addition is attached to the north elevation of the block addition. The roof slopes to the north and overhead doors are located on the east and west elevations.

History

The building's address was historically 455 East Cady.²⁰ The large industrial building was erected circa 1887 as the shipping/finished stock building of the Globe Furniture Company factory complex.²¹ Most of the complex was east of the building, across the mill race that paralleled Cady Street. As of 1893, the three-story building housed the packing and shipping department on the first story, varnishing on the second story, and filler room on the third story.²² A wood-framed bridge extended from the northeast corner of the building, across the race, connecting to the foundry and sawing and gluing buildings.

In 1899 the property was purchased by the American Bell and Foundry Company.²³ Among the foundry products was the Bowlden Bell, a steel bell, considered to be "the" high grade bell in the steel class."²⁴ In 1902, a newspaper account indicated that the highly successful firm was shipping bells around the world. The demand for the American Bell and Foundry products were so high that their "more than thirty men...already employed" could not meet the demand.²⁵

Originally, the building had a V-plan footprint, and by 1909 it had been modified to infill the V with a one-story addition. The rest of the building included woodworking and packing shops. A wood-framed storage building was connected to the west elevation by a small ell; it was removed by 1926. As of 1914 the building included a tin plating room and brass foundry.²⁶ By the early 1930s the building housed the Northville Laundry. In the early 1940s the building became home to a scrap metal dealer, known as "Jack Cohn's Junk."²⁷ In 1946 the building became Weber Machine & Tool Co.²⁸ By the mid-1950s the company had changed names to Foundry Flask & Equipment Company, who remained in the building until 1964 when it moved 456 East Cady.²⁹

²⁰ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²¹ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 169.

²² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1.

²³ Louie. *Northville*, 69.

²⁴ American Bell and Foundry Company, *Manufacturers Church, Chapel, School, Court House, Fire Alarm, and Farm Bells*. Electronic document, <https://www.americanbell.org/files/ABFCat1903.pdf>, accessed 27 June 2018.

²⁵ "Bells Popular Even in Egypt," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 13-E.

²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

²⁷ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁸ "Foundry Flask & Equipment Co.," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

²⁹ "Foundry Flask & Equipment Co.," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

During this time, the concrete block addition was made to the west elevation.³⁰ Through the end of the decade, Foundry Flask held onto the building to use as a warehouse.³¹ By the late 1970s the building housed Belanger Inc., manufacturers polishing.³² As of 2018 the building housed The Village Workshop, a co-working facility.³³

Evaluation

The property at 459 East Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with industry in Northville.

The commercial building at 459 East Cady Street retains integrity of design, as the additions do not significantly alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the building; are easily distinguishable from the original building by the use of modern materials; and could be removed without significantly harming the historic materials. The fenestration pattern has been altered by the removal of some windows on the south elevation and subsequent infilling with brick. However, this may have been done within the period of significance. Overall, the building continues to convey its historic association as an industrial building and retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.1.2 Cady Street, East, South Side

NVA #1 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This vacant lot is located between the paved parking lot at 141 East Cady Street and the paved parking lot at 100 East Cady Street. A public sidewalk spans across the northern edge, along East Cady Street.

History

Historically, this section of the city included late nineteenth century residences. In the early 1970s, many residents sold their properties and the houses were demolished to create parking for the adjacent Northville Downs.³⁴

Evaluation

The property at NVA #1 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #1 East Cady Street.

³⁰ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

³¹ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³² List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³³ The Village Workshop, accessed May 22, 2018, <http://www.thevillageworkshop.com/>.

³⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #6 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This vacant lot is located at the southwest corner of the East Cady Street and Griswold Street intersection. A public sidewalk runs along the north and west border of the property, along with a split rail fence. A surface parking lot is located south of this parcel.

History

Historically, this section of the city included late nineteenth century residences. In the early 1970s, many residents sold their properties and the houses were demolished to create parking for the adjacent Northville Downs.³⁵

Evaluation

The property at NVA #6 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #6 East Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

350 East Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

The residence located at 350 East Cady Street is located on the southeast corner of the East Cady Street and Griswold Street intersection. A public sidewalk stretches along the north and west boundaries of the lot. A driveway is accessible from East Cady Street, east of the residence. The driveway extends south with an additional access point off of Griswold Street.

The gable-roofed, two-story, rectangular gable-front house is oriented perpendicular to East Cady Street. It has a single-story half-hipped roof enclosed porch on the north façade. A two-story addition is attached to the south elevation at the back of the house. This addition is flush along the west elevation of the residence and extends past the east elevation of the original portion of the building, creating an additional ridgeline at the peak of the gabled-roofed addition. A lean-to addition is situated on the south elevation of the addition. A shed-roofed enclosed entry is attached at the southeast corner of the lean-to. The house is of wood frame construction covered in asbestos shingles painted light yellow with dark green trim. Raised garden beds surround the entire structure, concealing the foundation.

The second story of the north elevation (front façade) retains its original paired, rectangular window openings with wide board trim. The windows have been replaced with four-over-four vinyl double-hung windows. The half-hipped enclosed porch has rectangular one over one, double-hung vinyl windows on the north, east, and west elevations. The porch windows on the

³⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

east elevation are paired and flanked by undersized, solid shutters. The pedestrian door is offset to the east and is accessed by two wood steps. The east elevation of the building has an irregular fenestration pattern due to the later additions to the residence. Two bays on the lower level of the east and west elevations retain the original window openings that now house four over four, vinyl, double-hung windows. The two slider windows at the south end of the upper story are slightly offset from each other and have green shutters. An off-center pedestrian door is accessed by a small concrete porch. Each window has a simple, wide wooden window surround.

A narrow, functional brick chimney extant on the west elevation of the residence, pierces the eave. The chimney shaft has been rebuilt with concrete blocks at the top, starting at the roofline.

A gable-roofed detached garage is located southwest of the house, situated perpendicular to Griswold Street. The east elevation has a metal overhead door. A door is located on the north elevation, along with a set of windows which have been filled in. The building features wood novelty drop siding and is painted yellow to match the residence. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles that also match the residence.

History

This house was erected in 1870.³⁶ Historically, the building's address appears to have changed multiple times and was not included in city directories with its current number until the 1940s. As of 1943, the house was the residence of the Markham family; Horace I., Amanda, Horace C., and Mazie M. Horace I. was a horse trainer, Horace C. a watchman, and Mazie was employed at Kotsey-Hayes Wheel Company.³⁷ By 1951 the house was the residence of George L. and Dianne Spooner. Mr. Spooner was a sheet metal worker for J. Brody in Detroit.³⁸ By 1960, Paul F. and Mamie D. Folino resided in the house. Mr. Folino was a serviceman and salesman for Fabiano Juke Box Company in Detroit.³⁹ He remained in the house through the mid-1970s.⁴⁰ The house was purchased by the current owner, Richard Herbel, in 1991.⁴¹

The house has been expanded by a small two-story rear addition, made sometime after 1942.⁴²

Evaluation

The house at 350 East Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and C for architecture.

The house at 350 East Cady Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The building exterior cladding has been replaced by asbestos shingles,

³⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁷ R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1943. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1943), 219.

³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 360.

³⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁰ "City Council Minutes." *Northville Record*, May 23, 1974, 30.

⁴¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3

but this was done during the period of significance and therefore has gain significance. Other alterations to the materials include the installation of vinyl replacement windows and enclosure of the porch, have diminished this area of integrity. Past demolitions have altered the integrity of setting, as neighboring resources are no longer extant and the house is largely isolated from other residences. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of feeling and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance. Although it is in a different location on the property compared to the 1942 Sanborn map, the footprint appears to be the same and was likely relocated on the property when the road was constructed.⁴³ The garage retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #7 East Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This parcel is located west of the Foundry Flask & Equipment Company at 456 East Cady Street on the south side of the street. A public sidewalk extends across the northern boundary of the parcel. Large trees are scattered throughout the vacant lot. A residence at 350 East Cady Street is located to the west.

History

Historically, this section of the city included late nineteenth century residences. In the early 1970s, many residents sold their properties and the houses were demolished to create parking for the adjacent Northville Downs.⁴⁴

Evaluation

The property at NVA #7 East Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are extant at NVA #7 East Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

456 East Cady Street, Foundry Flask & Equipment Company/ American Bell & Foundry Company (Contributing)

Description

The industrial building at 456 East Cady Street is located on the south side of East Cady Street where East Cady curves to the north to intersect East Main Street. The northeast portion of the surface parking lot is lined with trees. A sidewalk spans the façade and a paved parking lot is located to the west.

⁴³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

⁴⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

The industrial building has grown from the accumulation of three rectangular, and one L-shaped addition connected to the original structure. The original building was once part of the American Bell & Foundry Company and functioned as the furnace assembling & tin shop.⁴⁵ The single-story side-gable rectangular structure is oriented parallel to Cady Street and is composed of rock-faced concrete blocks. Two gabled louvers with shutter vents sit on the roofline. The north elevation has ten bays, which appear to have been added after the initial construction and spaced in uneven intervals. These rectangular openings have been filled with concrete block and five bays contain shutter vents.

The façade of the structure is part of a single-story L-shaped addition which was likely added in the 1960s and is constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style. This L-shaped addition is composed of brick and has a flat roof. The facade faces north, towards East Cady Street, and is recessed from the north elevation of the original rock-faced concrete block rectangular structure and wraps around the northwest corner of the central rectangular structure. The façade is composed of nine large rectangular single-light windows with three small rectangular transom windows in the center, above and to the east of the glass swing out entry door. The east elevation of the addition features five unevenly spaced window bays, with a large space between the northernmost window and the next window. Each bay has a recessed story-to-ceiling single-light window. The south elevation is not visible from the roadway.

The central two-story rectangular concrete block building connects to the south elevation of the original structure. The building has a flat roof and the foundation is not visible but could be concrete. The north elevation of this central rectangular building has two large square exhaust shutters below the roofline on the west half of the building. The west elevation features seven twelve-light industrial metal windows. A large metal roofed ventilation hood is attached on this elevation and rests on the roof of the adjacent modern L-shaped addition. The south elevation of the central rectangular building connects to a two-story rectangular addition which has a flat roof that lines up with the adjacent building block. The south elevation of the building is not visible from the roadway.

A concrete ell extends east from the rock-faced rectangular structure to connect to an additional rectangular addition situated on the east elevation of the two-story rectangular building. This ell has a flat roof with stepped parapets, and there is a single metal door on the northeast elevation. An overhead door provides access on the eastern half of this elevation.

The two-story eastern rectangular addition is composed of concrete block and features a flat roof. The north elevation of the rectangular addition has a lean-to with a double swing out door at the northeast corner of the building. This elevation also has the Foundry Flask & Equipment Company logo painted below the roofline. The west and south elevation of this addition are not visible from the roadway.

⁴⁵ Sanborn Map, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

History

The original concrete block building was erected on this site circa 1910 to house furnace assembling and a tin shop for the larger American Bell Foundry Company.⁴⁶ The company had a large facility located east of the small building. In the early 1940s the former bell foundry housed the J. H. Tool and Machine Company, which had its main facilities on Tireman Avenue in Detroit.⁴⁷ As a subsidiary of the main company, the 456 East Cady facility housed a foundry that employed fifty to sixty individuals. In 1947 the property became Michigan Powdered Metal, which it remained until 1954 when it was sold to Allied Products Corporation.⁴⁸ Much of the original bell foundry buildings were leveled by a fire in 1957, leaving the concrete block building at 456 East Main.⁴⁹

In 1964 the extant building onsite was purchased by John Weber to house the Foundry Flask & Equipment Company, which was previously located across the street at 455 East Cady.⁵⁰ The foundry moved to the property so it could expand from its previous facilities, and the many additions to the original building likely date to this period. The additions were present as of a 1964 aerial.⁵¹ The company has remained in the building as late as 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 456 East Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with Northville's industry and Criterion C for architecture.

The industrial building at 456 East Cady Street retains integrity of design, and the footprint and fenestration pattern remain unaltered since the end of the period of significance (i.e. 1968). The building clearly expresses its historic associations as an industrial property that expanded and grew over time to suit its production needs and to meet increasing demands for its various products. The extant structures further convey the time periods in which they were constructed, from the circa 1914 American Bell & Foundry Company to the circa 1960 Mid-Century Modern addition. Overall, the property retains integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 4.

⁴⁷ "Haller Buys Foundry Building," *Northville Record*, July 13, 1945.

⁴⁸ "Haller Division," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-E.

⁴⁹ "Haller Division," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-E.

⁵⁰ "Foundry Flask & Equipment Co.," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

⁵¹ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

1.2 Cady Street – West

1.2.1 Cady Street, West, North Side

212 West Cady Street, Northville District Library (Non-Contributing)

Description

The building at 212 West Cady Street is located on the north side of the street near the northwest corner of the West Cady Street and South Wing Street intersection and serves as the Northville District Library. The Northville Municipal Building at 215 West Main Street is north of the library. A large grassy area with mature trees is located to the east of the building. Paved parking lots are located northeast and directly west of the building. Landscaped gardens and benches are located around the structure and paved pathways lead to patios west and south of the structure. The patio on the south elevation of the structure sits on top of a curved retaining wall topped with a metal fence. A curved stairway leads from the upper level parking lot to the sidewalks and grassy area east of the building.

The two-story, brick building features an irregular footprint with a hipped-roofed, rectilinear core with four projecting, half-hipped wings, one on each elevation. A square clerestory is located in the center of the roof and groups of three eyebrow dormers are located on the east, south, and west roof slopes. Wide, overhanging eaves extend around the entire structure. The east wing of the structure is supported by blocks of rock-faced concrete, which is also used on the lower level of the building. A curved belt course surrounds the structure above a concrete knee wall.

A pair of square pillars flanks a small gable on the north wing, which houses floor to ceiling windows. The main entrance is located on the west wing, which is supported by two brick pillars.

The fenestration pattern consists of glass and metal pedestrian doors, paired pedestrian doors with side lights and transoms, pairs of six-light windows with transoms, eight-light serial windows with transoms, four-light serial windows, and fan-light windows in some of the dormers.

History

The Northville District Library was erected in 1996.⁵²

Evaluation

The property at 212 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The Northville District Library at 212 West Cady Street was constructed in 1996 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁵² Louie. *Northville*, 42.

494 West Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 494 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot and is landscaped with small trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete paver driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the property to a garage.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell that has a two-story rear addition and an attached garage, forming a roughly L-shaped footprint. The foundation is concrete block. The front-gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an external red brick chimney stack, with raised courses at the top, in the rear addition. The exterior walls of the house are clad in synthetic clapboard siding. The house also has a water table, corner boards, and frieze boards, all of which are wood and painted white.

A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof flanks the east elevation of the front ell and abuts the south elevation of the projecting ell. It is accessed by four wood stairs and has square, wood columns with little ornamentation and square balustrades. The porch skirt is wood lattice. A second, smaller porch is located to the north (rear) of the projecting ell on the east elevation. It is incorporated into the house by a roof with two slopes: one extending from the east elevation, and one extending from the south elevation of the addition. This porch has square columns, no balustrades, and is accessed by four wood stairs.

Fenestration on the façade includes a large, single-light window with a transom window centered on the first story of the gable end. This window is sheltered by a projecting hipped roof with large, decorative brackets and a scalloped bargeboard. Directly above the projecting roof are paired one-over-one wood windows that have the upper corners clipped and angled towards the center. These windows are capped by a window hood with a pointed arch pediment that steps downward near its ends. A recessed diamond decoration is found in the center of the arch.

On the east elevation, sheltered by the porch, are a one-over-one window with clipped upper corners and a wood pedestrian door, which is located on the south elevation of the projecting ell. The door has a wood surround with an architrave that also steps downward near the ends. The gable of the ell contains the remaining fenestration on the original portion of the house. This includes a bay window with a hipped roof. Each window bay has a one-over-one wood window with clipped upper corners. Directly above the bay are paired one-over-one windows with the same ornamentation as the second story window on the façade. A second pedestrian door is located on the east elevation of the rear addition, beneath the rear porch. This addition, which also projects to the east to incorporate the garage, contains several one-over-one windows. These windows do not have their upper corners clipped and feature simple surrounds with no hoods or ornamentation.

The west elevation has two one-over-one windows on the first story. These windows have their upper corners clipped and feature window hoods that step downward near the ends. Two one-over-one windows are located on the second story near the gabled ell that projects slightly to the west. The gabled ell has one one-over-one window on the second story. The rear addition appears to lack fenestration on the west elevation.

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage with two single-vehicle overhead doors is attached to the house at the east elevation of the rear addition. It has a side-gable roof with a front-gable dormer. The exterior siding is wood clapboards. The garage doors mimic the windows of the original house and have their upper corners clipped. A pair of small, square windows in the dormer are capped by a window hood that is identical to that on the second story of the house's façade.

History

The house was built in 1901.⁵³ The original address of the house, prior to circa 1940, was 276 West Cady. After 1940, through the 1960s, the house was 496 West Cady. Historically, a one-story component extended the length of the west elevation, which has since been removed.⁵⁴ The first residents were Mark and Metta Ambler.⁵⁵ Mrs. Metta Ambler resided in the house alone by the late 1920s, having been widowed.⁵⁶ Mrs. Ambler remained in the house into the early 1950s.⁵⁷ In 1954, the interior of the house was remodeled, and an "apartment" was outfitted for Mrs. Ambler.⁵⁸ By 1960, Ambler had moved out of the house and it was the residence of Henry and Valette Fallon. Mr. Fallon was a teacher at Whitmore Lake High School.⁵⁹ Mrs. Ambler, died in 1971 at the age of 102.⁶⁰ Circa 1988 the building was purchased by Douglas Crossman, who sold it to Wayne and Susan Presley in 2004. The Presleys sold it to the current owners, Mark and Janay Eismenger in 2010.⁶¹

The house has undergone some changes. As of 1942, the building included its original T-plan core, with a one-story addition spanning the west elevation. This addition was removed sometime in the ensuing years.⁶² By 2002, aerial photography reveals that the addition had been removed and the rear garage addition was under construction.⁶³

Evaluation

The house at 494 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

⁵³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁵⁵ "News Around Northville," *Northville Record*, December 2, 1954, 4.

⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927.

⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 252.

⁵⁸ "News Around Northville," *Northville Record*, December 2, 1954, 4.

⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁰ "Mrs. Ambler Dies.," *Northville Record*, August 17, 1972, 16-A.

⁶¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5;

⁶³ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

The house at 494 West Cady Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is present in the door and window surrounds, and the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

500 West Cady Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 500 West Cady Street is a contemporary residence. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot and has ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the west side of the property to a garage located at the rear of the property.

The house has an irregular footprint with an asphalt-covered hipped roof with a large cross-gable at the center of the façade. A side-gabled porte cochere projects from the west elevation. A large, open porch spans the width of the façade and features square columns resting on large, square posts. Siding on the first story is a narrow, horizontal synthetic siding, and the second story is sheathed in synthetic shingles. A brick chimney stack extends along the exterior of the east elevation.

Fenestration on the house varies widely. The façade includes a wood door with flanking sidelights and a transom, French doors with transoms, and diamond-shaped windows. Fenestration on the second story includes a Palladian-style window and paired four-over-one windows. Fenestration on the remaining elevations includes ten-light windows, four-light windows, four-over-one windows, and a six-over-one window with three-light transom.

The one-story, side-gabled garage has an asphalt shingle roof and horizontal siding like that of the house. The west half of the south (front) elevation has two single-vehicle overhead doors. A pedestrian door and four-over-one window are in a recessed portion of the east half. A gable-roof dormer projects from the south roof slope and is sheathed with composite shingles.

History

The house is of modern construction, erected in 2015 for current owners, Michael and Julie Malloure.⁶⁴

Evaluation

⁶⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 500 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 500 West Cady Street was constructed in 2015 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

504 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 504 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with large, mature trees in the front and ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the property to a garage located near the northeast corner of the property.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The south slope of the side-gabled roof extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. A two-story addition is located on the rear of the house, which has a gable roof oriented perpendicular to the road, and a small, one-story addition with a shed roof is located on its back. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and simple, open braces are placed under the wide eaves of the original structure. The façade (south) roof slope is pierced by a gable dormer with open braces and exposed rafter tails. The foundation of the house is squared, coursed stone on the original portion and concrete block on the rear addition. The exterior walls of the original house are clad in asbestos siding and the addition has composite clapboards. A chimney clad in wood siding rises along the exterior of the west elevation of the rear addition. The body of the house is beige and the trim is white.

The asbestos siding extends upwards on the façade to sheath the knee walls of the porch. Square, slightly battered columns extend between the knee walls to the roof of the porch. The porch is accessed by a flight of five concrete stairs with contemporary wood rails and balusters.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrical, with three fenestration bays on the first story. From west to east (left to right when facing the house), the fenestration includes one one-over-one window, a pedestrian door and three one-over-one ribbon window. The dormer features a pair of square windows, each divided into four lights. The windows are modern replacements.

On the east elevation, a bay window projects from the first story. It is covered by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. One one-over-one window is located on each side of the bay. A one-over-one window is located to the south of the bay, and three smaller one-over-one windows are arranged in a string to the north of the bay. Pair one-over-one windows are located on the second story, near the gable peak. The rear addition also features one-over-one windows: one on the first

story, and two on the second. The windows are modern replacements. A small wood patio and flight of stairs leads from the north elevation of the addition to the rear of the property.

On the west elevation, a small, one-story projection of the wall extends from the center of the elevation and has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. A pair of one-over-one windows is centered in this projection. A single one-over-one window is located to the south of the projection, and two one-over-one windows are located to the north. A pair of one-over-one windows is located on the second story, near the gable peak. The windows are modern replacements.

The one-story detached garage has a rectilinear footprint with a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior is horizontal wood siding, and fenestration on the south (front) elevation includes two single-vehicle doors. The doors are composed of wood paneling that has been cut in a pattern of octagons to reveal vertical wood siding beneath. Diamond-shaped windows are placed in the top row of octagons. The garage appears to have been built within the period of significance.

History

The house was erected in 1926 for Mrs. Harriet Angell and her three children.⁶⁵ She remained in the house through 1960.⁶⁶ The house remained in the Angell family until 1988.⁶⁷ The building has since been expanded by a large rear addition.⁶⁸ In 1988 the house was purchased by Richard and Kathy Ambler, who sold it to John and Kerri Libbe, the present owners, in 1994.⁶⁹

Evaluation

The house at 504 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 504 West Cady Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style, maintains integrity of design and workmanship, and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the house during the period of significance. The installation of replacement windows has diminished the integrity of materials. However, overall, the property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁶⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 45.

⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

⁶⁷ 504 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

The garage at 504 West Cady Street also maintains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is also recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

508 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 508 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the foundation on the sides of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the property to a garage located near the northeast corner of the property. An unpainted wood picket fence encloses the back yard.

The house is a two-story, side-gabled wood frame structure that has a two-story rear wing with small, one-story, shed-roofed additions on its east and west elevations. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a wall dormer with a gable roof at the center of the façade. The foundation of the original portion of the house is squared, coursed stone, and the foundations of the two one-story additions are rock-faced concrete block. The exterior walls of the house are clad in vinyl siding.

A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof spans most the façade. It is supported by slim, turned wood posts and is accessed by five wood stairs located at the center. The stairs have square posts with square balusters, as does the porch rail. The posts and balustrade appear to be modern replacements. Wood lattice is located beneath the porch on the eastern half. A pedestrian door is placed in the center of the façade. A single one-over-one window is located to its east, and a paired one-over-one windows is located to its west. On the second story, and in the same fenestration bay as the pedestrian door, are paired one-over-one windows that reach into the gable of the wall dormer. This dormer also features decorative bargeboard. The windows are all vinyl replacements.

The west elevation has an external red brick chimney stack located near the rear of the side gable; the one-story shed-roofed addition is located directly to the rear of the chimney. Fenestration includes one one-over-one window on the first story of the gable end, two one-over-one windows on the second story of the gable end, and a single one-over-one window on the south elevation of the one-story addition. The windows are all vinyl replacements.

The east elevation features a flat-roofed porch that rests on brick pilings and is accessed by three wood stairs. This porch retains the same replacement spindle posts and balusters as the front porch. A 12-light pedestrian door is in the gable end at the rear of the porch; two one-over-one windows are placed to its south. A one-over-one window is located at the center of the second story, and a single-light window is in the south elevation of the one-story addition. The windows are all vinyl replacements. All windows in the house have a simple board surround.

A two-bay garage with two single-vehicle overhead doors is located behind the house. It has a gable-front roof with cornice returns that is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior siding is wood clapboards, and the peak of the gable has round fish scale siding.

History

The house was erected circa 1895 for the Roe family, consisting of Ambrose and Electa Roe and their daughters, Ada and Jessie.⁷⁰ Its current footprint is similar to its historic footprint; however, the massing has changed, as historically the rear section of the building was only one story.⁷¹ The Roe family remained in the house through the 1950s. After Ambrose and Electa passed, Ada and Jessie resided in the house together.⁷² They remained in the house until they died, Ada in 1956 and Jessie in 1959.⁷³ After Ada Roe's death, Mrs. Maude Bray resided in the house.⁷⁴ Joseph Snyder has owned the house since 2009.⁷⁵

Evaluation

The house at 508 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

The house at 508 West Cady Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the vinyl siding and windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

514 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 514 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the foundation on the sides of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of concrete pavers leads from the sidewalk to the house, and a

⁷⁰ "Northville Pioneer Dies September 14," *Northville Record*, September 24, 1959, 3; "Obituary Jessie Roe," *Northville Record*, May 17, 1956, 8.

⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁷² R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1931. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1943), 224.

⁷³ "Northville Pioneer Dies September 14," *Northville Record*, September 24, 1959, 3;

⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

⁷⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the property to a garage located behind the house.

The house is a two-story structure with Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The house has an irregular footprint due to several additions. The house was originally a one-and-one-half-story front-gabled form that has large additions to its rear, top, and side, resulting in a Queen Anne appearance. The foundation of the original front-gabled section is stone. A large, open porch with a shed roof spans the façade; a conical roof is placed on the east end of the porch. A polygonal tower with a conical roof is located to the west of the gable front, and a second, large front gable stretches across the façade behind the tower and original front-gabled section and also features a pent roof. A two-story tower with a conical roof is located at the northwest corner of the structure, and a one-story tower with conical roof is also located at the northeast corner. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a wood-siding-clad chimney near the southwest corner and a gable-roofed wall dormer on the east elevation. The exterior walls of the house are clad mainly in clapboard siding, and fish scales shingles are present below the windows of the front tower, halfway up the front-facing gable, in the peak of the wall dormer, and at the base of the one-story tower.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrically placed. The one-and-one-half story, front-gabled section has two one-over-one windows on the first story, and a pedestrian door to the west of the windows. Two one-over-one windows are also placed on the portion of the façade that is an addition. The second story features two one-over-one windows in the front-facing gable, and the tower has three sets of paired one-over-one windows.

The one-story, open front porch on the façade is accessed by two sets of stairs: one of the east end, and one at the center of the porch. The porch also features unfluted, round columns.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes three one-over-one windows with small hipped roofs supported by decorative brackets. Planter boxes, also with brackets, are placed below these windows. A single-light window is located in the wall dormer. Windows in the one-story tower are one-over-one and arranged in pairs. Fenestration on the west elevation includes two one-over-one windows on both the first and second story of the main block of the house, and pairs of one-over-one windows in the tower.

The house has a moderate amount of ornamentation. The front door has a surround with fluted pilasters and a small architrave. Windows on the façade of the original one-and-one-half story section have simple surrounds on the first story, and surrounds topped by egg-and-dart motif on the second story. Decorative brackets are located below the rooflines, including the cornice returns in the front-facing gable and beneath the slightly projecting jetty on the west elevation.

A one-story garage with a hipped roof and a two-vehicle wide overhead door is located at the northeast corner of the property. The garage has asphalt shingles covering the roof, and wood siding matching that of the house on the walls.

History

The house was erected in 1900.⁷⁶ The building was originally a rectilinear, front-gable building that has essentially doubled in size by a modern addition in circa 1997.⁷⁷ As of 1943, the house was home to Archie and Rose Niles.⁷⁸ Mr. Niles was a horse trainer. By 1951 the house was the residence of James W. and Dorothy Darnell. Mr. Darnell was assistant purchasing agent for Daisy Manufacturing Company.⁷⁹ The Darnells resided in the house through 1960.⁸⁰ The current owner, Maria Urena, has owned the house since 2006.⁸¹

Evaluation

The house at 514 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 514 West Cady Street is recommended as a non-contributing building to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. The house was originally a Gable-Front Ell, but the addition that was constructed after 1970 has significantly altered the appearance, which now resembles a Queen Anne-style house. This has resulted in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A garage occurs in the location of the current garage in 1942.⁸² However, the exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building was constructed within the period of significance. The garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

1.2.2 Cady Street, West, South Side

215 West Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

This structure is located on the south side of West Cady Street. A public sidewalk is located north of the building which connects to the façade entry through a ground level cement porch slab. The porch is flanked by gardens which are surrounded by a low flagstone wall. A paved parking lot on the west elevation of the building can be accessed via a driveway on the south side of West Cady Street.

⁷⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5; 514 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁷⁸ R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1943. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1943), 196.

⁷⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 264.

⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

This two-story side-gable rectangular brick structure has stylistic details of the Colonial Revival Style. These details include a projection in the center of the north façade where the entry is located and a two-story flat roof porch above the entrance, which is supported by three slim, square columns. The entryway is composed of a nine-light half-glass door which is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The door surround features an entablature.

A band of soldier bricks line the frieze on each elevation of the structure.

Brick exterior wall-chimneys are located on the east and west gable end. These large chimneys are shouldered and have raised course decoration at the top and a concrete cap. The chimney on the east elevation interrupts the north roof slope, while the chimney on the west elevation interrupts the south roof slope. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles and there are no eave overhangs. There are cornice returns on the east and west elevations.

The fenestration pattern consists of double hung six-over-six vinyl windows placed at irregular intervals as well as glass block windows, and small double hung single-light window. The windows on the front, south elevation under the porch roof and to the west of the porch have projecting wood surrounds. On the second story of the west elevation is a pedestrian door accessed by a metal staircase with a small landing at the top.

History

Owned by the city, the building was erected in 1963 to house the Boy and Girl Scouts.⁸³ It eventually became the Senior Center before housing the Northville Arts Commission as a community-based Art House, which it remains today.

Evaluation

The property at 215 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criteria A for community development and its role in the social/recreation/entertainment activities of Northville and C for architecture.

The property at 215 West Cady Street retains integrity of design, as the footprint and fenestration pattern have not been altered since it was constructed in 1963. The building also retains original materials. The property overall continues to convey integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #17 West Cady Street, Oakwood Cemetery (Contributing)

Description

This cemetery is located within the Local Historic District of Northville, Michigan on the south side of West Cady Street. The Art House is located directly west of the cemetery and a public sidewalk spans the length of the northern edge. A chain link fence surrounds the cemetery and a

⁸³ 215 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

set of decorative metal gates guard the entrance, which is placed near the western end of the parcel. A grassy two-track lane, which is no longer maintained and is blocked from vehicle entrance by a wood post, extends from West Cady Street, through the metal gates, and to the rear of the property. Tall evergreen and deciduous trees dot the site and provide a canopy that covers a large portion of the grounds.

A modern, wood plaque is placed on the fence to the east of the metal gates and reads:

WELCOME
TO
OAKWOOD
CEMETERY
1808-1990

The Michigan chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Colonists erected a historic marker within the cemetery in 2017. It is placed within the cemetery, to the east of the entrance gates.

Although the graves in the cemetery are oriented in all directions, a general trend is present: graves on the east side of the two-track are oriented to the west, and the graves on the west side of the two-track are oriented to the east. Many of the large, mature trees are also arranged along the sides of the two-track.

The cemetery contains a wide variety of headstones placed between the early nineteenth and late twentieth century. These range from small, unornamented upright tablets to much larger, heavily ornamented tablets, and obelisks decorated with an assortment of carvings and religious symbols. One burial near the north end of the cemetery contains multiple headstones arranged in a crib-like form. Grave marker materials are generally stone, including granite, marble, and limestone. Some family plots and significant memorials have been partitioned off by ornate metal fencing. Symbols on grave markers in the Oakwood Cemetery include shields, clasped hands, upward-pointing hands, broken columns, bibles or books, flowers, and willow trees.

War veterans from the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War have been laid to rest in the cemetery. An obelisk near the northern end of the cemetery, and to the east of the two-track, has a modern plaque placed near the bottom. It reads:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
WILLIAM GREGORY
1764 PRIVATE 1835
MARKER PLACED BY
GRAND RIVER TRAIL CHAPTER, NSDAR
MAY 15, 2010

History

Land for the cemetery was donated by Daniel Cady and Martin Randolph.⁸⁴ The earliest burials date to 1807–1808, while a sign at the cemetery’s entrance indicates the latest date to 1990. Many of Northville’s pioneers are interred within its grounds. A full context of the cemetery is provided in the historic context section of this report.

Evaluation

The property at NVA #17 East Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its representation of funerary practices in Northville.

The Oakwood Cemetery is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District. The cemetery retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

473 West Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 473 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and is adjacent to Rural Hill Cemetery. The house is located on the south side of the street on a large lot with mature trees and ornamental plantings, and a split-rail-style fence that spans the front of the property. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a walkway of concrete pavers leads from the front sidewalk to the house, and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the property to the rear of the house. Two lampposts with brick bases are located near the northeast and northwest corners of the property.

The house is a two-story gable-front structure. The main block of the house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open, flat-roofed porch spanning the façade and portions of the east and west elevations. The gable-front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a narrow, red brick chimney pierces the roof near its center. A two-story addition located at the rear of the main block of the house has a small covered entryway on its east elevation and an exterior stone chimney on the west elevation. The addition has a roof oriented perpendicular to the main block of the house and is sheathed in standing seam metal. A second addition, located to the south, projects to the east and is one-and-one-half stories in height. This addition functions as a two-car garage and has a wall dormer, a small cupola, and a standing seam metal roof. This addition extends across the rear of the house to align with the west elevation and forms an open porch with living space above.

The foundation walls of the main block of the house are uncoursed stone, except for the garage, which rests on poured concrete. The exterior walls of the house and garage are covered in synthetic clapboard siding. The uncoursed stone is also used for the porch walls on the façade east end of the porch, which has elevation support round, unfluted Doric columns. Paired

⁸⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

columns are found at the corner. The west end of the porch has wood clapboard kneewalls and supports square columns with a plain capital. The porch entablature is wide and undecorated. n.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade is asymmetrical and consists of two one-over-one windows with leaded glass in the upper sash and a wood entry door inset with a large window light in its upper panel. The fenestration on the second story consists of three one-over-one windows evenly spaced across the façade, with a smaller four-over-four window located in the peak of the gable. The central window is covered with shutters. The windows and door have wood surrounds with shallow, triangular pediments; the second-story pediments project slightly and are supported by decorative brackets, and the pediment of the gable window conforms to the angle of the frieze boards.

Fenestration on the other elevations of the house consist mainly of one-over-one windows of various sizes. Two small, cut-glass windows flank the stone chimney on the first story of the west elevation. A three-sided bay window with four-over-one windows projects from the east elevation into the porch, near the front elevation. Two additional entrance doors are located on the eastern elevation: one faces north and is placed in a small, one-story projection to the rear of the open porch, and the other is located at the intersection of the two additions. The windows and doors retain the same wide surrounds as the façade but have flat architraves and lack brackets. Two single-car, overhead garage doors are located on the east elevation of the rear addition.

Ornate, paired brackets are also located in the cornices of the façade and east and west elevations of the main block of the house.

History

The house was built circa 1855 by William Ambler for his family.⁸⁵ William and Ursula Ambler moved to Northville with his wife in 1854. He purchased property at the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets in downtown Northville and constructed a hotel in 1858. Known as Ambler House, the hotel operated for seventy years before being lost to a fire. Ambler also held mill rights and owned a mill pond.⁸⁶ He died in 1863.⁸⁷

The property remained in the Ambler family until it was sold to the Kohs family in 1953, who remained in the house through the 1970s.⁸⁸ The original house is the two-story section of the building and a one-story kitchen ell at the southeast corner. The barn on the property, connected to the house, is believed to date to circa 1855.⁸⁹ During the 1950s, the Kohs made extensive alterations to the house, including adding the wrap-around porch, moving the barn and attaching it to the house for a kitchen and bedroom, adding a one-story family room on the house's south

⁸⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 44.

⁸⁶ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 44.

⁸⁷ "Ambler Reunion," *Northville Record*, December 6, 1907, 1.

⁸⁸ 473 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁹ 473 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

elevation, and sheathing the building in aluminum siding. The Kohs family sold the house in 2010 to Audwin and Melissa Garcia, who sold the house to Maureen McCrimmon, the present owner, in 2012.⁹⁰

Evaluation

The house at 473 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 473 West Cady Street maintains integrity and continues to convey its historic character. Material replacements on the house, including siding, have diminished the integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The large addition on the rear of the house is distinguishable from the original house, retaining integrity of design. The house also maintains its integrity of setting in a residential neighborhood. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

487 West Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 487 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the southwest of the house. The house is located on the south side of the street and a sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the west side of the house to the garage. There are several large, mature trees on the property and foundation plantings are present near the façade of the house.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story Bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The north roof slope extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. The side-gabled roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has open braces under the wide eaves. The foundation of the house is white painted brick, and the exterior walls of the house are clad in synthetic clapboards.

The white painted brick extends upwards on the façade to form wide brick columns at either end of the porch. These rise to meet the clipped corner wood entablature in the northwest and northeast corners. Large, battered columns on brick bases topped with a large concrete cap flank a three-step brick staircase, which provides access to the porch. The stairway is flanked by a brick knee wall with concrete caps on both sides. A wood balustrade with elongated oval cutouts spans the sections space between the brick columns and from the columns to the wall of the façade. The façade (north) roof slope is pierced by a gable dormer with open braces. A chimney clad in light gray, ashlar stone veneer rises along the exterior of the west elevation and pierces the north roof slope.

⁹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

Fenestration on the façade is symmetrical, with three fenestration bays on the first story. A central wood door with large panes of glass is flanked by two large, fixed, single-light, wood windows with transoms. The transoms contain decorative muntins dividing it into a large light surrounded by multiple smaller lights. The dormer features two rectangular windows with muntins similar to those found on the first-story windows.

Fenestration on the east and west elevations consist of a mix of double-hung, wood windows with muntins in the upper sash; one-over-one, double-hung windows; and pairs of windows. The west elevation also features a shallow, three-sided bay window with one-over-one double hung windows. This bay window is covered by a projecting gable roof with wood open braces.

The detached garage has a rectilinear footprint with a gable-front roof clad in asphalt shingles and a wide, overhanging eave with braces. Fenestration includes a single-light window near the east side of the façade and a two-vehicle-wide garage door with four strings of three-light windows along the top.

History

The house was erected in 1913 and retains its historic footprint.⁹¹ Based on city directories, the historic address was 287 West Cady and changed to the present address circa 1940. The earliest known residents were Emil W. and Helen Teshka, who resided in the house in the late 1920s. Mr. Teshka worked as a truck driver for Northville Chemical Company.⁹² In the early 1940s the house was the residence of James and Emma Copeland. James worked as an electrician.⁹³ As of 1951 Mrs. Emma Copeland, a cook for Sessions Hospital, resided in the house alone.⁹⁴ She remained in the house through 1960.⁹⁵ By the early 1970s, the house was occupied by Ray J. Casterline II, and his wife, Roxanne Atchison Casterline. Ray was the son of Ray Casterline I, who founded Casterline Funeral Home (122 West Dunlap). In 1971 Ray II followed in his father's footsteps and received his mortuary science license.⁹⁶ The current owners, Thomas and Kathleen Spillane, have owned the house since 2016.⁹⁷

Evaluation

The house at 487 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 487 West Cady Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and braces,

⁹¹ City of Northville. Sanborn; *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 256.

⁹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943.

⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

⁹⁶ "Casterline Gets License," *Northville Record*, March 4, 1971, 14-A.

⁹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 487 West Cady Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the siding and stone veneer on the chimney stack, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains the same footprint and location.⁹⁸ The garage retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

495 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 495 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Cady Street and First Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property, a gravel driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the house, and a concrete driveway leads from First Street to the garage, which faces west. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present near the façade of the house. This property was under construction at the time of survey.

The house has a two-story front-gable form with Queen Anne-style ornamentation. The Queen Anne style, which was popular between 1880 and 1910, commonly includes features such as an asymmetrical façade, an irregular footprint, different wall materials to create a variety of textures, and simple door and window surrounds.

At the time of survey, the house had a roughly rectilinear form with a projecting cross gable on the west elevation. A one-story porch with an irregularly shaped roof spans the east half of the façade and extends partially around the east elevation. The irregularly shaped roof of the house features a cross-gabled roof with hipped sections on the east and rear elevations. The foundation of the façade and west elevation are uncoursed stone. However, the foundation under the porch is concrete with infilled Exterior Finish Insulation System (EIFS) panels, which supports plain, square columns with no ornamentation. The remainder of the east elevation and the rear elevation have a concrete block foundation. A small, one-story porch is located at the rear of the house, at the southeast corner. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding, with sections of vertical wood siding in the cornices. The gables are clad in round fish scale siding

⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

and have decorative wood tracery in the lower corners. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the roof near the center of the house.

Fenestration on the façade includes a wood door accessed from the porch, a large window on the first story that is divided into one large light with a smaller light above it, and a pair of two-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story. A projecting gable that is supported by wood brackets is located above the pairs of windows and features wood tracery. A window consisting of a central light surrounded by smaller panes of stained glass is in the peak of the gable.

Fenestration in the east elevation contains a mix of three-over-one double-hung windows; paired single-light windows; and a two-over-one window. Windows in the west elevation are two-over-one double-hung windows. The projecting cross-gabled section also features a gabled projection with tracery in the second story and a window with stained glass in the peak, as in the façade. The rear elevation fenestration includes a door accessed from the rear porch; a large, single-light window flanked by a two-over-one window on each side on the first story; and a pair of three-over-one windows on the second story. With the exception of the two stained glass windows in the gable peaks, all windows are modern replacements.

The garage is a one-story, gable-front building with a single vehicle bay on the west elevation and a pedestrian door on the north elevation. The garage is clad in horizontal wood siding, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

History

The house was built in 1900.⁹⁹ Originally, the house had a smaller porch that included not only a spindle frieze but wood arches between the posts.¹⁰⁰ Based on city directories, the house's original address was 295 West Cady and was changed to 495 West Cady circa 1940. The earliest traceable resident was Mrs. Georgia S. Hodgson, who resided in the house in the late 1920s.¹⁰¹

As of 1951 the house was the residence of Mrs. J. Metta Ambler and Charles W. and Lella L. Myers. Mr. Myers was as clerk for Evans Prods Co.¹⁰² During the 1960s the house became residence of John Triantis, a Greek immigrant who was a chef in the Northville Restaurant. He resided in the house at the time of his death in 1969.¹⁰³ The present owners, Andre and Michelle Kazewych, have owned the house since 2016.¹⁰⁴ The building has recently been expanded by an addition and alteration of the west elevation, changing the building footprint and porch.

Evaluation

The house at 495 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁰⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927.

¹⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰³ "John Triantis," *Northville Record*, February 20, 1969, 9-A.

¹⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 495 West Cady Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant recent alterations (circa 2018) have included the construction of a large addition to the rear and side of the house, the relocation of the front door, and the expansion of the front porch. These additions and alteration significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property and greatly diminish the integrity of design. Additional alterations include the installation of synthetic siding and replacement windows, diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942.¹⁰⁵ The exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building was constructed within the period of significance. The garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

501 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 501 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Cady Street and First Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north and east sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from First Street to near the southeast corner of the house, and a second concrete driveway leads from First Street to the garage, which faces east. Foundation plantings are present near the façade of the house and along the east elevation.

The two-story house has a Gabled Ell form. A small, one-story addition is located on the south (rear) elevation. A one-story porch with a hipped roof sheathed in contemporary standing seam metal spans the east elevation from the façade to the projecting wing of the ell. A second porch is located on the east elevation of the rear addition and is incorporated into the addition by extending the roofline down with a slight change in slope. The foundation of the main block of the house is uncoursed stone and the gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

The exterior walls of the house are clad in synthetic siding, except for the portions of the east elevations that are covered by the porches and the gable peaks, which feature board and batten siding. The house is gray in color with white trim including cornerboards. The front porch has three brick half-piers that are slightly battered that support square, wood, battered columns. A wood balustrade with square balusters, which appear to be modern replacements, span the spaces between the columns, except for along the façade, where a short flight of steps flanked by brick knee walls with flat, concrete caps rises to the porch. Skirting under the porches matches the square balusters. A narrow exterior red brick chimney rises along the west elevation of the house and pierces the roof.

¹⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

Fenestration on the façade includes a large, single-light window centered on the first story that is sheltered by a hipped pent roof covered in black standing seam metal. Two four-over-one windows with narrow, unornamented surrounds are present on the second story, and an octagon window divided into nine lights is in the gable peak, which is sided in board and batten. The east elevation features asymmetrically spaced four-over-one windows. A wood pedestrian door with glass in the upper panel is placed near the rear of the porch. A second wood pedestrian door with glass in the upper panel is located on the east elevation of the rear addition, sheltered by the porch. An octagon window is also located in the gable peak of the ell. Fenestration on the west elevation includes four-over-one windows in both stories. All of the windows are modern replacement windows that were installed ca. 2017.¹⁰⁶

The one-story, front-gabled garage at the rear of the property was likely constructed in the 1960s. The structure is clad in wood siding and has an asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single overhead vehicular door, and a pedestrian door and four-light window on the north elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1897.¹⁰⁷ Originally, the rear cross-gable section of the house was only one story.¹⁰⁸ Based on city directories, the house was historically 301 West Cady and changed to 501 West Cady circa 1940. The earliest known residents were Harry F. and Nida Brainard, who resided in the house in 1927. Mr. Brainard worked as a salesman.¹⁰⁹ In 1943 the house was occupied by Oscar Kuhn.¹¹⁰ As of 1951 the house was occupied by Lawrence H. and Marion LeFevre. Mr. LeFevre was a lineman for Detroit Edison Company in Farmington.¹¹¹ The LaFevre family remained in the house through 1960.¹¹² Since 2009 the house has been owned by its current owners, Kathryn and Alicia O'Reily.¹¹³

Evaluation

The house at 501 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and C for architecture.

The house at 501 West Cady Street maintains its architectural integrity, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. However, replacement siding has diminished the integrity of materials. The house also maintains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁰⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁰⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 301.

¹¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 239.

¹¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 280.

¹¹² R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1960. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1951).

¹¹³ City of Northville Assessor.

The garage appears to have been built within the period of significance. It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

511 West Cady Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 511 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the West Cady Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the west side of the house to the garage. Several large, mature trees are located near the east and west lot lines of the property. This property was under construction at the time of survey.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details and a large, modern (circa 2017), two-story addition on the rear and east elevations. It has an L-shaped footprint with an open porch on the façade of the main block of the house. The porch and main block of the house have hipped roofs, whereas the addition has a very shallowly pitched gable roof; all are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large dormer is located on the façade, and it has a hipped roof with a peak that is continuous with the main roof ridge of the house.

The foundation of the main block of the house is rock-faced concrete blocks, and the foundation of the addition consists of smooth concrete blocks. The entire house is clad in synthetic siding. A brick chimney that is shouldered on its north side is placed on the east elevation of the main block of the house. Brick is also used for the porch stairs and foundation, which supports square wood posts topped with square, battered columns. Square, wood balusters are located between the posts.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrical and includes a wood and glass door placed between two one-over-one windows. Two one-over-one windows are also located in the dormer. A small, square, single-light window is located on the east elevation of the main block of the house, just to the north of the chimney. The west elevation fenestration includes two pairs of one-over-one windows and a singly placed smaller one-over-one window. Fenestration on the addition includes a mix of one-over-one windows and single-light windows, including a bay window with a hipped roof. All windows appear to be wood and are modern replacement windows.

The one-story garage at the rear of the property has a pyramidal roof and two single-bay overhead doors on the north elevation.

History

According to the city assessor, the house was erected in 1923. Based on city directories, the historic address was 311 West Cady, changing to 511 West Cady between 1931 and 1942. The

first known resident of this house was Thomas M. and Lydia McCardie.¹¹⁴ As of 1943, the house was the residence of Fred F. and Lois VanAtta. Mr. VanAtta was a civil engineer for the American Concrete Institute.¹¹⁵ As of 1960 the house was occupied by Mrs. Frances J. Hall.¹¹⁶ In the early 1990s, the house was owned by Brian Cox, who sold to David Bugajski in 1993.¹¹⁷ A succession of owners changed in the late twentieth century before the present owners, Paul and Tammy Olexa acquired the building. The building was remodeled circa 2017 to include the large wing extending from the east elevation.

Evaluation

The house at 511 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 511 West Cady Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Recent alterations (circa 2018) have included the construction of a very large addition to the rear and side of the house that significantly alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows, the installation of synthetic siding, and the reconstruction of the front porch. These alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹¹⁸ However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

521 West Cady Street (House and Carriage House: Contributing)

Description

The property at 521 West Cady Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Cady Street and South Rogers Street. The property consists of a house, a carriage house located to the east of the house, and a small shed to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street to the carriage house. The lot contains several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings. A white picket fences with an arched trellis entry is located to the east.

The house is a one-story side-gable structure with Gothic Revival details. The house has an irregular footprint due to the several additions to the original side-gabled structure on the rear and east elevations. The foundation of the side-gabled portion is uncoursed stone, and the

¹¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 232.

¹¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 305.

¹¹⁶ R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1960. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1951).

¹¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

foundation of the rear additions is concrete block. The roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles, is also irregular, with multiple gables and ridges as a result of the additions. The façade is sheathed with board and batten siding; siding on the remaining elevations is horizontal wood. A small, open porch covered by a gable roof that shelters the front door is located on the façade. The porch features spindle posts and narrow, decorative bargeboard in the gable. This bargeboard is repeated on the side gables in the east and west elevations of the original portion of the house.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrically placed, with the door and a single one-over-one window located on the eastern side of the façade, and two one-over-one windows on the western side. The windows are replacements and have unornamented wood surrounds, pairs of shutters, and planter boxes below the window openings. A second pedestrian door is placed on the west elevation, towards the front of the house, and a third pedestrian door is on the east elevation, near the center of the elevation. Windows on the east, west, and south elevations are double hung with one-over-one configurations; the exception is in the addition in the southeast corner, which features stacked rows of single-light windows.

Outbuildings include a carriage house and a small shed. The one-story carriage house has an L-shaped footprint and a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a small cupola. It features board and batten siding, and decorative bargeboard matching that of the house is present in the two gables. The gable-front façade has a single vehicular door and a nine-light window with a pediment located in the gable. Two pedestrian doors are located in the west elevation. The gable end of the west elevation contains two windows: a six-light window in the gable peak and a slightly larger six-light window to the south of the door. The east elevation has a single six-light window. The small non-historic shed is located in the southeast corner of the property and is one story with a gable roof oriented parallel to West Cady Street. It has a stone foundation and a small overhead door in the gable end that faces South Rogers Street. Decorative bargeboard is also present in this gable, and a small one-over-one window with shutters is placed in the north elevation.

History

According to city data, the house was built 1836.¹¹⁹ However, a second source suggest it was built over a nearly thirty-year period, circa 1836–1862.¹²⁰ It was built by David H. Rowland, who also erected a carriage house on the property. According to the owner, the original house was a one-room, log-framed building, and the rest of the house is wood-framed.¹²¹ Rowland was a Northville pioneer who erected the second store in the community, at the corner of Main and Center Streets, circa 1831 (not extant).¹²² He also served as postmaster three times and continued

¹¹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁰ Northville Historic District Study Committee, *Northville Historic District, Out of Northville's Past... Part of Northville's Future*, (Northville, Michigan: City of Northville, 1972).

¹²¹ Jennifer Luikhart, (Property Owner), personal communication with Scott Slagor, April 16, 2018.

¹²² "Rowland builds one of first sores," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 6-C.

working in the store until his death, circa 1860.¹²³ The house came under the ownership of John M. and Electa Ambler in 1863 and remained in their care through the 1870s.¹²⁴

Historically the address was 321 West Cady and changed to 521 West Cady between 1931 and 1942. From the late 1920s through early 1940s, the house was occupied by Milton A. Bourne.¹²⁵ In 1927, in addition to Mr. Bourne residing in the house, the address is also listed as the location of Mrs. Lola D. Tipton's gift shop. In the mid-1940s, the house was occupied by Mrs. Majel Mullins.¹²⁶ By 1951 the house was occupied by Carroll M. and Mabel Gamble. Mr. Gamble was the alcohol tax unit inspector in Detroit.¹²⁷ From 1956 through 1970 the house was occupied by Lyla Hunter.¹²⁸ As of 1972, the property was owned by Mrs. Howard Whipple.¹²⁹ This changed to Rosalie Schaffer in 1978.¹³⁰ According to city assessor records, in 1991 Ms. Schaffer's estate was sold to Barbara Amerman, who sold to John Porter in 1995. Porter owned it only a few months before selling to Timothy and Jennifer Luikart, who have retained ownership as late as 2018.

The house generally retains its historic footprint; however, the addition at the southeast corner was made sometime after 1942.¹³¹

Evaluation

The house at 521 West Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 521 West Cady Street is an example of a vernacular house with some added Gothic Revival details. Alterations have been made to the house, including the rear additions; however, the additions are distinguishable from the original house. The windows have also been replaced, but the overall fenestration pattern has not changed. Further, the house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The carriage house also retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹²³ "22 Postmasters Served Here in 138 Years," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 26-E; Ancestry.com, "David H. Rowland, Michigan Wills and Probate Records." accessed May 24, 2018, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=8793&h=302746&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ONk52&_phstart=successSource.

¹²⁴ Chain of Title, 521 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 267.

¹²⁶ 521 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁷ R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1951. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1951), 215.

¹²⁸ 521 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³⁰ 521 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹³¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

1.3 Cadycentre

125 Cadycenter (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is located on the northeast corner of the East Cady Street and South Center Street intersection in the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A parking structure is located to the east of the building and Mary Alexander Court is located to the north. A public sidewalk spans the south and west elevations.

The contemporary commercial building is a three-story structure with a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The exterior walls are clad in brick, which is placed in ornamental panels in the spandrels. A cornice with paired brackets and dentils is placed beneath a wide, overhanging eave.

The main entrance is placed in the southwest corner of the building. Several storefronts are located in both the south and west facades, most of which feature recessed entryways and banks of single-light windows with four-light transoms. The second and third stories feature strings of one-over-one windows. The windows on the third story are capped by segmental arches.

History

The large office/commercial building was erected at the northeast corner of East Cady and South Center Streets in 1998.¹³²

Evaluation

The property at 125 Cadycentre is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1998 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.4 Center Street – North

1.4.1 Center Street, North, East Side

120 North Center Street, Neal Building (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 120 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the west. The north elevation abuts the commercial building at 124–128 North Center. An alleyway is located along the building's south elevation.

¹³² City of Northville Assessor.

The one-story brick commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A parapet spans the façade, stepping upward in the center. The building houses one storefront. A recessed entryway is placed in the southern end of the building. It shelters a modern double pedestrian wood frame door with arching tops that are placed within a segmentally arched opening. The opening is defined by a modest surround with a keystone. A single display window with a transom is also located within the recessed entryway. The northern two-thirds of the façade have two large, single-light display windows, each with a three-light transom. The windows rest on low brick bulkheads with concrete coping.

Fluted Doric columns are placed on each side of the recessed entryway and stretch from the bulkhead to a small entablature. A column is also placed on the northern end of the façade, and pilasters with the same motif are placed on the walls within the recessed entryway. The small entablature that spans the façade is topped by a pent roof sheathed in standing seam metal.

The south elevation features several window openings. A pedestrian door is located near the eastern end. The east elevation has three fenestration bays, each with a pair of one-over-one windows. The window pairs are covered by a grid with sixteen panels. The windows rest on slip sills formed by a single row of header bricks.

History

A fire in 1930 destroyed the pioneer-era building formerly located on this site. At the time, it housed the offices of the *Northville Record*. The burned building was replaced by the extant structure in 1931, erected by Mrs. Bertha Neal and leased to the *Northville Record*.¹³³ Circa 1953 the paper moved to 101–103 North Center Street.¹³⁴ In 1954 Thomas R. Carrington moved his insurance agency to the building.¹³⁵ Carrington Insurance remained here through the end of the 1960s.

Evaluation

The property at 120 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 120 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the building retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building retains original materials, and the building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

¹³³ “Raze Building,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁵ “Carrington Insurance Agency,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

124–128 North Center Street, Knickerbocker Building (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building at 124–128 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the west. The north elevation abuts the commercial building at 134 North Center Street, and the south elevation abuts the commercial building at 120 North Center Street.

This two-story commercial building was extensively altered in 1997. It has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof with a stepped parapet across the façade. The brick building features three storefronts on the façade. The central entrance contains double doors with a display window covered by an awning. The north and south entrances contain single doors with adjacent large display windows. The southernmost entrance has an awning above the south display window. Fenestration on the second story includes three strings of three one-over-one windows.

A row of soldier bricks lines the top on the recessed entryways. Patterned brickwork decorates the façade in the spandrels and in the cornice. The central portion of the parapet is capped with a concrete pediment with round finials and is engraved with “EST. 1997 KNICKERBOCKER BLDG.” The other portions are topped with concrete coping and have round finials.

The west elevation contains two-story pilasters that separate the elevation into four fenestration bays. The fenestration consists mainly of one-over-one, double-hung windows. A single entrance with an awning is located on the west elevation.

History

The building was erected circa 1920 and housed three stores.¹³⁶ According to the Northville City Assessor and based on Sanborn maps, the building was originally one story and the extant second story was added in 1998.

124 North Center Street

As of 1960, 124 North Washington housed Corbin’s Jewelry Store.¹³⁷ The space later changed to an engineering firm office before becoming Village Pump Antiques in 1967.¹³⁸ The antique store was owned by Marlene and John Nelson and remained in business through 1970.¹³⁹

126 North Center Street

As of 1931, 126 North Center housed the jewelry store of Blake Lucius.¹⁴⁰ By 1943 the space housed Thomas R. Carrington’s insurance business, which remained here through 1951.¹⁴¹ By

¹³⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

¹³⁷ “Raze Building,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹³⁸ “Village Pump,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 27-E.

¹³⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 205.

1960, the insurance office had moved next-door to 120 North Center, and 126 North Center housed John's Barber Shop, which it remained through 1970.¹⁴²

128 North Center Street

As of 1931, 128 North Center Street housed Harry Walker's grocery store. In 1941 Marjorie Kelner opened Margie's Beauty Salon in the space, which remained in business here through 1970.¹⁴³

Evaluation

The property at 124–128 North Center Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1997 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

134 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 134 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the west. A narrow alleyway runs along the north elevation and the south elevation abuts the commercial building at 124–128 North Center.

The one-story commercial building features a side-gabled roof with parapets. To the rear of this section, which fronts North Center Street, the building has a flat roof. The exterior walls are brick and the parapets are capped with concrete coping. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in fishscale asphalt shingles, and its west slope is pierced by three gabled dormers. The brick has been painted.

The façade has a single storefront with a centrally placed entrance. The wood pedestrian door has a large, arch, single-light window in its upper panel, is placed above a single concrete step, and is sheltered by a fabric awning. The door is flanked by large, single-light display windows that rest on concrete slip sills. A large signboard extends from the tops of the windows to the roof and contains a painted vertical-stripe design. The three gabled dormers feature windows with a single-light lower sash and an arched upper sash filled with ornamental tracery. The windows have arching wood surrounds with keystones. Square pilasters with large capitals are placed on the sides of the dormers. The gables of the dormers have a wide fascia and trim work that gives the appearance of cornice returns.

The north elevation features a row of window openings with lug sills and an additional entrance with an awning.

¹⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 239.

¹⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁴³ "Margie's Beauty Salon," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

The west elevation has a concrete clock porch that is sheltered by an awning. This porch provides access to a pedestrian door. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows with lug sills are placed to the south of the door.

History

The building was erected circa 1920.¹⁴⁴ From the 1920s until 1939, C. F. Herr operated the Sally Bell Bakery in this building.¹⁴⁵ After Herr moved the bakery to 123 East Main Street, the storefront housed Cloverdale Farms Dairy, a dairy and ice cream parlor, which it remained through 1970.¹⁴⁶ Northville was the second branch of Cloverdale Farms to open, the first being established in Plymouth and owned by Herman Bakhaus. By the late 1960s the business had eight branch locations and was owned by William Bakhaus, Herman's son.¹⁴⁷ Mr. Bakhaus had the building remodeled in 1969, redoing the interior and giving the exterior a "facelift."¹⁴⁸ A photo from the time showed a storefront similar to the present-day.

Evaluation

The property at 134 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 134 North Center Street retains integrity of design. Although the storefront has been altered since originally constructed, it maintains its original mass and shape. It is a downtown commercial building. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

136 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 136 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the west. The north elevation abuts the commercial building at 140–142 North Center and a narrow alleyway leads along the south elevation from the sidewalk to the parking lot.

This two-story commercial building is very narrow and has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The façade has brick walls, while the south elevation has concrete block walls; however, the western end of the second story is also brick. The building has a tall, wood parapet. It features large dentils and small brackets placed above a large plywood panel. Several rows of corbeled

¹⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

¹⁴⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March 2018.

¹⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 239.

¹⁴⁷ "Cloverdale Farms Dairy," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

¹⁴⁸ Advertisement. "Cloverdale Farms Dairy." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-F.

bricks are placed above the first story, and wood corner boards rise from the brick to the top of the parapet. The brick has been painted.

The first story features a single, narrow storefront. The wood pedestrian door has a glass upper panel and a single-light window is placed to its north. A black awning covers the storefront. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is placed slightly off-center in the second story.

The south elevation has three window openings on the first story. Three window openings are also located in the second story but are placed in different fenestration bays.

The east elevation features a wood stairway that leads to a recessed entryway in the second story. It is sheltered by a canvas awning.

History

The narrow concrete block building was erected circa 1920 and housed a store.¹⁴⁹

City directories indicate the address was originally 138 North Center. Following World War II, 138 North Center housed Irvin's Barber Shop, owned by Irvin Miller.¹⁵⁰ He stayed at this location until circa 1957 when he moved to East Main Street. As of 1960 Doren Real Estate was housed in the building.¹⁵¹ In 1970 it was Malcolm's Saddlery.¹⁵²

Evaluation

The property at 136 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 136 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the building retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building retains original materials, and the building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

140–142 North Center Street, Ball Building/Oldenburger Building (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 140–142 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the east. The structure is in close proximity to the neighboring commercial building at 144–148 North Center Street and the south elevation abuts the commercial building at 136 North Center.

¹⁴⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

¹⁵⁰ "Irvin's Barber Shop." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 23-E.

¹⁵¹ "Raze Building." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The two-story, Italianate building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The walls are brick, with the exception of a small section on the east (rear) elevation. This area is in the northern half of the second story and is concrete block. A modest brick parapet spans the top of the façade. Below the parapet, several courses of brick project outward. Below this, additional bricks project slightly to form a decorative band of four wide, triangular panels and dentils spaced between. All the brick has been painted.

The façade has two small storefronts, each with its own a pedestrian door in the centrally placed in a recessed entryway. The entryway is flanked by large display windows that rest on tall, brick bulkheads and are capped with awnings. Brick piers divide the entrances from the display windows; the northern pier has several rows of corbeled brick at its top. A small signboard is placed in the entryway between the brick piers and is topped by a louvered panel. A wood cornice spans the façade above the storefronts. It has a large, wood bracket with a gabled pediment on each end and small, evenly spaced brackets placed between.

The second story has three evenly spaced fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement windows. The windows rest on lug sills and are placed in segmentally arched openings, which are defined by two rows of header bricks.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two pedestrian doors on the first story. The second story features a pedestrian door that opens onto a wood balcony. A one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement window is placed to the south of the door. The window has a lug sill, and both the window and door are set within segmentally arched openings that are defined by a single row of header bricks. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are located to the north, within the concrete block section. These windows rest on slip sills.

History

Originally, the address for this building was 79 North Center. It was erected by C. J. Ball circa 1880.¹⁵³ As of 1893, the building housed a grocery store. An ancillary building that functioned as a repair shop was located to the east, behind the building.¹⁵⁴ By 1899 the building changed tenants, housing a furniture store.¹⁵⁵ In the first decade of the twentieth century, Henry Johnston operated a dry goods store in the building.¹⁵⁶ Johnston's stock was sold to Fred Oldenburg on September 15, 1906.¹⁵⁷ Oldenburg was a grocer who immigrated to the United States from

¹⁵³ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁵⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

¹⁵⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

Germany in 1872. His first grocery store in Michigan opened in Detroit in 1880.¹⁵⁸ He owned multiple stores in Detroit before moving to Northville.

Oldenburg and his family lived in an apartment above the store until a fire in 1913, which forced the family to move to 537 Randolph Street.¹⁵⁹ In 1917 Oldenburg sold the store.¹⁶⁰ After the building was sold, a large one-story wood-framed addition was made to the rear of the building.¹⁶¹ As of 1931 the building housed Ely Ice & Col Company, and Charles Conklin's barber shop.¹⁶²

By 1942 the addition was noted as a Beer Warehouse, as the building had become the Michigan State Liquor Control Commission Store No. 140.¹⁶³ At 142 North Center Street was Gary Clifford's barber shop. There were also two apartments in the building, which have since been removed. By the early 1950s the building included a restaurant, known as Harry's Lunch, as well as Clifford's barber shop.¹⁶⁴ By 1960 the lunchroom had changed names to N & G Lunch, and the barber shop had become Jack's Barber Shop.¹⁶⁵ By 1970, 142 North Center was vacant and 144 was Kourtney Katerer Pizza Place.¹⁶⁶

The building was later divided into two storefronts on the first story. In 1980 the four businesses that owned the building named it in Oldenburg's honor, including West End Company, Auburn Cottage Antiques, Painter's Place, and the art studio of Caroline Dunphy.¹⁶⁷

Evaluation

The property at 140–142 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criteria A for commerce and community development. Additionally, the building is significant for architecture under Criterion C.

The Italianate commercial building at 140–142 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the building retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building retains original materials, although the replacement windows slightly diminish this area of integrity. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association

¹⁵⁸ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵⁹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁶⁰ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

¹⁶² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 206.

¹⁶³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

¹⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 315.

¹⁶⁵ "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

144–148 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 144–148 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk is located along the façade and a large, paved parking lot is located to the east. The structure is near the neighboring commercial buildings at 150 North Center and 140–142 North Center.

The commercial building has an irregular footprint as a result of a rear addition. The main block of the building, which fronts North Center, is three stories in height and has a rectilinear footprint. A rear, two-story addition also has a rectilinear footprint, which is slightly wider than the main block. The upper stories of the main block of the building are constructed of variegated, orange-hued unpainted brick that is laid in Common bond. A slightly protruding brick veneer of a similar hue with concrete coping clads the first story of the façade. The rear addition has concrete block walls. Both sections have flat roofs, and the façade has a plain, brick parapet with concrete coping.

The first story of the façade contains three entrances that are placed off-center and are separated by brick pilasters. Each pedestrian door is aluminum frame with glass and has a single-light transom. Large display windows with narrow aluminum frames are located north and south of the door ways. The windows and doors were likely circa 1960s replacements.

The second and third stories have five fenestration bays. Each bay has a four-over-one window with a lug sill on each story. The replacement windows are set in segmentally arched openings, with a single row of header bricks defining the arches. A small, decorative eagle is placed in the infill panel placed in the arch of each window surround. Metal anchor bolts and a ghost line present between the second and third stories and below the roofline indicate the building once had a cornice.

Multiple window openings are visible on the first and second stories of the north elevation. These are also set within segmentally arched openings with slip sills; however, the window sashes were not visible due to the proximity of the neighboring building.

The fenestration on the rear addition is confined to the east elevation. A pedestrian door is placed on the northern end of the first story. Two additional door openings are on the first story but have been infilled with wood panels. The second story includes two six-light windows with lug sills and fixed shutters. A centrally placed window opening has been infilled with a wood panel and has fixed shutters.

History

The three-story commercial building was erected circa 1905. Known as the William H. Cattermole building, the two storefronts in the building sold harnesses and agricultural implements.¹⁶⁸ At the time it was erected, only the façade and west third on the north and south elevations were clad in brick; the rest was wood-framed.¹⁶⁹ By 1914 the first story included a blacksmith and harness shop, the second story was a lodge hall, and agricultural implements were stored on the third story.¹⁷⁰ By 1931 the business in the building had become William Scott's second-hand store.¹⁷¹

As of 1942 the north half of the building was a store, and the south half was Mrs. Viva Barton's restaurant.¹⁷² A Sanborn map clarifies that only the front brick section of the building was three stories, while the rear of the building was wood-framed and comprised of progressive two- and one-story sections. By 1951 the building housed John E. Banks' meat market.¹⁷³ As of 1960, 144 North Center housed Ritchie Brothers Laundromat, 146 was an osteopathic office, and 148 was vacant.¹⁷⁴ By 1970 144 housed Suburban TV, 146 had two apartments, and 148 had a coin-operated laundry facility.¹⁷⁵ In the mid-1970s, the ground-story retail space of the building became a bicycle shop.¹⁷⁶

Evaluation

The property at 144–148 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 144–148 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. Although the first-story storefront has been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration possibly dates to within the building's period of significance. The building also retains original materials, although the brick veneer diminishes this area of integrity. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁶⁸ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, The Oldenburg Grocery on North Center Street, circa 1908.

¹⁶⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

¹⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 206.

¹⁷² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

¹⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 315.

¹⁷⁴ "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁶ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 115.

150 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 150 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A public sidewalk is located along the facade and a paved parking lot is located to the east.

This commercial building has an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The main block of the building, which fronts North Center Street, is two stories in height and has a rectilinear footprint. A centered datestone that reads "GRAY 1950" is outlined with header bricks and is located below the roofline. A one-story wing connects the east elevation to a two-story addition that has a rectilinear footprint, which is narrower than the main block. All of the sections of the building are constructed of concrete block, and the façade is clad with a brick veneer painted white. The northeast ? corner of the building has quoins of header brick.

The façade has a single storefront and two entrances. The entrances are both placed within a recessed entryway on the southern end of the façade. One entrance leads into the storefront, while the other leads to the second story. The storefront entrance has a pedestrian door with a surround with fluted pilasters and a decorative panel in the transom. Large display windows are located north of the entrance and rest on brick bulkheads with concrete coping. A black awning spans the façade between the first and second story.

The second story has three fenestration bays, each with replacement two-light sliding window. The windows each have a concrete slip sill. All of the windows are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the rear of the main block includes a pedestrian door sheltered by a small shed roof. Two two-light sliding windows are located on the second story. The one-story hyphen has a pedestrian door on its north elevation. The two-story addition has two pedestrian doors, one on each story of the east elevation. The second-story door is accessed by a flight of metal steps. A large one-over-one, double-hung window is also located on each story. The north elevation has an infilled window opening on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story. All of the windows are vinyl replacements.

History

Based on the building's date plate, the Gray Building was erected in 1950. As of 1960 the building included three residences.¹⁷⁷ As of 1969 the building housed Pride Cleaners, which was established in 1948 by Meyer Ellis.¹⁷⁸

Evaluation

The property at 150 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁷⁷ "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

¹⁷⁸ "Pride Cleaners." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

The commercial building at 150 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the hyphen separating the two sections. The building retains original materials, although the replacement windows slightly diminish this area of integrity. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

156 North Center Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 156 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the North Center Street and East Dunlap Street intersection. A public sidewalk is located north and west of the structure. A large, paved parking lot is located to the east of the structure and is accessed from East Dunlap Street.

The one-story structure has two distinct portions. The westernmost section has a roughly rectilinear footprint, although the northwest corner has been clipped. It has a flat roof, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has two projecting awning, one of the west elevation and one on the north. A small parapet rises above the entrance, which is placed in the clipped corner. The entrance includes a pedestrian door, and the canopies shelter large, single-light windows, placed in a pair and in a string of three. A small, vinyl-clad hyphen connects this section to the eastern portion.

The eastern portion has a rectilinear footprint and a gable roof that is clad in metal and is oriented parallel to East Dunlap Street. This section has vinyl siding on the first-story walls and vertical panels of synthetic material in the gables. A canopy projects from the east elevation and shelters a pair of centrally placed pedestrian doors. A string of three single-light windows is placed on each side of the door. Three canopies project from the north elevation and shelter three strings of three-light windows. The windows on the north and east elevations rest on brick bulkheads.

History

The building was erected in 1960 and originally housed the B & R Restaurant.¹⁷⁹ The restaurant had a high turnover of owners and name changes. By 1969 it was known as Sandy's Hamburger, owned by Paul and Dorthy Livingston. The building was vacant by 1970.¹⁸⁰

Evaluation

¹⁷⁹ "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A. "Sandy's Hamburgers," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E..

¹⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The property at 156 North Center Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The commercial building at 156 North Center Street has diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a result of the eastern section, which is an addition, the use of vinyl siding, and the fenestration pattern appears to have been altered. This building is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

200 North Center Street, Detroit Edison Company (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 200 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the North Center Street and East Dunlap Street intersection. A public sidewalk is located west and south of the structure and a paved parking lot is located to the north. The parking lot is accessed from East Dunlap Street and North Center Street. A black metal fence sits between the western sidewalk and the west edge of the parking lot. A Michigan historic marker is placed near the northwest corner of the building.

The two-story, Classical Revival-style building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat-roof. The walls are clad in a variegated red tone brick, and the façade, which fronts North Center Street, and the south elevation have bricks laid in a Flemish bond. The bricks on the north and east elevation have bricks laid in Common bond. The foundation walls are clad in light granite panels. A small, three-story section rises from the northeast corner of the building.

A beltcourse of stonework decorated with a cross pattern lines the east and south elevations above the second-story windows and a geometric stone parapet lines the roof on the same elevations. The yellowish stone contrasts starkly with the red brick

The façade features two large, projecting pediments on the first story, which are placed above the entrance on the southern end, and a large display window on the northern end. The hoods are decorated with dentils and scroll brackets and covered with copper roofing. The entrance consists of a pair of pedestrian doors, and the display window has a single-light transom. Placed between the two pediments is a twenty-light window. It features a surround with a dentil-lined cornice and modest, fluted pilasters. These elements are placed within a larger surround, which features a signboard that rises to the second story and is decorated with small triglyphs. Fenestration on the second story includes two pairs of eight-light casement windows with four-light transoms, which are placed in the same fenestration bays as the pediments. The central fenestration bay includes a string of four of these windows. The windows are placed directly below the concrete beltcourse and have large, rounded, concrete lug sills.

The south elevation features three fenestration bays. Each fenestration bay on the first includes a twenty-light window with fluted pilasters, a projecting cornice with dentils, and a signboard with triglyphs. The second story features a string of four pairs of eight-light casement windows, each

with a four-light transom, in each fenestration bay. A large signboard is placed in the spandrel in the western end, and the second-story windows rest on rounded lug sills. An additional entrance is located on the eastern end and features a portico with scrolled brackets and fluted pilasters, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The north and east elevations of the structure feature a lighter color brick. The north elevation has two fenestration bays. The first-story bays have a string of four eight-light casement windows. Each pair is topped by an eight-light transom. This is topped by larger of pairs of six-light windows, also in a string of four. These windows have a wide surround with an entablature with several bands of molding. The second-story fenestration bays include a string of four eight-light casement windows with four-light transoms. The windows in each bay rest on a continuous sill.

The east elevation includes a variety of fenestration. Two pedestrian entrances are placed on the first story and are separated by three closely placed windows with lug sills and metals bars. A singly placed one-over-one window is placed near the center of the second story, and two closely placed one-over-one windows with lug sills are placed to the north and slightly higher in the elevation. A pedestrian door opens onto the roof of the west elevation of the three-story section.

History

The two-story building was erected in 1929 for the Detroit Edison Company.¹⁸¹ The building housed the overhead lines department and customer service center and was regarded as “among the most and best equipped” Detroit Edison offices in the state. Customers could come to the building to have fuses replaced, purchase and repair appliances, and see demonstrations of new cooking and lighting methods.

In 1961, Detroit Federal Savings and Loan purchased the building, remodeled the interior, and leased half of the first story and all of the second story back to Detroit Edison.¹⁸² The main office of Detroit Savings was located in the city that bears its namesake and Northville was a branch office. The association’s purpose/mission was to “encourage thrift by offering the public a safe and profitable place for savings and also to encourage home ownership by offering families low cost home loans.”¹⁸³ The Association offered savings accounts, mortgage loans, construction loans, money orders, check-cashing, and Christmas club accounts. The Savings and Loan remained in the building through the early 1970s.

Detroit Edison remained through 1971. By 1989 the building housed Cloverdale Farms Dairy.¹⁸⁴ From the late 1980s into the mid-1990s the building was owned by Lee Holand.¹⁸⁵ A Michigan Historical Marker was erected on the Dunlap Street elevation of the building in 1995.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸¹ Michigan Historical Markers, “Detroit Edison Company Building.” Electronic resource, <https://secure1.state.mi.us/HistoricalMarkers/>, accessed May 4, 2018.

¹⁸² “Detroit Federal Savings and Loan Association.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

¹⁸³ “Detroit Federal Savings and Loan Association.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

¹⁸⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 32.

Evaluation

The property at 200 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce, industry, and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 200 North Center Street is a good example of a Classical Revival-style building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction, ornamentation, and brickwork. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

1.4.2 Center Street, North, West Side

101–103 North Center Street/102–106 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This commercial structure is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the West Main Street and North Center Street intersection. A public sidewalk is located on the south and east elevations of the building. The commercial building at 108–112 West Main Street is placed next to the west elevation, and the commercial building at 105 North Center abuts the building on its north elevation.

The brick, Italianate commercial building features an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The main block of the building is three stories tall and has a rectilinear footprint. A one-story wing extends from the western end of the north elevation, behind the adjacent building at 105 North Center Street. The southeastern corner is clipped on the first story, creating an angled corner. The building features two large cornices but is otherwise unornamented. The first cornice stretches along the south and east façades. It is modest in design, with only a single band of decorative molding. A wood, paneled frieze is located beneath the cornice. The second cornice spans the top of the south and east facades. It is much larger and features a frieze with singly placed wood brackets and rosettes.

The building houses multiple storefronts, with entrances on West Main Street and North Center Street. The south façade, which fronts West Main Street, has a storefront on its western end. The entrance features a wood door with sidelights and a transom. A wood panel is located above the entrance and extends to the frieze. A large, single-light display window is west of this entry, and

¹⁸⁵ Assessment Rolls, 200 N. Center Street, 200 N. Center, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁸⁶ Dedication of State Historical Marker 200 N. Center, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

a smaller single-light display window with a concrete lug sill is placed to the east of the entrance. A second pedestrian door is placed near the eastern end of the south façade. It has a transom window and a large, wood surround. The surround has unfluted pilasters that support a large, but unornamented, entablature. Small bullseyes are placed near the middle of the pilasters. A large, two-light display window is located to the east of this entrance. The second and third stories of the south façade have six fenestration bays that are slightly unevenly spaced. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung window with a lug sill on each story.

The clipped, southeast corner has a single-light display window. It has a wood surround with a broken pediment. The storefront on the east façade features a pedestrian door with surrounding sidelights and a transom. A secondary entrance is located north of this entrance and has a three-light transom. The second and third stories of the east façade have three evenly spaced fenestration bays. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung windows with a lug sill on each story.

History

The building was erected circa 1913 and housed a hardware store on the lower level.¹⁸⁷ A lunch room was in the basement.¹⁸⁸ The hardware store changed names several times. In 1931 it was Babbitt & McCarthy Hardware.¹⁸⁹ In the early 1940s it was known as Neil's Northville Hardware, Inc.¹⁹⁰ Later, it became Northville Hardware and Sporting Goods, which remained on site into the early 1950s.¹⁹¹

Circa 1953 the building became the offices of *The Northville Record*. The *Record's* publisher, William C. Sliger, purchased the building in 1956.¹⁹² Renovations were made in the coming years, including an added wing to house a printing press in 1961.¹⁹³ By 1960 the building housed the *Novi News* as well as the *Northville Record*, which continued through the 1970s.¹⁹⁴ The building remained the *Record's* offices until 2008.

102 West Main Street

Presumably the address of the building's lower level, 102 West Main Street, had Edward Horton's restaurant in the early 1930s.¹⁹⁵ By 1943 it included William E. Fornery, coal supplier; and the Ankner Beauty Shop.¹⁹⁶ In 1951 102–106 West Main were listed as the side entrance to

¹⁸⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "Northwest Corner | Dancing Eye Gallery | 101 North Center / Cutco | 104 West Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁸⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

¹⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 205.

¹⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 239.

¹⁹¹ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, Center Street, circa 1940.

¹⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁹³ "Record Makes Greatest Advance Under current Publisher's Reign." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-A.

¹⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

¹⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 246.

Northville Hardware.¹⁹⁷ The West Main Street addresses of the building were not listed in 1970.¹⁹⁸

106 West Main Street

The West Main Street section of the building originally housed a barber shop and tin shop.¹⁹⁹ A one-story rear ell was added to the building circa 1920.²⁰⁰ As of 1931 the space housed Louis Ippolito's jewelry shop, and the real estate offices of Frank E. Hills. In 1951 102–106 West Main were listed as the side entrance to Northville Hardware.²⁰¹

Evaluation

The property at 101–103 North Center Street/104 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 101–103 North Center Street/104 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The small, rear one-story wing was added within the period of significance. Although the first-story storefronts have been altered since originally constructed, the current configurations date to within the building's period of significance as well. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

105 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 105 North Center Street is located on the west side of the street within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure. The south and west elevations abut the commercial building at 101–103 North Center, and the north elevation abuts the commercial building at 107 North Center.

The two-story, brick, Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The façade is clad in yellow brick and has a parapet that steps upward in the center and is capped by a single row of header bricks and concrete coping. Sections of recessed brick form pilasters on the sides of the façade and define the fenestration bays on the second story. The central portion of recessed brick includes vertical bands of stretcher bricks and soldier bricks. An additional section of recessed brick spans the façade below the parapet and contains horizontal rows of soldier bricks, header bricks, and stretcher bricks.

¹⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

²⁰⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

²⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

The door is located in a recessed entryway on the southern side of the façade. Three large display windows are located north of the pedestrian door and rest on brick bulkheads. A leaded glass transom spans the façade below a brick cornice. The brick cornice has a band of soldier bricks with surrounding bands of header bricks. A small, wood sign projects from the center of the cornice.

The second story has two fenestration bays. Each bay has a pair of eight-light windows that are topped by a fanlight. The lower lights in the northern window have been replaced with a hopper window. Each window has an arched hood of two rows of header bricks and a lug sill formed by a single row of header bricks.

History

Historical newspaper references indicate this building was erected circa 1927 after demolishing an older commercial building.²⁰² In 1930, a bar owned by Sam Natisch opened in this location.²⁰³ By 1943 it had changed hands to Floyd G. Schafer and was known as a beer garden, which it remained through the early 1950s.²⁰⁴ This became Barney's Bar by the mid-1950s.²⁰⁵ By 1960 the tavern had become Ramsey's Bar, which it remained through 1970.²⁰⁶

Evaluation

The property at 105 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 105 North Center Street is a good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of decorative brickwork. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

107 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 107 North Center Street is located on the west side of the street, within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure., and a paved parking lot is located to the west. The south elevation abuts the

²⁰² "Historic Building Tumbles for New," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-E.

²⁰³ "Ramsey's Bar." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

²⁰⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 239.

²⁰⁵ Northville Historical Society, "Northville Record North Center", circa 1955.

²⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

commercial building at 105 North Center Street, and the north elevation abuts the commercial building at 109 North Center.

The two-story, red brick, Classical Revival-style structure has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. Limestone block pilasters are located on the north and south corners of the façade and stretch from the foundation to a cornice. The cornice has been clad in green metal panels.

The storefront features a centrally placed, recessed entryway. The pedestrian door is flanked by twelve-light sidelights and large display windows. The display windows are separated by square columns rising from wood bulkheads to a transom. The prism glass transom spans the entire façade and is topped by a cornice with wide, wood panels.

The second story has three evenly spaced fenestration bays. Each bay features a pair of ten-light casement windows with a limestone window surround. The large upper portion of the surround has a highly decorative terra cotta panel with a flower and acanthus leaves on a stippled background. The limestone slip sills are placed above spandrels with bricks laid in soldier courses. A small, diamond-shaped tile with a floral motif is centered in each spandrel.

History

Historically, circa 1927, the address of this location was 109 North Center Street.²⁰⁷ The former building at this location was sold to Nelson Schrader, who owned the funeral parlor/furniture store next-door at present-day 109–111 North Center.²⁰⁸ Mr. Schrader had the old wood-framed building demolished in 1927 and replaced it with the extant “brick fireproof structure.”²⁰⁹

On June 13, 1931, Frank Woodworth’s notions store was in the building.²¹⁰ The five and dime was managed by Gerald Woodworth, presumably a relative of the owner. At the time, Schrader Furniture was occupying the second story. By 1943 the space had become a hardware store owned by Richard J. Hammermeister.²¹¹ As of 1951, George Clark is listed as owner.²¹² In the mid-1950s through 1970s, the building housed the Northville Hardware.²¹³ In the early 2000s, the building was occupied by Ultimate Toys & Gifts. The toy store moved out in 2001 and owners Mandy Wilson and Betsy Northrop (a daughter and mother team) renovated the storefront.²¹⁴ According to Northrop, Wilson’s mother, most of the city block was originally owned by her grandfather. The goal of the renovation was to make the first story symmetrical with the second story. This included a new wood-paneled signboard, extending the limestone panels on the second story to the first story, and replacing of some of the building’s original glass

²⁰⁷ “Historic Building Tumbles for New,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-E.

²⁰⁸ “Historic Building Tumbles for New,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-E.

²⁰⁹ “Historic Building Tumbles for New,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-E.

²¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 205; “D & C Stores, Inc.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

²¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 239.

²¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

²¹³ Northville Historical Society, “Northville Record North Center”, circa 1955.

²¹⁴ Lon Huhman, “Center Street building gets a facelift,” *Northville Record*, September 26, 2001.

tile. The renovation was designed by M. Sullivan of Redesign, LLC and completed by Acheson Contracting.

Evaluation

The property at 107 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 107 North Center Street is a good example of a Classical Revival-style building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and brick and limestone ornamentation. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

109–115 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 109–115 North Center Street is located on the west side of the street, within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure, and a paved parking lot located on the west elevation. The south elevation abuts the commercial building at 107 North Center Street, and the north elevation abuts the commercial building at 119 North Center.

The two-story, brick Italianate structure features an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The west (rear) elevation has a two-story addition that it shares with the building at 119 North Center; the northern portion of the addition extends slightly past the southern half. An ornate cornice spans the façade. It has large, wood brackets with peaked tops placed on the sides and in the center. Small, singly placed brackets line the cornice between the larger brackets.

The building has two storefronts and a secondary entrance on the northern end of the facade. The storefronts also share a wood cornice with the same ornamentation as the upper cornice. This cornice is capped by a small, metal pent roof. The two storefronts have identical layouts; however, the northern storefront is narrower. Each storefront has a recessed entryway with a pedestrian door that is flanked by large display windows resting on wood bulkheads. The bulkheads have panels of molding and rest on limestone sills. Glass transoms are located above the display windows, and small modillions are placed between the transom lights. An additional pedestrian door is located on the northern end of the façade, which also has a glass transom.

The second story features six fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one windows. The windows rest on lug sills and have segmentally arched hoods formed by two rows of header bricks. The small, wood tympanum between the hood and the upper sash have small bullseyes in the center.

The west (rear) elevation is constructed of concrete block. A small set of concrete steps and a concrete ramp lead to a pair of pedestrian doors in the northern half of the elevation. The doors are sheltered by an awning. Two pairs of single-light windows with transom are located to the north of the door. A second pedestrian door is placed in the southern half, and a pair of single-light windows with transoms is located to its south. Fenestration on the second story includes six one-over-one windows.

History

The building was erected in 1888 and for much of this building's history, it was an undertaking/funeral home and furniture store. The histories of the two separate storefronts are detailed below.

109 North Center Street

In 1888 Sands & Porter Furniture and Undertaking business opened in the building.²¹⁵ Owned by John Sands and M. A. Porter, Mr. Sands had been in the business since 1854 and was joined by Mr. Porter in 1884.²¹⁶ By the early twentieth century the partnership had been dissolved and the business was M. A. Porter Furniture and Undertaking.

In 1907, Nelson C. Schrander, Sr. and his brother, Fred Schrader purchased Porter's business.²¹⁷ The brothers had operated a furniture and undertaking business in nearby Plymouth since 1904. The Northville location became managed by Nelson, and the Plymouth by Fred. The Northville furniture store occupied the second story of both 109 and 111 storefronts, while the funeral business was on the first story of south storefront.²¹⁸

By the early 1940s, all of 109–111 North Center was part of Schrader Furniture Store, labeled as 111 North Center. The funeral arm of the business was moved next-door to 113 North Center Street; (119 North Center as of 2018).²¹⁹

The by the 1950s the original Schrader building had been remodeled, with an updated mid-century storefront, awning with mounted lettering, replacement windows, and removal of the cornice.²²⁰

111 North Center Street

As of 1893, the north half of the building contained a store selling boots and shoes.²²¹ By 1899

²¹⁵ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 24.

²¹⁶ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 24.

²¹⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "109 and 111 North Center (Simply Wine / Haven)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

²¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

²¹⁹ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, North Center Street, circa 1946.

²²⁰ Northville Historical Society, "Northville Record North Center", circa 1955.

²²¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

the business had changed to a grocery store, which remained in business through 1909.²²² By 1914 it had become a pool room.²²³ This half of the building has been incorporated into the Schrader funeral chapel and furniture store business by 1942.²²⁴ The Schrader Furniture store continued for three generations in Northville before closing entirely on March 30, 1988.²²⁵

Evaluation

The property at 109–115 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 109–115 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Further, the rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. The building also retains original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornices and overall construction of the block. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

119 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 119 North Center Street is located on the west side of the street, within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure and a paved parking lot is located to the west. The south elevation abuts the building at 109–115 North Center, and the north elevation abuts 121 North Center.

The two-story, Neoclassical Revival-style building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A two-story addition is placed on the west (rear) addition and is shared with the building at 109–115 South Center Street. The façade is sheathed in limestone panels, while the north elevation is brick.

The façade has four two-story fluted pilasters with square capitals that rise from the foundation to the cornice and define the fenestration bays. The pilasters have square limestone pedestals, which are spalling and appear to have been damaged by salt, and capitals with carved floral motifs. A wide, unornamented frieze spans between the capitals. The cornice is a modest, unornamented series of limestone blocks. The entrance is located on the southern end of the east elevation and features a pedestrian door in a slightly recessed bay with a concave hood that slopes inward. A pair of metal lanterns flanks the entrance. A pair of large display windows are

²²² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

²²³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

²²⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

²²⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), “109 and 111 North Center (Simply Wine / Haven),” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

located in the center of the façade and rest on limestone bulkheads. A single-light display window is located in the northern end, above a section of limestone resting on a granite bulkhead. All of the windows appear to be replacements.

Fenestration on the second story includes four single-light windows. Two windows are located in the central bay, and a single window is placed in each of the outer bays. The windows have sills with dentils, and decorative panels are located in the spandrels. The outer bays have small, square panels, while the long, central panel features a carved shield, wreaths, flowers, and cherubs.

A window opening in the second story of the north elevation has been filled with glass blocks. The west (rear) elevation shares the concrete, two-story addition with the building at 109–115 North Center, where it is described further.

History

Originally 121 North Center Street and later 113 North Center, the building was erected in 1926 to house the Schrader Funeral Chapel.²²⁶ It was of brick construction with a stone veneered façade.²²⁷ The interior was remodeled only twelve years later, in 1938. The remodel was designed by local architect, Thomas W. Moss.²²⁸ The interior sought to create a “homey” atmosphere with “comfort and domesticity.” It included a family room, display room, a chapel with a curved wall to accommodate caskets, a music room with an Estey organ, a casket display room, and an apartment for the embalmer. The chapel also boasted a modern amenity, air conditioning.

The Schrader’s moved the funeral parlor in 1943, and 119 North Center became another addition to their furniture retail space.²²⁹ By the mid-1950s the storefronts of 109–111 and 119 North Center had been remodeled to share a continuous modern storefront.²³⁰ The new storefront featured a metal signboard, and a flat canopy supporting free-standing letters.

City directories indicated that the building was at onetime 113 North Center Street. As of 1960 the building housed part of Schrader Furniture; sharing space in adjacent 111 North Center. The building also housed three other tenants, likely on the second story. These included the City Attorney’s office, Northville Driving Club, and the law office of Phillip R. Ogilvie.²³¹ The addresses were not listed in the 1970 Directory.²³²

Evaluation

²²⁶ “Built in 1926; Remodeled in 1938; - That’s Progress.” *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

²²⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

²²⁸ “Beauty, Comfort Placed Foremost in Planning Schrader Funeral Chapel.” *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

²²⁹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), “404 West Main Street,” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

²³⁰ Northville Historical Society, “Northville Record North Center”, circa 1955.

²³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

²³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The property at 119 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 119 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Further, the rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. The building also retains original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the pilasters and ornamentation. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

121 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 121 North Center Street is located on the west side of the street, within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure, and a paved parking lot is located to the west. The south elevation abuts the building at 119 North Center Street and the north elevation abuts the building at 135–137 North Center.

The one-story, Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The façade is clad in brick, which also forms the modest ornamentation on the building. A parapet that steps upward above the storefront is capped with concrete coping. Modest pilasters, which are formed by a single row of recessed header bricks with a row of stretcher bricks on each side, extend up the northern and southern ends of the façade. Two rows of recessed header bricks, separated and flanked by rows of stretcher bricks, rises between the main storefront and a large display window to its north. Large, recessed panels ringed by header bricks are placed above the storefront and the northern display window.

The storefront features a recessed entrance that is located on the southern two-thirds of the façade. The pedestrian door has sidelights and transom lights, and is centrally placed between two large display windows, which each have two-light transoms. The northern display window also has a two-light transom, and all of the display windows rest on brick bulkheads with concrete coping.

The west elevation features an additional entrance with an awning. This elevation has a wood cornice with ornamental molding and is capped by a small, metal, pent roof.

History

The post office was in this building in the mid-1940s, which moved to 200 South Wing in

1951.²³³ In the 1950s, Northville Refrigeration was in this building.²³⁴ Thomas Quinn purchase the company in 1959 and relocated it to 135 North Center.

Evaluation

The property at 121 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 121 North Center Street is a good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of decorative brickwork. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

135–137 North Center Street, Boyd Building (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 137–137 North Center Street, the Boyd Building, is located on the west side of the street, within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk is located east of the structure, and a paved parking lot is located to the west. The south elevation abuts the building at 121 North Center Street and the north elevation abuts the building at 145 North Center.

The two-story, brick commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A one-story, brick, flat-roofed addition extends from the west (rear) elevation. The building has very little ornamentation, which is mostly found in the storefront. A date stone is centrally placed near the top of the building and reads “BOYD BLDG. 1947”.

Two entrances are located on the northern one-third of the façade. The primary entrance is within a recessed entryway that houses a pedestrian door. A secondary entrance for 137 North Center Street is placed to the north of this entrance. South of the main entrance, tall, rectangular, wood casement windows are grouped into two sets of four, which are divided by paneled pilasters. Three horizontal panels are placed above the storefront, below a small cornice. The second story has two fenestration bays, each with a bank of windows resting on a concrete lug sill. The central section of the window has eight lights and is flanked by a four-light window on each side. A course of soldier bricks is located below the second-story windows.

The west elevation features a one-over-one window and a string of three single-light windows in the second story. The rear addition has a pedestrian door covered by an awning on the west

²³³ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

²³⁴ “Northville Refirgeration.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

elevation and two segmentally arched window openings that have been infilled with wood on its south elevation. A standing seam metal faux-mansard roof caps the rear addition.

History

As of 1951 the building housed Boyd Brothers, roofing and heating contractors.²³⁵ From the mid-1950s through 1960s, the building housed Pride Cleaners.²³⁶ Later in 1960, Northville Refrigeration moved into the building, where it remained through the end of the decade.²³⁷ By 1970 the building housed Lov-Lee Beauty Salon and owned by Boyd Wilson.²³⁸

Evaluation

The property at 135–137 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 135–137 North Center Street has diminished integrity of design, as the storefront has been remodeled in recent years. However, the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

145 North Center Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 145 North Center Street is in the commercial downtown area of Northville, Michigan. It is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of North Center Street and West Dunlap Street. A concrete sidewalk spans the east and north sides of the property, and the area surrounding the buildings in the property is mostly concrete and concrete pavers. Ornamental plantings are placed near the buildings and small trees line the streets.

The property consists of a circa 1885 church with two large, modern additions on the east elevation, forming a roughly U-shaped footprint; however, the northern addition is separated from the main church building by a narrow sidewalk. The southern addition continues to the west, spanning the south elevation of the main block of the church.

The main block of the church has an irregular footprint with a cross-gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A tall, square tower is located on the east elevation, near the façade. A one-story, shed-roofed section is placed on the east elevation to the north of the tower, and a small, one-story addition extends from the east elevation adjacent to the southern addition. A narrow, addition with a standing-seam metal shed roof is placed on the west elevation, and a portico is located near the rear of this elevation in a two-story addition. The walls of the church are clad in

²³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

²³⁶ Northville Historical Society, "Northville Record North Center", circa 1955.

²³⁷ "Northville Refrigeration." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

²³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

a brick with wood octagon shingles in the gable peaks. The foundation is concrete block. The tower has lower walls clad in brick, while the upper sections are clad in wood.

The main entrance to the church is placed in the one-story addition on the southern end of the east elevation. This includes a pair of glass pedestrian doors in a portico with round, unfluted columns. The east elevation also has a pair of Gothic-arched windows with stone lug sills in the gable end, and a narrow, Gothic-arched window is placed to the north of the pair. A trefoil window is located near the gable peak. The tower has several window openings that have been infilled, including a trefoil window in its second story that has been filled with painted wood, and a Gothic-arched window on the first story. A Gothic-arched louvered window is placed on the upper story of the tower. Two Gothic-arched windows have also been infilled on the northern one-story addition. The infilled windows still retain their lug sills.

The north elevation of the church, which fronts on West Dunlap Street, has three Gothic-arched windows on the first story of the gable end. These are sheltered by a small balcony with a metal balustrade that is supported by four round, unfluted columns resting on square, brick piers. Centrally placed in the gable is a pair of tall, narrow windows that are topped by a Gothic-arched window with ornamental tracery. A narrow, one-over-one window with a Gothic-arched transom window is placed to either side of the pair. These windows have modest surrounds with slightly projecting hoods. Additional fenestration on the north elevation includes two closely placed Gothic-arched windows with lug sills located to the west of the gable end.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a pedestrian door that is sheltered by the shed-roofed addition. Gothic-arched windows are present in the first story and in the upper story of the central gable peak. Circular windows with an inset square panel is placed in the northernmost gable peak and above the Gothic windows in the central gable peak. A trefoil window is also placed in the peak of the central gable. The rear addition has a pedestrian door sheltered by the portico and a second pedestrian door on the second story of its north elevation opens onto an elevated deck. Additional fenestration includes one-over-one windows, and many of the window openings have been infilled with brick.

The large additions were constructed in 2001. They have cross-gabled roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. Both have brick veneer walls resting on a concrete block foundation. The gable peaks have hexagonal and rectangular slate shingles. Fenestration varies, and consists mainly of large, glass pedestrian doors and large plate-glass windows, some with transoms.

History

Historically, the building on property included the Methodist Episcopal Church and a residence. Today, the former church is part of a modern commercial complex, with the main building located east of the church building, fronting 145 North Center Street.

The original church building has been remodeled and altered numerous times. The building was first erected in 1885–1886.²³⁹ In 1893 the steeple was erected to house the town clock, a gift from Solomon Gardiner.²⁴⁰ It was dedicated in July of that year. Due to structural instability, the clock tower was rebuilt in 1960.²⁴¹ As of 1989 the clock was extant in the building. The building was converted to a restaurant in 1972 following the church's departure. The Gothic Revival woodwork on the interior was retained.²⁴²

In 2001 the present commercial complex was erected, known as the Old Church Square.²⁴³

Evaluation

The buildings at 145 North Center Street are not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The property at 145 North Center Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Recent alterations (circa 2001) have included the construction of very large additions to the side and rear of the church that have significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Other alterations include the construction of several small additions on the east and west elevations and the infilling of the original window openings. The church lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

301 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The residence at 301 North Center Street is located to the north of the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the North Center Street and Randolph Street intersection. A public sidewalk is located along the south and east edges of the property. The southern sidewalk slopes east and is lined with a concrete retaining wall with a chain-link fence. A driveway is located north of the structure and is lined with concrete blocks retaining walls on both sides. The retaining wall on the south side of the driveway wraps around the northeast corner of the structure to provide a raised garden bed. Foundation plants are located along the façade and north elevation.

The two-story bungalow rests on a raised concrete block foundation, which is covered with a faux stone veneer on the façade and east elevation. The side-gabled roof is oriented parallel to North Center Street and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The overhanging eaves are decorated with simple knee brackets, typical of the Craftsman style of architecture. The exterior walls are

²³⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 33.

²⁴⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 33.

²⁴¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 33.

²⁴² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 284.

²⁴³ Photo. "Construction work continues..." *Northville Record*, August 9, 2001.

clad in synthetic shingles. The smaller second story is placed on top of the side-gabled roof, and appears to pop up through the roof.

A centrally placed, one-story, shed roof porch is located on the façade. A stairway rises from the public sidewalk to the porch deck, which is surrounded by a balustrade. Three square, battered columns rise from piers to support the roof. Two smaller battered pilasters are located where the porch intersects the wall.

The main entryway to the house is accessed from the porch and is a wood pedestrian door with a large, single-light upper panel. A pair of four-over-one windows is placed to the south of the door, also within the shelter of the porch. A second pair of four-over-one windows is placed to the south of the porch, and a singly placed four-over-one window is located to the north. All the windows have modest surrounds with plain lintels. Additional fenestration on the façade consists of a string of six single-light windows in the second story.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes three four-over-one windows on the first story, with the middle window smaller than the other two. A single-light window is placed in the gable of the first story, and a pair of single-light windows are placed in the gable of the second story.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a three-over-one window and a four-over-one window, and a single-light window in the gable peak of the first story. Two single-light windows are placed in the second-story gable.

History

The house was built in 1918.²⁴⁴ As of 1931 the house was the residence to John and Belle McCully, who owned a shoe store at 117 East Main Street.²⁴⁵ By 1943 the house was the residence of Mrs. Mollie and Lorraine Streng, both who were employed by Ford Motor Company.²⁴⁶ The Strengs resided in the house through 1951.²⁴⁷ By 1960, Mrs. Streng resided in the house alone.²⁴⁸ She remained in the house through 1970.²⁴⁹

Evaluation

The property at 301 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 301 North Center Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the siding and stone veneer, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of

²⁴⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁴⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 184.

²⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 229.

²⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

²⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

²⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.5 Center Street – South

1.5.1 Center Street, South, East Side

113 South Center Street, Northville Eagles (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 113 South Center Street is located on the northwest corner of the South Center Street and Mary Alexander Court intersection within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk spans the west and south elevations and a paved parking lot is located to the east of the structure. The north elevation abuts the small alley behind 102–106 East Main Street and the commercial building at 108 East Main.

The two-story commercial building currently serves as the Northville Fraternal Order of Eagles 2504. It has a rectilinear footprint with a faux-mansard roof sheathed in wood shingles that covers the entire second story. The first-story walls are clad in brick. An entrance is located on the southwest corner of the structure, below a recessed alcove that is supported by a square column. Two casement windows with lintels are located on the south elevation. Vertical wood panels flanked by brick columns decorate the south and west elevations. An awning covers an additional entrance on the east elevation of the structure.

History

The Fraternal Order of the Eagles erected this building in 1978 and have remained in it as late as 2018.²⁵⁰

Evaluation

The property at 113 South Center Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The building was constructed in 1978 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

201 South Center Street/100 East Cady Street (Contributing)

Description

This building is located on the southeast corner of the East Cady Street and South Center Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the north and west edges of the lot. A paved parking lot is located on the east elevation of the structure which is lined with large stones. An additional paved parking lot and the Beyer Insurance Company are located south. Cement pathways

²⁵⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

connect the north and west sidewalk to the building's west façade entry on the northwest corner of the structure.

The two-story cross-gabled structure was originally built as a residence. The building rests on a concrete block foundation and a brick wall-chimney pierces the eave on the south elevation of the two-story mass. A single-story wing projects south from the southeast corner of the building which can be accessed from a simple concrete stoop.

A single-story low-pitched roof covers the small porch on the northeast corner of the two-story structure. A decorative spindle frieze and balustrade decorated the porch. A vinyl awning projects west to cover the paved walkway connecting to the public sidewalk.

A half-hipped single-story porch is located on the eastern half of the north elevation. Three square tapered columns support the roof from the knee walls on each side of the entryway. A small metal awning protects the entryway on the east elevation of the building.

The fenestration pattern consists of double-hung vinyl windows of various sizes on each elevation. Rectangular two-story bay windows project from the north and west gable ends. These flat-roofed bays feature a large picture window flanked by double hung windows on the lower-level and double hung vinyl windows on the second story. The four gables present on the two-story section are decorated with carved vergeboards, typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The structure is covered with synthetic siding and asphalt roof shingles.

History

The house had reached its present footprint by 1899.²⁵¹ Background research did not reveal information on the house's earliest residents. As of 1943 the house was the residence to Linbar P. O'Leary, who remained in the house through 1951.²⁵² By 1960 the house was the residence of Mrs. Marvel Montgomery.²⁵³ As of 1970 David F. Wickman, a teacher resided in the house.²⁵⁴

Evaluation

The property at 201 South Center Street/101 East Cady Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 201 South Center Street/101 East Cady Street maintains integrity of design. The footprint has not been altered since 1942. The fabric awning is easily distinguishable from the original house and could be removed at a later time. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding and vinyl replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the integrity of workmanship is expressed by the ornamentation and overall

²⁵¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

²⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 240.

²⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

²⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

construction. The property conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.6 Dubuar Street

1.6.1 Dubuar Street, North Side

404 Dubuar Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 404 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Linden Street and Dubuar Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street to the garage. Ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the property and foundation plantings are present near the façade and east elevation of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with a large, two-story, side-gabled addition on the rear that is connected by a narrow hyphen. A one-story, hipped roof, open porch is placed at the junction of the front-facing gable and the ell. The foundation of the original portion of the block is square, stone blocks, and the foundation of the rear addition is concrete. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the façade ell by a gable-roofed wall dormer and in the north elevation of the rear addition by two gable-roofed wall dormers. Both the original portion of the house and rear addition are clad in vinyl siding.

The porch features unfluted Doric columns that rest on the wood decking and support the roof. The porch is accessed by several wood stairs and provides access to a pedestrian door on the ell of the house. Additional fenestration on the first story of the ell includes a one-over-one window with a large lower light. The remaining fenestration on the façade of the ell includes a one-over-one window in the wall dormer. The front-gabled portion of the façade includes a one-over-one window centered on the first story with a large lower light, and two symmetrically space one-over-one windows in the gable. All windows have vinyl surrounds and are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a canted bay window with a hipped roof on the first story, with each bay including a one-over-one window, and a centrally placed one-over-one window in the upper story. Fenestration in the west elevation of the addition includes a pedestrian door and one-over-one window on the first story, and two one-over-one windows on the second story, one of which is much smaller. The east elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story of the original portion and a canted bay window with a hipped roof and one-over-one windows in the rear addition. The rear addition also has two smaller one-over-one windows on the first story and a single one-over-one window on the second story. The rear elevation of the addition includes a sliding door and a pair of one-over-one windows on the first

story, and a one-over-one window in each dormer. All windows in these elevations are vinyl replacements with vinyl surrounds.

The rear garage is one-and-one-half stories in height and has a gable roof oriented parallel to Linden Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding that extends to the ground. The sloping portion of the yard has been removed along the east elevation of the garage and lined with large concrete retaining blocks, resulting in a driveway that is at the same grade as the street. Two single-bay overhead doors and a pedestrian door are in the lower level of the east elevation, and two two-light sliding windows are placed immediately below the roofline. A pedestrian door is placed in the gable of the south elevation and is accessed by a set of wood stairs that leads to a small deck. A two-light sliding window is placed adjacent to the door. Two small windows are also placed in the north elevation.

History

The Gabled Ell house was likely erected in the late nineteenth century. It has been enlarged by a rear addition. During the 1920s and 1930s, the house was the residence to Martin A. and Margaret Lake.²⁵⁵ By 1943 this had changed to George I. and Maude R. Price. Mr. Price worked as a salesman.²⁵⁶ By 1951 the residency had changed to Alex H. and Edna Johnson.²⁵⁷ The Johnsons remained in the house through 1970.²⁵⁸ The building has been owned by Donald and Donna Samhat since 2004.²⁵⁹ The building was extensively remodeled in 2005.²⁶⁰

Evaluation

The house at 404 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 404 Dubuar Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Recent alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, included the construction of a very large addition to the rear of the house that significantly alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and the installation of vinyl siding, diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship.

The garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. It first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map as a one-story structure.²⁶¹ Although it retains integrity of location and setting, the second-story addition has significantly altered the integrity of design.

²⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 174.

²⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 225.

²⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

²⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

²⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁶⁰ Photograph. "Extensive Remodeling" *Northville Record*, January 27, 20005, 7.

²⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

406 Dubuar Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 406 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the north side of the street and a sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the east side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present near the façade and west elevation of the house.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The north roof slope extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. The side-gabled roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has braces under the eaves of the gables. The foundation of the house is rock-faced concrete block and the exterior walls on the first story are clad in wood siding, while the gables and dormer have wood shingles arranged to appear as clapboards; the two types of siding are separated by a large, wood stringcourse. The façade (south) roof slope is pierced by a gable dormer with braces and exposed rafter tails. A shouldered red brick chimney rises along the exterior of the west elevation and also pierces the south roof slope.

Red brick forms the porch foundation and extends past the porch deck to form knee walls. The brick extends slightly upwards to form piers at the southeast and southwest corners of the porch. Short, wide, battered columns extend between two brick piers to the entablature of the porch, which arches shallowly on all three sides. Each column also has a bracket extending to the side to the fascia board. A wood set of stairs is placed near the east side of the porch and is flanked by brick knee walls on both sides.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door with sidelights on the east side of the porch and a string of four four-over-one windows to the west of the door. The upper sashes are tall, with narrow vertical lights. The remaining fenestration on this elevation includes a string of three four-over-one windows in the dormer. All windows have plain wood surrounds with no ornamentation.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes a four-over-four window on each side of the chimney that is placed near the top of the first story. A triple window that features five-over-one center window flanked by four-over-one windows is placed at the center of the elevation, and a pair of four-over-one windows is located to the north (rear) of the triple windows. A pair of one-over-one windows is located in the second story in the center of the gable peak and features a surround that is slightly wider than those on the façade. A small, louvered opening is present at the top of the gable peak.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pedestrian door near the center and a window within the foundation wall to the south of the door. Several windows are aligned along the top of the

first story and include a two-over-two window, a pair of three-over-one windows, and a four-over-one window. Two asymmetrically spaced windows are located in the gable peak; both are one-over-one windows.

The rear garage is a one-story structure with a front-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. It has a concrete foundation and wood clapboard siding. The south elevation has a two-bay overhead garage door with small windows placed across the top.

History

The house was erected in 1925.²⁶² A 1926 Sanborn map illustrates that the building's footprint has not changed since its construction.²⁶³ As of 1931, the house was home to Rev. Leo C. and Hilda Eickstaedt. The reverend was pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was located at the corner of Elm and High Streets (outside of the historic district).²⁶⁴ By 1943 residency had changed to Harry C. and Lillian C. Duerson. Mr. Duerson was a salesman.²⁶⁵ By 1951 Jesse and Irene Boyd resided in the house. Mr. Boyd was a supervisor at Ford motor Company.²⁶⁶ The Boyds remained in the house through 1970.²⁶⁷ The building was owned by Ralph and Phyllis Schade at the time of recordation.²⁶⁸

Evaluation

The house at 406 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 406 Dubuar Street is an excellent example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and braces, grouped windows, and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 406 Dubuar Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

²⁶² City of Northville Assessor.

²⁶³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

²⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 196.

²⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 203.

²⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 256.

²⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

²⁶⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.²⁶⁹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

410 Dubuar Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 410 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of Dubuar Street. The property consists of a house and a small shed, both of which are set well back from the road. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete driveway stretches from Dubuar Street along the west elevation to the rear of the house, and a long walkway of concrete pavers reaches from the sidewalk to the front porch of the house. There are several large, mature trees and smaller trees on the property and many ornamental plantings around the foundation and extending down the walkway.

The house has an irregular footprint and consists of three sections: a two-story portion on the east (which will be referred to as the main block), a one-and-one-half story portion to its west, and a one-story section to the west of the second section. The façade of the second and third sections is stepped back from the main block. The main block of the house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The porch is placed beneath a large, gabled dormer that extends the width of the façade. A pent roof extends beneath the dormer and above the porch. The roofs of all three sections is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the main block by a stone-clad chimney, in the middle section by a gable dormer, and in the third section by a cupola. The exterior walls of the first story of all sections is clad in wood clapboards and wood shingles are placed on the dormers. The foundation materials were precluded from view by the distance from the public right-of-way, in addition to the siding that extending nearly to the ground.

The front porch features a foundation, knee walls, and lower portions of square columns that are clad in the same shingles as in the dormers. The upper parts of the square columns are battered and supported a slightly arching entablature. The porch is accessed by a set of stairs consisting of square stone blocks.

Fenestration on the façade of the main block includes a pedestrian door with sidelights on the west end of the porch and a string of three one-over-one windows in the remaining portion of the façade, which are flanked by a pair of shutters. A pair of one-over-one windows is also placed in the center of the dormer and a planter box is located beneath both windows. Fenestration on the façade of the other two portions includes a pair of one-over-one windows flanked by shutters in the one-and-one-half story portion and a single one-over-one window with shutters near the junction of the one-and-one-half-story and one-story sections. The dormer on the one-and-one-

²⁶⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

half story section has a single one-over-one window with a planter box below it. All windows on the façade have very narrow surrounds.

Fenestration on the east elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way, as the house at 406 Dubuar blocked the view. Fenestration on the west elevation was also not visible from the public right-of-way due to the neighboring house at 422 Dubuar and vegetation. A small, non-historic shed with a gambrel roof is placed at the northwest corner of the property.

History

The house was built in 1937, and first housed “the hired man for a farm down the street.”²⁷⁰ The building has been altered since that time and no longer retains its original footprint.²⁷¹ The first known residents of the house were Charles L. and Dorothy Batt. Mr. Batt was a grinder at Ford Motor Company.²⁷² By the 1950s, the Batts had moved to 421 Dubuar, and 410 Dubuar was occupied by Frank and Reeda E. Stanford.²⁷³ Mr. Stanford was a driver for Northville Milling.²⁷⁴ The Stanfords sold the house to Sandra Stephens in 1991 who had retained ownership through 2018.²⁷⁵

Evaluation

The house at 410 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 410 Dubuar Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Recent alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, included the construction of additions to the side of the house that alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the usage of stone veneer on the chimney, diminishing the integrity of materials.

422 Dubuar Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 422 Dubuar Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot and has ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete paver driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the west side of the property to a detached garage located at the rear of the property. Concrete paver walkways lead from the sidewalk to the front porch of the house and from the driveway along the façade to the front porch.

²⁷⁰ City of Northville; Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 410 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 221.

²⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

²⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

²⁷⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

The two-story house has a roughly rectilinear footprint with a curving porch located at the southeast corner. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the porch roof is covered by standing seam metal. The foundation is concrete, and the porch and stairs are clad in a stone veneer. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. Ornamentation includes unfluted Doric columns in the porch and balcony, and arching panels in the peaks of the gables.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade includes a pedestrian door with sidelights centered in the façade, French doors with flanking one-over-one windows opening onto the curved porch, paired one-over-one windows, and a large one-over-one window flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows and topped by a narrow transom. The second story also includes a set of French doors opening onto a balcony that is protected by a projecting gable-roof, a three-light arched window in the center of the façade, and a pair of two-over-two windows in the east cross-gable. A gabled dormer with an oculus window pierces the roof near the west side of the façade. Fenestration in the remaining elevations includes one-over-one windows.

The one-story, detached garage has a side-gabled roof with a gable-roofed wall dormer projecting near the west end and a gable dormer piercing the roof near the center. The garage contains multiple overhead doors; however, the number and arrangement were not visible from the public right-of-way.

History

The house was built in 2002.²⁷⁶

Evaluation

The house at 422 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2002 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

430 Dubuar Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 430 Dubuar Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot and has ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the west side of the property to an attached garage located at the rear of the property. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front porch of the house.

The two-story house resembles the Craftsman style and has an irregular footprint that consists of a main block with a rectilinear footprint and a long, narrow, extension to the north. An asphalt-covered side-gabled roof has a large gable dormer that spans nearly the entire width of the

²⁷⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

second story of the façade. A side-gabled porte cochere projects from the west elevation. A large, open porch spans the width of the façade, and features square columns resting on large, square, brick piers. The first story and porch are clad in brick and the second story is sheathed in composite shingles. A one-story addition extends from the rear of the northeast corner of the house to a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled garage with large, gable dormers on the east and west elevations.

Fenestration on the façade includes a centrally placed door with side lights and a large transom, and two pairs of three-over-one windows, symmetrically spaced on each side of the door. Fenestration in the dormer includes a string of four three-over-one windows, which are covered by a mansard roof projecting from the wall of the dormer, and one three-over-one window near each end of the dormer. Fenestration on the remaining elevations includes a mix of three-light windows, three-over-one window, two-over-one windows, and two-light windows.

Ornamentation on the house includes visible rafter tails in the soffits and decorative brackets. The posts in the porch and porte cochere are slightly battered, and an uncoursed stone planter spans the porch on both sides of the concrete stairs.

History

The house was built in 2010.²⁷⁷

Evaluation

The house at 430 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2010 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

440 Dubuar Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 440 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of North Rogers Street and Dubuar Street. The property consists of a house and an attached garage extending from the rear of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of paver blocks leads from the sidewalk to the east elevation of the house, and a concrete driveway stretches from Dubuar Street along the east elevation and to the rear of the house to the garage. There are several large, mature trees on the property and many ornamental plantings around the foundation and extending into the yard.

The house is a two-story, Gabled Ell building that has a large, one-story addition spanning the rear of the house, which also projects further to the north and encompasses an attached garage. The original block of the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone and the porch rests on coursed ashlar blocks; plantings precluded the view of the foundation of the rear addition. The

²⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the façade by a gable-roofed wall dormer, in the west elevation by an exterior brick chimney stack, and in the east elevation by a second exterior brick chimney stack. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and fascia boards with ornamental moldings are present in the gables. A one-story, screened porch is placed across the façade of the ell and is covered by a shed roof.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade includes a string of three three-over-one windows centered on the gable end. Fenestration within the screened porch was not visible, but the exterior of the porch consists of large panels of screen separated by simple square posts. The second story of the gable end includes a pair of three-over-one windows, and a three-over-one window is placed in the dormer. The windows in the gable are flanked by shutters impressed with a leaf and floral motif, and all windows feature a simple wood surround.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two asymmetrically spaced windows to the rear of the chimney stack, one on each story. The window on the first story has the same three-over-one arrangement as the windows on the façade; however, in addition to flanking shutters, it features a pediment. The window on the second story is a single light flanked by shutters. Fenestration on the rear addition includes a three-over-one window and a smaller two-over-one window, both of which are asymmetrically spaced within the elevation. Fenestration on the east elevation includes two symmetrically spaced three-over-one windows on the first story and a three-over-one window on the second story that is centered within the gable; all windows have flanking shutters and simple wood surrounds. A pedestrian door, accessed by a small flight of concrete stairs, is placed in the south elevation of the rear one-story addition. A window with shutters is located in the east elevation of this addition, but tree cover precluded the arrangement from view, in addition to the rear garage and remaining portions of the addition.

History

The form of the Gabled Ell building indicates it was erected in the late nineteenth century. From the 1920s through 1950s the house was the residence to Antonio and Jeannie Bender. Mr. Bender worked as a foreman.²⁷⁸ As of 1960 the house was the residence of A. T. and Doris Gillahan. Mr. Gillahan worked for Wayne County.²⁷⁹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Robert R. and Mary Humble. Mr. Humble was a factory worker for General Motors Corporation.²⁸⁰ As of 2018, the building was occupied by William and Caroline Dunphy.

Evaluation

The house at 440 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 440 Dubuar Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the

²⁷⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 163.

²⁷⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

²⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

446 Dubuar Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 446 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and Dubuar Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Rogers Street to the rear of the house to the garage. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present near the façade and west elevation of the house.

The house is a two-story, Gabled Ell with several additions, creating an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a two-story, rear addition that extends from the rear of the gable portion, and a smaller, one-story addition is placed to the rear of this. The original portion of the house rests on an uncoursed stone foundation; foundation plantings precluded the rear addition foundation from view. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced on the west elevation by a gable-roofed wall dormer and a large, brick, exterior chimney stack with rounded edges. The chimney stack tapers several times, which is further defined by header bricks. A second exterior brick chimney stack rises along the rear elevation. Pent roofs are present below the gables on the façade, east elevation, and below the dormer peak. The roof is slightly higher on the rear of the gable portion of the house, indicating a rear, two-story addition. A one-story, open porch spans the ell of the façade and wraps around the east elevation to the rear of the house, where it terminates in a conical-roofed gazebo. A small plaque on the west side of the façade reads “CIRCA 1890.”

The porch features a small cross gable that aligns over the small set of wood stairs. A sidewalk of brick pavers leads to the stairs from the sidewalk. Porch and gazebo posts, which span from the decking to the roof, are square with inset, rounded panels on the bases and small portions of decorative molding on the bases, near the middle, and at the top. The balustrades are simple in design with minimal ornamentation, and the space below the porch decking is filled with lattice.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door in the ell, which aligns with the stairs, and a four-over-four, double-hung window to the east of the door. A string of three four-over-four, double-hung windows is centered in the first story of the gable end and a small planter box is placed below the windows. The second story of the façade features two symmetrically spaced four-over-four, double-hung windows on the ell and a pair of four-over-four, double-hung windows centered on the gable. A small four-over-four, double-hung window with a four-light fanlight is centered in the gable, above the pent roof. All of the windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two four-over-four windows to the south (front) of the chimney stack, one on each story. The same arrangement is repeated to the rear of the chimney stack. A small, projecting, shed-roofed addition is present near the rear of this elevation and has a pair of nine-over-nine windows on its west elevation; remaining elevations of this portion features large, narrow, single-light windows. A four-over-four window is placed above this projection, and a pair of smaller four-over-four windows is located in the wall dormer, just below the pent roof. This dormer also features a sunburst pattern in its peak. The rear, one-story addition has a string of four four-over-four windows. Fenestration on the east elevation includes two asymmetrically spaced four-over-four windows on the first story and a single four-over-four window on the second story, which is located near the rear of the elevation. A smaller four-over-four window is placed in the gable peak. Fenestration on the rear, two-story addition was largely not visible from the public right-of-way, although a single four-over-four window is present on the rear, one-story elevation. All of the windows in the west and east elevations are replacements.

The garage to the rear of the house features a side-gabled roof that is covered by asphalt shingles. It has a concrete foundation and exterior walls clad in wood clapboards. A gable-roofed porch projects from the center of the east elevation and shelters a pedestrian door. Two six-over-six windows with shutters flank the door. Two single-bay, overhead doors are placed on the south elevation, and a six-over-six window with shutters is placed in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in the 1880s and was originally a farmstead at the edge of the village.²⁸¹ The building has increased in size and historically, the façade gable section of the building was two-stories with an attached one-story ell.²⁸² The building has been expanded to the rear with a kitchen and family room addition. In 1993 a third story was added to the building.²⁸³ All of the windows were replaced in the 2000s, but “kept true to the paned windows in the original structure.”²⁸⁴

As of 1931, the building was occupied by Paul I. and Alba Gaffield. Mr. Gaffield worked as a polisher.²⁸⁵ By 1943, residency had changed to William Forshee, a driver.²⁸⁶ By 1951 Wilbur L. Johnson and Howard Simonds resided in the house.²⁸⁷ By 1970 the house was the residence of

²⁸¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 2005, 446 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²⁸³ Northville Historical Home Tour 2005, 446 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁸⁴ Northville Historical Home Tour 2005, 446 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 174.

²⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 209.

²⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

Richard J. and Stephanie Ruiter. Mr. Ruiter was a principal in Farmington Schools.²⁸⁸ The current owner, Brad Stach, has owned the house since 2003.²⁸⁹

Evaluation

The house at 446 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 446 Dubuar Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 2003.²⁹⁰ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.6.2 Dubuar Street, South Side

417 Dubuar Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 417 Dubuar Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a lot with several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings are present near the façade and west elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the east side of the property to an attached garage.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and resembles a Craftsman-style house. It has a cross-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with ornamental knee braces in the front gable, exterior walls clad in a composite clapboards and shingles, and a foundation with stone veneer. A one-story porch with a shed roof and cross gable spans the façade. It has square, battered columns on stone-clad piers and simple balustrades. A one-story wing extends from the rear of the house, and a two-story wing extends from the east elevation and incorporates a garage into the house.

Fenestration on the façade includes a centrally placed pedestrian door and a pair of three-over-one windows on each side of the door, all of which are sheltered by the porch. The second story has a centrally placed pair of large, three-over-one windows that are flanked by a smaller three-over-one window on each side. Fenestration on the west elevation includes singly placed three-

²⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

²⁸⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁹⁰ City of Northville Assessor

over-one windows and rectangular six-light and three-light windows. The one-story wing and two-story wing also feature three-over-one windows, and a two-bay overhead door is placed on the north elevation of the two-story wing. All fenestration has simple, unornamented surrounds, and the windows feature lintels.

History

The house was erected in 1975 and significantly remodeled circa 2013.²⁹¹

Evaluation

The house at 417 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 417 Dubuar Street was constructed in 1975 and falls outside the period of significance for the district and has undergone significant recent alterations. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

419 Dubuar Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 419 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the south side of the street and a sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, a two-track concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the west side of the house to the garage, and a concrete parking pad is located to the northeast of the house. Foundation plantings are present near the façade and west elevation of the house.

The house is an Upright and Wing form with a large rear addition. The upright section is one-and-one-half story and the wing is one story. A one-story, screened porch is placed at the junction of the upright and wing in the façade and is incorporated into the house by an extension of the north roof slope. The rear addition is two stories in height and has a roof oriented perpendicular to Dubuar Street. It extends above the ell and intersects the roof of the upright portion, creating a large gable over the ell. It features large gable dormers on the east and west elevations and extends to the east of the main block of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable dormer and an exterior chimney stack on the west elevation of the upright. Vinyl siding clads the exterior walls.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door that provides access to the interior of the screened porch. The screens are large panels that rest on wood knee walls and are separated by simple wood posts. The interior of the screened porch includes a pedestrian door that provides access to the interior of the house and a six-over-six, double-hung window to the east of the door. The upright portion includes two symmetrically spaced four-over-four, double-hung

²⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

windows with wide wood surrounds and pediments on the first story and a single four-over-four window centrally placed in the gable, which also features the wide surround and pediment. A fixed, stained glass window with a wood surround and pediment is located in the gable peak of the rear addition, and a small four-over-four window, double-hung is located in the first story of the addition where it extends to the east. All of the windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood surrounds and pediments on the wing, and the remainder of the fenestration is placed in the rear addition. A string of three windows is located in the center of the addition's east elevation and a pair of windows is located in the dormer. However, vegetation obscured the details of the windows. On the west elevation, two four-over-four, double-hung windows with wood surrounds and pediments are placed on the first story, one on each side of the chimney stack. A two-light sliding window is located near the north end of the second story, immediately below the roofline. A four-light window is located in the dormer. The rear addition includes a one-over-one window with a wide wood surround, but no pediment, in the first story and a pair of windows in the dormer. All of the windows are replacements.

The one-story rear garage has a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, and two single-bay overhead doors.

History

Architecturally, the Upright and Wing house appears to have been erected circa 1870. Historically, the address of the building was 119 Dubuar Street. As of 1931, the house was occupied by John H. and Bessie Freeman. Mr. Freeman worked as a cook.²⁹² By 1943 residency had changed to Clarence C. and Laura Jerome. Mr. Jerome worked at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.²⁹³ The Jerome's resided in the house as late as 1960.²⁹⁴ By 1970 Mrs. Jerome resided in the house alone. The wing of this building was originally one story and has been expanded to one-and-one-half stories.²⁹⁵ As of 2018 the building was owned by Patricia A. Stein Trustee.

Evaluation

The house at 419 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 419 Dubuar Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. The construction of a very large addition to the rear of the house significantly alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property, resulting in a loss of integrity of design. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and the installation of vinyl siding, diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship.

²⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 174.

²⁹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 210.

²⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

²⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The garage post-dates 1942.²⁹⁶ Research did not reveal information to indicate the garage is over fifty years old. Therefore, like the house, the garage at 419 Dubuar is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

421 Dubuar Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 421 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the south side of the street and a sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the east side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present near the west elevation of the house.

The house is a one-story Colonial Revival-style structure with a rectilinear footprint. It features a one-story, open front porch with a shed roof and a shed-roofed dormer that both nearly span the entire façade. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a concrete block foundation. An exterior brick chimney stack rises along the east elevation and pierces the roof at its peak.

The front porch is accessed by a set of several wood stairs with simple wood balustrades. It is centered in the façade of the porch and a gable pierces the porch roof above the stairs and features a sunburst pattern. The porch has knee walls sheathed in vinyl siding that span between square columns that reach from the decking to the roof. Wood slats are placed beneath the decking around the front and sides of the porch.

The porch shelters a pedestrian door located in the center of the façade, which provides the main access to the house. A one-over-one, double-hung window is symmetrically placed on each side of the door. Additional fenestration on the façade is limited to the dormer. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows is located in the center of the dormer, directly above the front door below, and two one-over-one, double-hung windows are placed in the same fenestration bays as the lower windows. All façade windows appear to be vinyl replacements and have modest vinyl surrounds.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes several one-over-one windows: on the first story, one near the north of the elevation and a smaller one to the rear of the chimney stack; and on the second story, one on each side of the chimney stack. An oriel window projects from the south end of the east elevation and is supported by square wood posts. It has a narrow single-light window facing north and a pair of one-over-one windows facing east. An additional window pierces the foundation wall on the north end and is sheltered by a small hipped roof. All windows on this elevation are vinyl replacements and have modest vinyl surrounds.

²⁹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story, one on the north end and one on the south, and a two-light sliding window near the center. The second story has a string of three one-over-one windows that are capped by a sunburst pattern in the gable peak. Two windows pierce the foundation wall: one near the north end and one near the center. All windows on this elevation, with the exception of the foundation windows, are vinyl replacements and have modest vinyl surrounds.

A one-story, side-gabled garage is located near the southeast corner of the property. The roof has asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. It has two single-bay overhead doors. Two dormers pierce the roof, each aligned with an overhead door. Each gable dormer has a pair of eight-light windows that are capped with a sunburst pattern in the gable peak.

History

The house was built in 1942.²⁹⁷ Originally, it did not have a full façade porch.²⁹⁸ Its first known resident was Frank E. and Beeda E. Stanford.²⁹⁹ Mr. Stanford worked as an inspector at Ford Motor Company. By 1951 the house was occupied by Charles L. and Dorothea V. Batt.³⁰⁰ The Batts remained in the house through 1960.³⁰¹ By 1970 it was the residence of George H. and Doris Strange. Mr. Strange was general foreman for Evans Products in Pontiac.³⁰² The building has been owned by the Peterson family since 1990.³⁰³

Evaluation

The house at 421 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 421 Dubuar Street is a good example of a Colonial Revival house. It maintains integrity of design, as the only alteration to the house since 1942 has been the addition of the front porch, which does not significantly alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion and could be removed from the house without harming any of the historic materials. The vinyl siding and vinyl replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. However, the house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

²⁹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 228.

³⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

³⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

³⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

³⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

433 Dubuar Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 433 Dubuar Street is a contemporary residence. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a lot with several large, mature trees and has ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the west side of the property to the rear of the property.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and resembles a Gabled Ell. It has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior walls clad in a composite siding, and a foundation with stone veneer. The roof is pierced on the ell by a gable dormer. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the ell of the façade and wraps around the west elevation, where it terminates at a two-story projection with a pedestrian door. It has unfluted Doric columns, simple balustrades, and lattice between the stone-clad piers that support the porch. A two-story wing extends from the rear of the house and features a second-story balcony that is sheltered by an extension of the roof slope.

Fenestration on the façade includes a bay window on the first story of the gable-front section with a string of three four-over-four windows on the front, and a single four-over-four window on the other two sides. Directly above the bay window, on the second story, is a pair of four-over-four windows. A sliding door opens onto the porch from the west-facing side of the gable, and additional four-over-one windows are placed in the porch and in the dormer. Fenestration on the remaining elevations consists mainly of four-over-four windows of various sizes placed singly, in pairs, and in a string of three, in addition to a four-light window on the two-story projecting section. All fenestration has simple, unornamented surrounds, and the windows feature slightly projecting hoods.

A one-story, gable-front garage with a small cupola is present near the southeast corner of the property. However, vegetation and surrounding buildings largely precluded its view from the public right-of-way.

History

The house was built in 2010.³⁰⁴

Evaluation

The house at 433 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2010 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

439 Dubuar Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 439 Dubuar Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the south side of the street and a sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a stone walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, and a concrete driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the east side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present near the façade of the house and the lot is dotted with ornamental trees.

The house consists of a one-story main block with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof and a large, one-and-one-half-story, gabled wing extending from the rear of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by shed dormers on the façade and west elevation of the wing. The exterior walls have several types of cladding: stone veneer on the foundation and extending up to a sill course below the windows on the façade, composite siding on the first story of the main block and wing, and composite shingles in the gables, on the dormer, and the upper half-story of the wing. A small umbrage porch runs along the north half of the east elevation and features a stone veneered pier with a battered wood post and stone and concrete stairs.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade is confined to three symmetrically spaced windows, each with eight-over-one sashes and wide, modest surrounds. A continuous sill course runs beneath the windows. The dormer in the north roof slope contains a string of five single-light windows with an unornamented surround.

The main entry to the house is accessed via the umbrage porch and is placed near the northern end of the east elevation. Additional fenestration on the east elevation includes a string of three single-light windows on the first story, two one-over-one windows in the gable, and a window opening filled with glass blocks in the foundation wall. Fenestration on the west elevation of the main block of the house includes two one-over-one windows, one on the first story and one in the gable peak. Fenestration on the wing includes small, single-light windows; small four-light windows and paired single-light windows located in small projections with shed roofs; and two dormers, each with a string of three single-light windows. The east elevation of the addition was not visible from the public right-of-way. All of the windows are modern replacements.

A one-story, gable-front garage with a steeply sloping roof sheathed in asphalt shingles is placed near the southeast corner of the lot. Composite siding clads the first story of the garage and halfway up the gable peak; the upper portion of the gable is clad in composite shingles. A two-bay overhead door with four single-light windows across the top is placed on the north elevation, and a small cupola pierces the roof near its center.

History

The house was built in 1951.³⁰⁵ Its first occupants were Forrest and Freda Lemmon, Mr. Lemmon was a machine operator for Dunn Steel.³⁰⁶ The Lemmons remained in the house through 1970.³⁰⁷ The building has been extensively remodeled to reflect the Craftsman style, rather than a 1951 building.

Evaluation

The house at 439 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 439 Dubuar Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant recent alterations have included the construction of a very large addition on the rear of the house that extends to the west; the installation of synthetic siding; the installation of stone veneer; the installation of replacement windows; and the construction of the detached garage. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time or architectural style, and therefore lacks integrity of feeling and association.

The garage was constructed circa 2012.³⁰⁸ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.7 Dunlap Street – East

1.7.1 Dunlap Street, East, North Side

111 East Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 111 East Dunlap Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the façade and paved parking lots surround the remaining three elevations.

The one-story, modest Mid-Century Modern building has an irregular footprint and a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves on the façade, north, and east elevations. The core block of the building is rectilinear and a small ell projects from the northern end of the east elevation. The walls of the building are composed of two different shades of brick: the southern two-thirds are red brick, while the northern one-third, which includes the small ell, are brown brick. The fascia and soffits are clad in aluminum panels, and a brick chimney stack pierces the roof near the west elevation.

³⁰⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 280.

³⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

³⁰⁸ City of Northville Assessor

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door with a small transom and a large, single-light display window with a transom directly adjacent to the west side of the door. The window rests on a low brick bulkhead with concrete coping.

The fenestration on the east elevation includes a bank of four tall, vertically oriented, three-light windows. The lower light of each window is much larger than the upper two lights, and the upper lights have blue glass. The windows rest on a brick bulkhead with concrete coping, and a pedestrian door is placed directly adjacent to the north. A second pedestrian door is located farther to the north, and a third pedestrian door is located on the south elevation of the ell. The ell also has a single-light window with a concrete slip sill on its east elevation.

The fenestration on the west elevation is confined to a two-light sliding window with a concrete lug sill that is located in the rear section of the building. The north (rear) elevation lacks fenestration.

History

The building was erected in 1964 and housed Jack's Barber Shop by 1970.³⁰⁹ The building has remained a barber shop, housing Scores Haircuts in 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 111 East Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and commerce as well as Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building at 111 East Dunlap Street is a good example of a modest Mid-Century Modern-style commercial building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of the large bank of windows. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

115 East Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 115 East Dunlap Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. The façade is oriented to face west. A public sidewalk spans the façade and paved parking lots surround the remaining three elevations. Large, mature trees and ornamental trees are scattered near the building, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation.

³⁰⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The one-story, modest Mid-Century Modern building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves and visible rafters on all elevations. The walls of the building are clad in large panels; however, the south elevation has a blonde brick veneer. A brick chimney stack pierces the roof near the east elevation.

The façade, which faces west has a pedestrian door placed near the northern end of the building. A pilaster of blonde brick extends along the south side of the door. Two pairs of single-light windows and a singly placed single-light window are located south of the door. A string of three single-light windows is placed to the north of the door and wraps around the corner to the north elevation, where three additional single-light windows are placed. The remaining fenestration on the building is a pedestrian door on the north elevation.

History

The building was erected in 1960.³¹⁰ By 1970 it was a medical office, including physicians Dr. H. Lorne Dyer and Dr. Andrew A. Frier, and dentist Arthur J. Maleske.³¹¹ At the time of recordation, the building housed multiple professional offices.

Evaluation

The property at 115 East Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 115 East Dunlap Street is a good example of a modest Mid-Century Modern-style commercial building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of the string of windows that wraps the corner. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

133 East Dunlap Street, CVS (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 133 East Dunlap Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk crosses the south elevation and paved parking lots surround the remaining three elevations.

The commercial building was constructed in 2008. The brick structure features a rectilinear footprint, a flat roof with a parapet set at multiple heights, and a curved southeast corner where the main entrance is located. Large display windows flank the sliding glass doors on the south

³¹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

³¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

and east elevations. Three-over-one windows with lintels and lugs sills are also placed on the south and east elevations.

History

The CVS drug store was erected circa 2008 after demolishing a circa 1960 commercial building.³¹²

Evaluation

The property at 133 East Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The property was constructed in 2008 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

143 East Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The small, commercial building at 143 East Dunlap Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the East Dunlap Street and Hutton Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the façade and paved parking lots surround the remaining three elevations

The one-story, Mid-Century Modern bank has an irregular footprint. The overall footprint is rectilinear, with the southeastern corner projecting to the east, a small projection located near the center of the east elevation, and two small projections on the west elevation. The front façade is the short end of the rectangle and faces Dunlap Street. The building has a flat roof with wide, overhanging eaves and visible rafters on the east and west elevations; the roof on the west elevation extends to cover a drive-through lane. The walls of the building are clad in an orange-red, running bond brick. The east and west elevations have narrow, recessed portions that extend the full height of the wall, dividing the elevations into a series of brick panels that act as a simple decorative element. The brick walls on these elevations have concrete coping across the top, along with blue, rectangular solid panels separated by aluminum supports placed just under the roof line. The underside of the wide eaves is painted white and the rafter tails are painted dark gray. A decorative honeycomb brick screen wall with concrete cap surrounds the heating and cooling equipment on the north elevation.

The façade has an entryway placed in the eastern half. It contains a glass pedestrian door and a large, single-light window on each side that extends to the ground. The door and windows each have a single-light transom. The glass is set in aluminum frames. Three of these windows extend to the east elevation where they protrude in a slight bay. On the western half of the façade is a centered, metal night-drop box.

³¹² Scott Spielman, "Moving Up" *Northville Record*, February 15, 2007.

An ATM is placed in a projecting section in the middle of the east elevation. The roof extends outward above it to provide shelter for automobiles. It is flanked on the north by a solid metal pedestrian door. The west elevation has two metal and glass teller windows placed in projecting sections in the north and south ends.

History

The extant building was erected to house a drive-in office of Manufacturers National Bank in 1962.³¹³ In the 1950s and 1960s Manufacturers National Bank made major acquisitions, including the Detroit United Bank and Industrial National Bank.³¹⁴ During the postwar period, there was a push for banks to establish automobile-oriented branch banks, known as drive-thrus. The trend was also to build smaller banks that were less pompous in style and more family-oriented to attract baby boomer families. As of 2018 it is a branch of Comerica Bank.

Evaluation

The property at 143 East Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 143 East Dunlap Street is a good example of a Mid-Century Modern-style bank building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of a large bank of windows. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

1.7.2 Dunlap Street, East, South Side

116 East Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at the southwestern corner of the intersection of East Dunlap Street and Hutton Street is a paved surface parking lot. Concrete sidewalks run along the west and north sides of the property. A metal fence is placed along the northwest corner of the parcel.

History

The south side of East Dunlap Street is today a paved surface parking lot. This section started being redeveloped to accommodate suburban shoppers as early as 1956 with the removal of a house at 118 East Dunlap for a parking lot.³¹⁵ New commercial buildings were erected in the

³¹³ Photograph. "Old Scout Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-B.

³¹⁴ Branch Banks in Detroit, Michigan 1889-1970. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. 2016.

³¹⁵ Photo. "Purchased by the city..." *Northville Record*, August 16, 1956.

1960s, including a plumbing supply store at 116 East Dunlap.³¹⁶ Another house, 122 East Dunlap, was sold for parking in 1968. The owner, Louise Older, intended to move the house to a lot at Rogers and Dubuar streets; it appears that the house was relocated to North Rogers Street and it currently 227 North Rogers.³¹⁷ By 2009 all the buildings had been removed for parking.³¹⁸

Evaluation

The property at 116 East Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

1.8 Dunlap Street – West

1.8.1 Dunlap Street, West, North Side

100 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 100 West Dunlap Street is in the commercial downtown area of Northville, Michigan. It is located on a parcel that is bordered by West Dunlap Street to the south, North Center Street to the east, and Randolph Street to the north. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the east, north, and south sides of the property, and a concrete paver walkway reaches from the sidewalk along West Dunlap Street to the façade. A paved parking area is located between the building and Randolph Street. Large, mature trees dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations. A wall of concrete retaining blocks also stretches along the east side of the property. A sign identifying the building as the American Legion is placed on the east side of the property.

The building is a two-story, side-gabled structure with an irregular footprint. A one-story addition with a flat roof is centered on the façade, which faces West Dunlap Street. A two-story, shed-roofed section projects from the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are brick, although the one-story addition has walls clad in synthetic siding. The foundation of the main block of the building is also brick; both additions have foundations of concrete block.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pair of pedestrian doors with fanlights in the upper panels. These are centrally placed in the one-story addition and are flanked by a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl window on each side. Fenestration on the façade of the main block of the building includes two six-over-six windows to each side of the one-story addition. Fenestration on the

³¹⁶ Application for Demolition, 116 E Dunlap, Dunlap Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³¹⁷ A018.AH2, Newspaper Clipping, 122 East Dunlap, Dunlap Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³¹⁸ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

second story includes asymmetrically spaced six-over-six and four-over-four windows. All of the windows have double-hung, vinyl replacements and rest on brick slip sills.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes three fenestration bays. Each bay has a six-over-six, double-hung vinyl window on each story and a brick slip sill. The central window on the second story is smaller than the others.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a six-over-six window on the first story and three four-over-four windows on the second story. A pedestrian door is placed in the first story of the two-story addition and is sheltered by a fabric awning. A six-over-six window is located on the second story within the same fenestration bay. To the west of the two-story addition is a flight of wood stairs that provide access to the second story of the main block of the building.

History

The house at this location has undergone many changes in its near 170-year history. The original house on the property was essentially a Hall and Parlor plan, erected by Northville pioneers, William and Sarah Dunlap circa 1831–1832.³¹⁹ The house was the first framed (non-log) building in the community.³²⁰ They eventually expanded their small house by moving a large Federal-style tavern formerly owned by James DeMott and attaching it to the south elevation.³²¹ The house was later purchased by the Neal Family.³²² Originally the buildings were wood-clad and faced east to North Center Street. At some point, the original Dunlap residence was detached and relocated at 318 Randolph Street.³²³ This appears to have occurred prior to 1893.³²⁴ Circa 1926 the building was divided into two separate dwellings.³²⁵

The building was leased by the American Legion in 1943, who purchased it outright the following year.³²⁶ At the time, it housed both the Legion and the local chapter of the Red Cross, sponsored by the Legion. After purchasing the building, in 1944 the Legion rotated it ninety degrees to face Dunlap Street, rather than Center.³²⁷ Presumably, the building was re-clad in brick as this time as well. The building was reopened on July 4, 1945, and renamed the Veterans Memorial Home.³²⁸ Historically, the front porch was columned and open, not enclosed as it is today.³²⁹

Evaluation

³¹⁹ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

³²⁰ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

³²¹ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

³²² Hixson, *Early Northville*.

³²³ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

³²⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

³²⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³²⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), “341 East Main,” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

³²⁷ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 221.

³²⁸ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 222.

³²⁹ Fecht, *Northville*, 109.

The property at 100 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development as well as its social/recreational/entertainment. Additionally, the building is recommended significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The property at 100 West Dunlap Street has diminished integrity as a settlement-era structure as a result of the reorientation of the building. However, this alteration occurred within the period of significance. The enclosure of the porch and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of design and materials. However, the property maintains integrity of location, feeling, and association as a social organization (see the Social/ Recreational/ Entertainment context for additional information). It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

122 West Dunlap Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 122 West Dunlap Street is in a commercial section of downtown Northville, Michigan. The building is located on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a paved driveway leads to the west end of the façade, and the eastern side of the parcel is a paved parking lot. A small grassy area is placed in front of the façade and features ornamental shrubs, a business sign, a flag pole, and benches. A stone wall runs along the eastern portion of the property, and an engraved block reads "CASTERLINE FUNERAL HOME EST. 1937."

The property is currently the Casterline Funeral Home. A Gabled Ell block of the building has been surrounded by one- and two-story additions on all elevations. These include a two-story, gable-roof addition to the west elevation; a two-story, truncated hip-roof addition on the east elevation; a two-story, hip-roofed addition farther to the east; and a one-story addition to the façade, a portion of which is open. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story exterior walls are clad in stone veneer, while the upper walls are clad in vinyl siding.

The main entryway to the building is centrally placed on the façade, within the open portion of the one-story addition. A large pair of doors is placed on the western end, and the one-story section features several strings of ten-light windows. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two three-window strings of ten-light windows and a pair of ten-light windows on the second story. Fenestration on the remaining portions of the building include pedestrian doors, a two-bay overhead door, and ten-light windows placed in string of three. All of the fenestration has unornamented surrounds some of the windows are flanked by paired shutters.

History

Originally, the house had an L-plan footprint with two small one-story ells on the north elevation.³³⁰ The building was at one-time home to a former Northville mayor, Harry German,

³³⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

and later served as a portrait studio.³³¹ The house was expanded circa 1930 by the addition of a large one-story component that spanned the width of the north elevation.

In 1937 the house was purchased by Ray J. Casterline, who established Casterline Funeral Home within it.³³² The family business was taken over by Ray's son, Fred Casterline, following his death in 1959.³³³ A 1969 drawing of the house shows it as having a Gothic Revival-style core, expanded by a modern enclosed porch addition across the façade and west elevation. The modern addition included picture windows and was veneered in stone or a stone-like material.³³⁴ At the time, the renovations were noted as having included additional parking, a new façade, a new chapel, and a redecorated interior.³³⁵ In addition to the funeral home, Casterline also operated an ambulance service.³³⁶

Historically, the Casterlines resided in the house next-door at 114 West Dunlap. Their family home was demolished in 1971 for a parking lot, and the family moved into an apartment above the funeral home at 122 West Dunlap.³³⁷

Evaluation

The house at 122 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 122 West Dunlap Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant additions have altered the original structure, which is no longer identifiable. Material alterations, including the synthetic siding and stone veneer, have also diminished this area of integrity. These alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of workmanship, and the building can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

132 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 132 West Dunlap Street is in a commercial section of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and North Wing Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property, a paved driveway leads from West Dunlap Street to a detached garage, a concrete walkway leads from West Dunlap Street to the façade, and a concrete walkway leads from North Wing Street to the west elevation. The property has foundation plantings along the façade, east, and west elevations. A highly ornamental, metal lamp post is located to the front of the building and holds

³³¹ "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³³² "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³³³ "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³³⁴ Advertisement. "Casterline Funeral Home." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-B.

³³⁵ "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³³⁶ "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³³⁷ Photograph. "Crash," *Northville Record*, April 29, 1971.

a wood business sign. A sign shaped like a pocket watch hangs from a decorative metal bracket in the gable of the facade porch. A clock within an ornamental metal casing also hangs from a metal bracket on the eastern porch post.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with Gothic Revival-style features. It currently functions as a commercial building. The house has several additions, resulting in an overall irregular footprint. A one-story, gabled-roof section is placed on the north elevation of the side-gabled ell. A one-story, shed-roofed addition spans the north elevations of the main block and the one-story gabled section. A gable-front porch is placed on the façade of the side-gabled ell, and a small, one-story porch with a bellcast roof is centrally located on the west elevation of the front-gabled ell.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wall dormers pierce the roof on the side-gabled façade and on the west elevation of the gable-front. An external narrow, red brick chimney stack rises along the east elevation of the side gable. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The entire house is painted white with no trim color. The foundations of the main block of the house and the rear, gabled section were precluded from view by the surrounding foundation plantings. The shed-roofed addition has a concrete block foundation. Wide panels of decorative bargeboard with cut out patterns are placed in the gable peaks of the gabled ell and in the peaks of the wall dormers.

The porch on the façade is accessed by several replacement concrete steps with c. 1960 “wrought-iron” metal balustrades. Square, unfluted columns stretch from the decking to the roof, and modest 1 x 4 wood balustrades, closely aligned separated only by a narrow gap, stretch between the columns. The porch shelters two doors, one on the side-gabled façade that serves as the main entrance to the building, and the other on the east elevation of the front-gabled ell that is a funeral door. The wood door on the side-gabled ell has a large, oblong, central glass panel. This door has a surround with square pilasters that reach to an entablature with several bands of molding. The solid wood funeral door features arching upper panels and rectangular lower panels, all of which have several bands of molding. This door also features a surround with pilasters and an entablature. The porch also shelters two windows, one on each side of the main door. The window to the east of the door has four-over-four lights. The window to the west of the door has a four-light upper sash and the lower sash was covered by a temporary sign. Both windows have surrounds with pilasters and entablatures.

Additional fenestration on the façade includes paired one-over-one windows in the dormer of the side-gabled ell. The windows share a wood surround that features a lug sill, square pilasters with scrollwork on the bottom and in the capitals, and a steeply sloping pediment that has ornamental scrollwork along its top and a diamond-shaped panel below its peak. The front-gabled ell has a single fenestration bay with a pair of windows on each story. The first-story windows are wood with four-over-four double-hung configurations. The windows share a surround with square pilasters with scrollwork capitals and a pediment with two shallowly sloping peaks that have scrollwork beneath the peaks. The upper windows also have four-over-four, double-hung, wood

sashes and share a wood surround with a lug sill, pilasters with scrollwork, and a pediment with two steeply sloping peaks. The pediments appear to partially cover the upper lights of the upper sashes, and the pediments have ornamental scrollwork above the peaks.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a canted bay window that is topped by a bellcast roof with decorative bargeboard with pendants. A single window opening is placed in the southeast side a pair of windows is placed in the east side. The windows were partially obscured by the surrounding vegetation, but the upper sashes have four lights. A pair of four-over-four windows is placed in the gable peak. These windows have a wood surround that features the same motif as the surround in the front-gable peak, including the pediments that partially cover the upper sashes. A window opening that is also mostly obscured by vegetation is located in the rear gabled section. The sashes are not visible, but it features a pediment with scrollwork above and below the peak.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes a centrally placed pedestrian door within the small porch. The porch has two concrete steps and concrete decking, and the roof has decorative bargeboard in a delicate cut out pattern with pendants. Fluted, engaged columns are located on the wall of the house and have capitals that support highly decorative brackets. On the outer corners of the porch, the columns have been replaced with narrow, "wrought-iron" metal posts with a diamond pattern. The solid wood pedestrian door has upper arched panels and rectangular lower panels, all of which have several bands of molding. The door is placed in a surround with narrow pilasters with scrollwork for capitals and a pediment with scrollwork below the peak. There is a wood frame storm door with an eight-light glass panel. A single window is located to the south of the porch, and two closely spaced windows are to the north of the porch. The windows all have four-over-four, double-hung, wood sashes and wood surrounds with lug sills, pilasters with scrollwork on the bottom and in the capital, and pediments with scrollwork above and below the peaks. Paired four-over-four windows are located in the dormer that has a surround with the same motif as that found in the façade gable. A pair of small, single-light, square windows with unornamented surrounds are located to each side of the dormer, in the upper story. A one-over-one window with an architrave is placed in the west elevation of the shed-roofed section.

A pair of four-over-four windows with a surround with the same motif as found in the façade gable is located in the rear gable of the main block. A one-over-one window is located to its east. A pair of one-over-one windows is located in the gable peak of the one-story ell and shares a surround like that in the other gables; however, it lacks scrollwork beneath the pediments.

The detached garage is a one-story building located at the northeast corner of the property. It has a rectilinear footprint and a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls have wood clapboards. Two pairs of large, wood, hinged doors that open outward are located in the south elevation. A pedestrian door is placed in the west elevation. The garage was constructed

between 1926 and 1942, falling within the period of significance of the Northville Historic District.³³⁸

History

The house was built circa 1858–1860.³³⁹ Another source notes that the house was built in 1870, suggesting it was perhaps remodeled later to reflect the Gothic Revival style.³⁴⁰ It is believed the first owner was Captain Solomon Gardner, who was a Great Lakes ship captain.³⁴¹ Captain Gardner donated the town clock that was placed in the steeple of the Methodist Church.

As of 1893 the house included the irregular-shaped footprint at the core of the building today; however, a long one-story ell extended from the building's north elevation.³⁴² The ell remained attached through 1914. It was reduced or reconfigured circa 1920.³⁴³

As of 1931 the house was home to Ruth E. Gills.³⁴⁴ Circa 1932 the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. John Litsenberger, who resided there through the 1970s.³⁴⁵ Mr. Listenberger was a realtor.³⁴⁶ The Anderson family has owned the house since 1987.³⁴⁷

Evaluation

The house at 132 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 132 West Dunlap Street retains a high level of integrity and is a good example of a Gothic Revival-style building. The property maintains integrity of design, and the last alteration to the building's footprint was prior to 1926. Additionally, the property retains many original materials. Integrity of workmanship is expressed in the ornamentation and the overall construction and form of the house. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage retains integrity of design, material, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

³³⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁴⁰ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

³⁴¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁴² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

³⁴³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³⁴⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 207.

³⁴⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 243.

³⁴⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

206 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 206 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a garage located to the northwest of the house. The house is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and North Wing Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and east sides of the property, a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade, and a concrete driveway leads from West Dunlap Street to the garage. The property has large, mature trees and foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations. A wood fence surrounds the yard to the rear of the house.

The house is two stories in height and has an irregular footprint. The main block of the house is a two-story Cross Gabled Ell. A one-story section with a hipped roof extends across the western half of the façade and around the entire west elevation. A one-story addition with a hipped roof is placed on the north (rear) elevation. A one-story porch with a hipped roof with a cross gable spans the façade to the east of the front-gabled ell and wraps partially around the east elevation of the side-gabled ell. The roofs of all the sections are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation beneath the façade, including the western one-story section, is uncoursed rubble stone. The foundation of the east elevation, including the side-gabled ell and the rear one-story section, is brick. A small brick chimney pierced the roof ridge of the side-gabled ell on its western end, and an external brick chimney stack with several rows of corbeled brick extends along the north elevation of the rear one-story section.

The façade porch is accessed by several wood steps placed beneath a small cross gable. The area beneath the decking is covered by wood panels, and square columns with pedestals span between the wood decking and an entablature that features dentils and modillions. Modest balustrades stretch between the columns, and a spindle frieze is placed between the tops of the columns. Small ornamental brackets also reach from the columns to the spindle frieze.

A pedestrian door is placed in the side-gabled façade within the shelter of the porch. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed to the east of the door. The windows and door both have modest, unornamented surrounds. Additional fenestration on the side-gabled façade includes two square, fixed windows with many lights of stained glass in a decorative motif that are located on the second story. Fenestration on the front-gabled ell of the façade includes two one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of two-over-two windows on the second story. The lower windows have ornate surrounds with square pilasters with large capitals and shallowly sloping pediments that have a decorative panel beneath the peak. This motif is repeated in the upper windows, which share a surround; the pediment has two peaks. A two-over-two window with an eared surround is placed on the second story of the western side-gabled ell. The western hipped-roof section has two one-over-one window on the first story that also feature ornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes three asymmetrically spaced windows with modest, unornamented surrounds. A two-over-two window is located on the second story of the side-gabled ell. This window has a modest surround with an unornamented pediment.

The eastern elevation features a canted bay window on the first story, which is placed directly to the north of the façade porch. The hipped roof of the porch extends to cover the bay window, and the entablature with dentils and modillions continues around the sides of the bay window. Each bay has a one-over-one window. A pair of two-over-two windows is located above the bay window, in the second story of the side-gabled ell. These windows share a surround with the same motif as the window pair on the façade. A one-over-one window is placed on the second story of the southern front-gabled ell, and a second one-over-one window is placed on the second story of the northern gabled ell. Both have modest, unornamented surrounds. The remaining elevation on the east elevation consists of three symmetrically spaced one-over-one windows on the one-story rear section. Each window has a surround with the same motif as the singly placed windows on the façade.

The rear elevation has a pair of two-over-two windows in the gable. These windows share a surround that shares many of the features as the paired surround on the façade; however, these windows have an inset triangular panel beneath the pediment peaks instead of scrollwork. A string of three ten-light windows is placed in the one-story section. A small, shed-roofed porch extends from the north elevation and shelters a modern pedestrian door with a large, central light.

The garage is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two gable dormers on the south elevation. A cupola with a metal bellcast roof is centrally placed on the roof ridge. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the south elevation. A pedestrian door and a stained-glass window are located to the east of the overhead doors, and each dormer has a one-over-one window. Three one-over-one windows are located in the east elevation, two on the first story and one in the gable. A four-light window is placed in each side of the cupola. All windows and doors have unornamented surrounds.

History

The core of the building, the original house, dates to prior to 1860.³⁴⁸ The original portion of the house was a two-story building, fourteen by twenty feet in dimension, with an exterior clad in vertical wood planks. The cedar shakes of the original roof are still visible in the attic. In 1884 the property was divided. The house was remodeled at that time as well, possibly using money from the sale. The result brought the building to near its current footprint. This is corroborated by the 1893 Sanborn map.³⁴⁹ The map also revealed a two-story ancillary building was located

³⁴⁸“A Little History on 206 W Dunlap,” Schweitzer Real Estate, circa 2009, 206 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁴⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

northwest of the house, attached to the west by another ancillary building associated with the property at 218 Dunlap Street.

At the turn of the century, the house was owned by C.M. Joslin, the town constable and a mortician.³⁵⁰ During his tenure, the wrap-around porch was added circa 1900. In the 1930s the house was rented by the Smith family. They were the last to live in the house for nearly thirty years, as in 1935 the building was converted from a residence to a doctor's offices.³⁵¹ By 1953 the building was the offices of Dr. George V. Chabut, physician.³⁵² It was known as the Northville Clinic by 1960.³⁵³

In 1964 the house was purchased by Clarence and Mary Harsch, who converted the building to three apartments, choosing to live in one of the units.³⁵⁴ The Harsches sold the house to the Cryderman family in 1986, who undertook an extensive renovation to convert the building back to a single-family residence and restore some of its historic features. Part of this included removing a chimney on the north elevation in exchange for a new front entrance and restoring the removed wrap-around porch, thereby reorienting the house to Dunlap Street.³⁵⁵ The balustrade on the porch was taken from an abandoned house on 8 Mile Road. The small rear porch, family room addition, and enclosed porch were added as well.

Additionally, the Crydermans removed a circa 1935 garage and replaced it with a circa 1850 barn from New Hampshire. They moved the barn in pieces and had a barn-raising to erect it. The barn cupola was taken from the Woodstock Inn, in Woodstock, Vermont. In 2009 the house was purchased by Janie and Dean Fliotsos.³⁵⁶

Evaluation

The house at 206 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 206 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as the addition on the north elevation has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house has diminished integrity of materials as a result of the reconstructed porch. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³⁵⁰ "A Little History on 206 W Dunlap," Schweitzer Real Estate, circa 2009, 206 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁵¹ "A Little History on 206 W Dunlap," Schweitzer Real Estate, circa 2009, 206 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

³⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

³⁵⁴ "A Little History on 206 W Dunlap," Schweitzer Real Estate, circa 2009, 206 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁵⁵ "A Little History on 206 W Dunlap," Schweitzer Real Estate, circa 2009, 206 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁵⁶ "Their Old House," *The Detroit News*, June 28, 2013.

The garage is a recent construction that made use of a barn from New Hampshire and materials from Vermont. The garage does not retain integrity of design as a result of the conversion from a barn, and also does not retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

218 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 218 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a carriage house located to the east of the house. The house is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and High Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property, a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade, a concrete paver walkway leads from High Street to a parking area at the rear of the house, and a paved driveway leads from High Street to the carriage house. The property has large, mature trees and foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations.

The house is a two-story Shingle-Style house with an irregular footprint. It has a hipped roof with cross gables that have cornice returns. A one-and-one-half-story section with a hipped roof is located on the north elevation; a one-story porch with a flat roof extends from the east elevation; and a one-story porch with a shed roof and cross gable is located on the façade. The roof is sheathed in round asphalt shingles. The exterior walls of the first story are brick, and the upper story is clad with hexagonal shingles. The foundation of the house is coursed, squared stone on the façade and brick on the west and north elevations; the east elevation foundation was not visible. Two brick chimney stacks pierce the roof and both have several rows of corbelled bricks and clay chimney pots. A stone water table wraps around all elevations of the house.

The facade porch rests on an uncoursed rubble stone foundation and has a concrete deck. A flight of wood stairs accessed the porch and is placed below the gable. Round, unfluted columns stretch between the decking and a modest entablature with small brackets. Balustrades with turned spindles span between the columns and down the stairs, where they end at turned posts; a turned post is also located on the eastern corner of the porch, which is not sheltered by the roof.

The porch on the east elevation also has an uncoursed rubble stone foundation. The stones rise above the decking to form piers, which support pairs of round, unfluted columns. Engaged columns are placed on the exterior walls of the house, and balustrades with turned spindles stretch between the columns and piers. The area beneath the porch is covered by lattice.

The façade porch provides access to the main entrance of the house, which is a pair of wood doors with large, upper window lights and ornamental molding in the lower panels. The area to the east of the porch is a two-story bay window beneath a gable. The first story is a canted bay that has a one-over-one window on each side. The windows have stone lug sills and brick segmental arches with decorative stone keystones. The second story of the bay window is square

in plan and has a pair of one-over-one windows with an architrave. A rectangular Queen Anne window is placed in the gable and has an ornate surround with a large entablature. A pair of small one-over-one windows is located above the porch and share a surround with a large lower section that features multiple small, square panels. A polygonal dormer pierces the south slope of the hipped roof. It has a rectangular Queen Anne window on its south side and a triangular-shaped Queen Anne window in each of its angled side walls.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a large paired window on the southern end, between the first and second stories. Both windows have one-over-one sashes, but the northern window is smaller and has a wood panel at its base. Both windows have Queen Anne window transoms and share a surround with a slightly projecting shed roof and narrow, ornamental wood panels on the sides. Two six-over-one windows are located on the first story in the northern end of the east elevation. Each has a stone lug sill, a wood surround with a segmentally arched top, and a segmentally arched brick hood with decorative stone keystone. A pair of windows is located in the same fenestration in the slightly projecting second story, which is located beneath a gable. These one-over-one windows share a modest surround with an architrave. A pedestrian door is placed at grade in the one-and-one-half-story section, partially within the foundation wall. A one-over-one window and a single-light window are also located in the first story at differing heights. Each has a stone lug sill, segmentally arched wood surround, and a segmentally arched brick hood.

The east elevation features a pedestrian door within the shelter of the porch. Additional fenestration on the first story was obscured from view, except for a one-over-one window in the rear one-and-one-half-story section. The window has a surround with a lower panel that extends to the water table, indicating that it may be a former door opening. The window has a segmentally arched brick hood and a stone keystone. Fenestration on the second story of the east elevation includes a one-over-one window on the southern end, and a pair of windows on the slightly projecting gable.

Fenestration on the north (rear) elevation includes a one-over-one window on the first story of the one-and-one-half-story section. It has a stone slip sill and a segmentally arched brick hood with a stone keystone. A single-light window is placed in the upper story. A shed dormer pierces the north roof slope of the two-story main block of the house. It has two small, single-light windows.

Additional ornamentation on the house includes ornate scrollwork in the gable peaks, including in the cross gable, the porch gable, and the dormer gable. Brackets are placed above the first story in the gable ends on the façade and west elevation, where the second story projects slightly.

The one-and-one-half-story carriage house is located on the northeast corner of the property. It has a rectilinear footprint and a hipped roof pierced by gabled wall dormers in the center of the south, east, and west elevations. The lower walls are brick and the upper walls are clad in hexagonal shingles. The south elevation has two single-bay overhead doors. A pedestrian door

and a two-over-two window are located on the west elevation, and each has a surround with a segmentally arched top. A rectangular Queen Anne window is located in the gable peak of each dormer.

History

The house was built circa 1884–1890 for Frank Clark.³⁵⁷ Clark moved to Northville from Clarkston, following a failure of Clarkston’s spring water supply. He was founder of a private fish hatchery in Northville, which later became the first United States Fish Hatchery. After becoming a federal program, Clark became superintendent. A Sanborn-Perris map from 1893 illustrates that the house and carriage barn have retained their respective footprints since construction.³⁵⁸ The 1909 Sanborn map noted that the house was clad in brick on the first story and slate on the second story.³⁵⁹ Frank Clark died in 1910.³⁶⁰

By 1931, two families resided in the building; James and Heeney; and Earl and Gladys Clark.³⁶¹ As of 1943 the house returned to single-family occupancy and was the residence for Orlow G. and Tecla Owen. Mr. Owen was a salesman.³⁶² By 1951 the house was the residence of Ernest W. Ebert, Jr., and his wife, Irene E. Mr. Ebert was an accountant for Evans Products Co.³⁶³ The Eberts remained in the house through 1960.³⁶⁴ As of 1972 the house was owned by William and Carole Stockhausen, who have retained ownership as late as 2018.

Evaluation

The house at 218 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 218 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a Shingle-style house. Shingle-style houses were very popular between 1880 and 1900, and typical features include walls clad in wood shingles, asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched roofs with cross gables. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the east elevation porch addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and could be easily removed from the original house. The house retains many of its original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation, stained glass windows, shingle siding, and overall construction. The property

³⁵⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 26.

³⁵⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

³⁵⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

³⁶⁰ Louie, *Northville*, 86.

³⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169, 171.

³⁶² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 221.

³⁶³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 265.

³⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was erected circa 1975 by then owners, Bill and Carole Jean Stockhausen.³⁶⁵ They erected the garage to appear as a carriage house that duplicated the architecture of the original building. During this time, they sandblasted the brick exterior of the house in an attempt to reveal its original color. Because the garage is of modern construction, it is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

304 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 304 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. The house is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and High Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and east sides of the property, concrete walkways lead from the sidewalk to the façade and east elevation, and a paved driveway leads from High Street to the garage. The property has several large, mature trees and foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with multiple additions, resulting in an overall irregular footprint. A one-story gabled addition extends to the north from the side-gabled ell, and a second one-story, gabled addition extends to the west. A shed-roofed section extends from its south elevation, partially across the front-gabled ell of the main block. A one-story porch with a flat roof is placed on the façade of the side-gabled ell and wraps around the entire east elevation. The roofs of all sections of the house are sheathed in asphalt shingles. And gabled wall dormer is placed in the center of the side-gabled ell, and a brick chimney stack pierces its north roof slope. The walls of the main block and north section are clad in wood clapboards, and the western addition has wide, synthetic siding. The foundation of the gabled ell and the northern section is coursed, rock-faced ashlar, while the foundation of the western addition is concrete block.

The porch rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks that extend upward to form knee walls. Two flights of concrete steps access the porch, one on the façade and one on the northern end of the east elevation. The knee walls support unfluted, Ionic, wood columns that reach to a modest entablature with modillions.

Fenestration on the façade of the front-gabled ell includes a single fenestration bay. The first-story fenestration bay has a large, single-light window with a single-light transom. It has an ornate wood surround with a lug sill, narrow pilasters with scrollwork at the bases and in the capitals, and a pediment with two peaks with ornamental scrollwork. The fenestration bay in the second story includes a pair of peaked windows. The wood surround is similar to that on the first

³⁶⁵ Jean Day, "Stockhausens buy a dream." *Northville Record*, April 8, 1981, 7.

story, except the two peaks of the pediment are more steeply sloped and have scrollwork above them, rather than below.

Fenestration on the façade of the side-gabled ell includes a pedestrian door and a one-over-one window to each side of the door, within the shelter of the porch. Both windows and the door have modest, unornamented surrounds. The porch also shelters a funeral door is also placed in the east elevation of the front-gabled ell. A pair of one-over-one windows with peaked upper sashes is located in the dormer. These windows share a wood surround with lug sills, narrow pilasters with scrollwork, and a steeply sloping pediment with a single peak, ornamental scrollwork above the outer sides, and a decorative, incised panel below its peak.

The east elevation has a single fenestration bay in the side-gabled ell. A large window with two vertically oriented lights that are capped by a large transom light is placed on the first story in an unornamented surround. A pair of one-over-one windows with peaked upper sashes is located in the gable. The windows share a surround with a motif like that on the pair of windows in the front gable. Additional fenestration is included in the one-story gabled section. A pedestrian door is centrally placed in its east elevation, and a one-over-one window is located to each side of the door. All have unornamented surrounds.

The west elevation of the front-gabled ell has a one-over-one window on the first story. It has an ornamented surround with a lug sill, narrow pilasters with scrollwork, and a pediment with scrollwork below the peak and a finial above the peak. A pedestrian door is located near the rear of the ell and opens onto a small, shed-roofed porch.

The north elevation has two one-over-one windows on the first story of the one-story gabled section and a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable peak. The lower windows have ornate surrounds with lug sills, narrow pilasters with scrollwork, and pediments with scrollwork below the peak and a finial above the peak. The upper windows share an unornamented surround.

The western addition has a pedestrian door in a small, enclosed porch with a shed roof on its north elevation. Two one-over-one windows are located near the western end. A three-over-one window is located on the south elevation, within the shed-roofed porch, and a one-over-one window is located on the western end.

The detached garage is a one-story building with a gable-front roof. It has an irregular footprint due to a recessed southeast corner. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, except for the gable peak, which has wide, synthetic siding. A single-bay overhead door is located in the east elevation.

History

The house was built circa 1875 for Aldrich Knapp.³⁶⁶ Circa 1910, the house was owned by a

³⁶⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

contractor Milt Burrows, who likely added the wrap-around porch.³⁶⁷ Burrows handiwork was at one time extensively visible in town, having constructed most of Northville's wood sidewalks. In the 1920s the house came under the ownership of the Heatley family (Alfred and Catherine), who resided there through the early 1970s. Alfred Heatley was a barber, with a shop at 118 East Main Street.³⁶⁸ As of 2018 the house was owned by Robert Warner.³⁶⁹

Evaluation

The house at 304 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 304 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell. The house maintains integrity of design, as its footprint has not changed since 1914, with the exception of the small enclosed porch on the north elevation, which has not altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house maintains many of its original materials, including the wood clapboards and door and window surrounds. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornate window surrounds and the construction of the porch and its ornamentation. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.³⁷⁰ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

310 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 310 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a deep, narrow lot with trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the street to the house and to the driveway, and a concrete paver driveway leads from the street along the east side of the property to a garage at the northeast corner of the lot.

The house is a two-story structure with a hipped roof and an irregular footprint. The northern one-third of the east elevation projects outwards in a small ell, and a one-story, gable-roofed section is placed on the north elevation and also extends to the east. The roof is sheathed in round, asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the main block of the house is coursed, squared stone. The foundation of the eastern ell is brick, and the rear addition has a foundation that has been covered in vertically oriented siding. A

³⁶⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 176.

³⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

shouldered, external brick chimney stack with several rows of corbels at its top extends along the west elevation.

A one-story, hipped-roof porch is located on the east elevation, to the south of the ell. It is accessed by a set of wood steps on the façade. The porch is supported by square, wood piers and the area below the decking is covered by narrow, vertical, wood slats. Square columns with square pedestals stretch between the decking and the roof. Balustrades with turned spindles are located between the pedestals and extend down the stairs, where they are located between square posts with finials and lantern-like lights.

The façade has a canted bay window centered on the first story that is capped by a hipped roof. The southeast and southwest sides of the window have six-over-nine, double-hung sashes and the south side has an eight-over-twelve, double-hung window. Two eight-over-eight windows are placed on the second story.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pair of six-over-one windows and a singly placed six-over-one window within the shelter of the porch. The porch also provides access to the main entrance of the house, which is a pedestrian door in the south elevation of the eastern ell. The door has a large, elaborate surround. A wide surround with small rosettes in the upper corner is further surrounded by wide, square, fluted pilasters and a large, arching hood with dentils. Additional fenestration on the east elevation is placed in the second story. Three six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows are placed above the porch, and a pair of six-over-four windows is located in the eastern ell.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a fenestration bay to the south of the chimney stack with a six-over-six window on each story. Three additional windows are located on the first story, including one with a peaked top, but the sashes were not visible from the public right-of-way. Three windows in different fenestration bays are located on the second story, but the sashes were also not visible.

The rear, one-story section includes a single-light window with a peaked top on the south elevation, and a pair of one-over-one windows on the east elevation.

Ornamentation includes narrow, paired brackets and modillions in the cornice of the house, porch, and one-story section. The bay window has dentils and ornamental scrollwork above and below the windows openings.

The detached garage is a one-story building with a side-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed in round asphalt shingles and is pierced by two narrow, gable dormers on its south slope. The walls are clad in synthetic siding and modillions and singly placed brackets are located in the cornice. The south elevation has two single-bay overhead doors, and the dormers each have a four-over-four window.

History

The building was erected in 1875 and originally reflected the Italianate style.³⁷¹ The façade was remodeled in the 1930s to reflect the Colonial Revival style, which is extant today.³⁷² During this time, Mrs. Kate Hurlbut resided in the house; who remained there through the mid-1940s.³⁷³ From the late 1940s through early 1950s, Mrs. Jennie B. Scheafnocker resided in the house.³⁷⁴ From 1960 through 1968, it was the residence of John C. and Betty J. Willis. Mr. Willis was a designer for Ford Motor Company, in Dearborn.³⁷⁵ By 1970 the house was the residence of Melvin and Lois Anderson. Mr. Anderson was employed by Wayne Products.³⁷⁶ He was later employed by Northville Watch and Clock.³⁷⁷ The Andersons remained in the house through the end of the decade. The present owners, Deborah and Louis Ronayne have owned the house since 1997.³⁷⁸

At one time, a cemetery was rumored to be located in the yard behind the house, as a headstone was located in the garden.³⁷⁹ This myth was debunked by a previous homeowner, Mrs. Clement Smith, who moved her husband's headstone from the cemetery to the yard because she did not believe it was being properly cared for in the cemetery.³⁸⁰

Evaluation

The house at 310 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 310 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its footprint has not changed since 1914, with the exception of the small addition on the north (rear) elevation, which has not altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house maintains many of its original materials, including the wood clapboards, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornate door surround, the construction of the porch, and the ornamentation. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³⁷¹ Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁷² Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 178.

³⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317; List of former residents, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

³⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

³⁷⁷ List of former residents, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁷⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁷⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 26.

³⁸⁰ Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

314 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 314 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. The house is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and West Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property, concrete and paver walkways lead from the sidewalk to the façade and west elevation, and a concrete driveway leads from West Dunlap Street to the garage. The property has ornamental trees and plantings throughout the yard and foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation. A contemporary wood fence surrounds the yard to the east of the house, and a small shed is located in the eastern yard.

The house is a one-story, wood frame Bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a porch spanning the façade. The south slope of the side-gabled roof extends downward over the porch with a slight break in the pitch, incorporating it into the building. A small, one-story addition with a gable roof is placed on the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The south roof slope is pierced by a centrally placed gable dormer and a red brick chimney stack with a concrete cap pierces the roof in its north slope. The foundation of the house is rock-faced concrete block. The exterior first-story walls of the house are clad in wide, asbestos shingles with a wavy edge and the gables have synthetic shingles. The house is painted moss green with white trim.

The one-story porch is accessed by a small flight of five wooden steps placed on the eastern side of the façade. It has a painted brick foundation that extends above the decking to form knee walls and steps downward on both sides of the stairs. The walls have a concrete cap. Wider, slightly projecting sections of the brick form piers. Three evenly spaced battered, wood columns extend from the brick piers to the roof. The pier on the south side of the stairway is missing and a small lantern style light is in its place.

A pedestrian door is located on the east side of the façade within the shelter of the porch and aligned with the five porch steps. The door itself has a large glazed panel that is divided into nine lights. The lower two-thirds of the glazing is divided into three vertical columns with the upper third comprised of two rows of smaller lights. A string of four-over-one windows, with the upper lights arranged vertically, is located to the west of the door. The windows and door have modest, unornamented surrounds. A string of three three-light, wood windows, which also have their lights arranged vertically, is located in the dormer. The windows share an unornamented wood surround.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes, at the southern end, small, paired four-light windows located higher up on the wall. A square bay window with a shed roof projects from near the center of the elevation and has a string of three four-over-one windows. A small, four-over-one window is placed to the north of the bay window. Paired three-over-one windows are located in the gable peak. The windows have modest unornamented surrounds. Additionally, two two-light sliding windows are placed in the foundation wall.

The east elevation fenestration, from south to north, includes a three-over-one window; paired three-over-one windows; a small, square, single-light window; and a three-over-one window on the first story. Paired three-over-one window are located in the gable peak. The windows have modest unornamented surrounds.

The rear addition has a small, rectangular, four-light window placed near the roofline on its west elevation. The north elevation has a wood pedestrian door with a curved upper window with twelve small lights that is sheltered by a shed roof with ornamental open knee braces. A three-over-one window is located to the west of the door, and a small, three-light window is in the gable peak.

The garage is a one-story building with a pyramidal roof and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboards. A single-bay overhead door is located in the west elevation, and a single-bay, sliding door is placed in the south elevation.

The small shed has an asphalt-sheathed gable roof and walls clad in synthetic shingles. The roof extends to the north to form a covered, open area supported by square, battered columns. A three-over-one window is located in the south elevation. It appears to be contemporary construction.

History

The house was erected in 1925.³⁸¹ The building footprint has not changed since that time, except for a small rear addition.³⁸² As of 1927 the building was home to the Montgomery family, Stewart and Annie, and their son, Scott E., who was a musician.³⁸³ By 1929, Stewart Montgomery had died, leaving Annie and Scott in the house. The family remained in the house through 1948.³⁸⁴ In 1953 the house changed to George H. and Brigitte Muller.³⁸⁵ Mr. Muller was an engineer for Ford Motor Company. The family remained in the house through 1958. By 1960 it was home to Arthur J. and Marie Ash. Mr. Ash was a nurseryman for Walter Coon Nursery in

³⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³⁸³ List of former residents, 314 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁸⁴ List of former residents, 314 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁸⁵ List of former residents, 314 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

Farmington.³⁸⁶ By 1970 residency had changed to Paul I. Rumley, a building engineer for Ida Cooke Jr. High School.³⁸⁷ Mr. Rumley remained in the house through 1976. From 1977 through 1979 it was home to Ronald and Cathy Stier.³⁸⁸ Mr. Stier was an agent for Equitable Life. In 1980 the house became residence of William Graham.³⁸⁹ The house has been owned by James Notarinni since 1991.³⁹⁰

Evaluation

The house at 314 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 314 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the small, rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the house during the period of significance. Many of the other construction materials, including some of the windows are original to the building. The integrity of workmanship is also expressed through the overall construction of the house and garage. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and can be clearly identified as a Craftsman-style bungalow. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage, which first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map and was likely built at the same time as the house, also retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.³⁹¹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

404 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 404 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and West Street. A sidewalk stretches along the east and south sides of the property, a brick driveway leads along the north side of the property, a paved driveway leads from West Street to a detached garage at the rear of the property, and brick walkways lead from the streets to the façade and east elevation. Several large, mature trees dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade. A wood picket fence surrounds the area to the sides and rear of the house.

³⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

³⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

³⁸⁸ List of former residents, 314 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁸⁹ List of former residents, 314 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

The house is a two-story Italianate with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house is roughly square in footprint with a hipped roof. A two-story, rectilinear section, also with a hipped roof, is placed on the north (rear) elevation of the main block, and a one-story porch with square, unfluted columns and a shed roof spans the west elevation of this rear section. A one-story addition with a hipped roof is placed on the east elevation of the main block. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the main block of the house are clad in wood clapboards, while the rear section has synthetic siding. The foundation of the main block is coursed, rock-faced ashlar; the rear section's foundation was not visible. The roof is pierced by two belvederes with hipped roofs: one centrally placed on the peak of the hipped roof of the main block, and the other above a slightly projecting section on the east elevation of the rear block. A shouldered, external brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation of the main block and is capped by several rows of corbelled brick.

Fenestration on the façade includes three asymmetrically spaced fenestration bays on the first story. A four-over-four window is placed on the east side, and a pedestrian door is placed to its west. The door is accessed by a flight of curved stairs with a balustrade with large, turned spindles. The door has recessed panels mimicking sidelights, and the door is capped by a large, ornate portico. Two large, highly ornamented brackets support arches with smaller brackets, which in turn support the portico roof. To the west of the door is a canted bay window. Each side of the bay has a four-over-four window and square pilasters with large capitals separate the windows and support highly ornamented arches with brackets. Two fenestration bays are located on the second story, above the portico and the bay window. The bay above the door includes a four-over-four window, and the other bay includes a bay of four-over-four windows.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes two square, single-light windows, one on either side of the chimney stack. Continuing north, the main block has two four-over-four windows. The second story has a four-over-four window to the south of the chimney stack, and a small, one-over-one window and a four-over-four window to the rear of the chimney stack. Two window openings are visible on the first story of the rear block, but the sashes were not visible from the public right-of-way. The second story includes at least two one-over-one windows; addition fenestration was not visible.

Fenestration on the east elevation consists mainly of four-over-four windows. The one-story addition has string of four-over-four windows on each side: the south side has a string of four, the east has a string of seven, and the north side has a pair of windows and a pedestrian door placed near the wall of the main block. The main block of the house has a four-over-four window on the first story and two on the second. The rear block includes five fenestration bays. The central fenestration bay is in a projecting, two-story bay window that includes pairs of four-over-four windows on each story. The other fenestration bays have singly placed four-over-four windows.

The north elevation has two fenestration bays, each with a four-over-four window on each story. The belvedere on the main block of the house has a string of three four-light windows on each side, and the belvedere on the rear block has pairs of four-over-four windows on each side.

Ornamentation includes ornate surrounds on each four-over-four windows. The surrounds have square, unfluted pilasters with large capitals and pedestals, which rest on lug sills. The pilasters are capped by a pediment with brackets and an arching, decorative panel beneath the peak. The paired and triple windows in the belvedere share surrounds that have square, unfluted pilasters resting on lug sills. Asymmetrically spaced brackets and paired brackets are located in the cornices and in the belvederes and are placed above a frieze board with a band of molding. Wide cornerboards with modest capitals are placed on the exterior and interior corners. An unfluted pilaster is also placed on the second story of the east elevation, to the south of the windows.

The detached garage has a rectilinear footprint and a gable roof oriented perpendicular to West Street. The central section is one-and-one-half-stories in height, and one-story sections are placed to its east and west. The west section has a flat-roofed dormer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the gable peaks are covered by wood shingles. The north elevation has wide frieze boards with several bands of ornamental molding and large, singly placed brackets. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the east elevation, and a pair of four-light windows are located in the east gable peak. The north elevation of the central block has a centrally placed wood pedestrian door with a large upper light. A large, four-over-four, double-hung, wood window, nearly the same size as the door, is placed on either side. Two four-light windows are placed in the dormer.

History

The Italianate-style house was erected circa 1880.³⁹² By 1893 the house included the two-story square core, with a rear irregular-shaped one-story ell.³⁹³ A small one-story porch was added to the northwest corner of the rear ell circa 1905.³⁹⁴ The 1926 Sanborn map shows the rear wing as having been removed and replaced by a small porch.³⁹⁵ A second porch was added to the east elevation. A large garage had been erected by then as well.³⁹⁶

The earliest known residents were Edward L. and Grace H. Millis, who resided in the house during the 1920s and 1930s. Edward was a district agent for the Detroit Edison Company.³⁹⁷ During this time, Detroit Edison owned the house and allowed the Millises to reside there.³⁹⁸ By 1943 Louise E. and William H. Cansfield resided in the house. Mrs. Cansfield worked for the *Northville Record*. From 1948–1952 she, along with her brother-in-law, Arthur H. Cansfield,

³⁹² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁹³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

³⁹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

³⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³⁹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 125.

³⁹⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

were co-owners of the paper.³⁹⁹ By 1951 Mrs. Cansfield resided alone in the house; she remained alone in the house through 1960.⁴⁰⁰ By 1970 Claude and Mary Sechler resided in the house. Mr. Sechler was a mason and contractor.⁴⁰¹

As of 1989 the original summer kitchen was extant and used as a garage.⁴⁰² This appears to be extant as of 2017, still used as a garage. The large two-story addition, which extends from the rear of the house, was made circa 2000.⁴⁰³ The house is currently owned by the Waldo family.⁴⁰⁴

Evaluation

The house at 404 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 404 West Dunlap Street is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District. Although the original section of the house maintains a high degree of integrity of materials and workmanship, the large addition that was constructed in 2002 significantly alters the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Further, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties states that it is not recommended that an addition is "as large or larger than the historic building, which visually overwhelms it," and that additions should not duplicate "the exact form, material, style, and detailing of the historic building in a new addition so that the new work appears to be historic."⁴⁰⁵ The original house and addition are indistinguishable as a result of using the same general roof line, cornice line, wall planes, siding lap, window surrounds, and ornamentation, creating a false sense of history. Overall, the house at 404 West Dunlap Street lacks integrity of design, feeling, and association, and the historic character has been significantly altered.

The garage is first noted on a Sanborn Map in 1926, then having an L-plan footprint.⁴⁰⁶ By 1942 it had been modified to a T-plan footprint.⁴⁰⁷ The building is believed to have once been a summer kitchen; however, previous outbuildings on the property are smaller and not at this location.⁴⁰⁸ The extant garage has been enlarged to the west and east, forming a rectangular footprint. The decorative features, including brackets in the eaves, appear to be modern additions. Due to a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the garage is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

³⁹⁹ "Number of Owners Passes Dozen Mark," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-A.

⁴⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴⁰² Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

⁴⁰³ Photo. 404 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁴⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁰⁵ Anne E. Grimmer. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings," <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>, accessed May 16, 2018.

⁴⁰⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁴⁰⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁴⁰⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

412 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 412 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a gravel driveway leads along the north side of the property, and walkways lead from the sidewalk to the façade and around to the driveway. Trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations. A wood fence surrounds the area to the rear of the house. A garage is placed at the northeast corner of the property.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. A rectilinear main block is covered by a hipped roof, and gabled sections project to the south (front) and east. A two-story section extends to the rear of the main block. A one-story porch with a hipped roof wraps around portions of the façade and east elevation, between the two gabled sections. A porte cochere, also with a hipped roof, extends from the east elevation, to the rear of the east gable. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad mainly in clapboards, although decorative shingle siding is placed in the gable peaks and in a wide beltcourse spanning between the first- and second-story windows. The shingles includes several rows of fish scale, half cove, and hexagonal shingles. The house rests on a foundation of coursed ashlar blocks. A shouldered, external chimney stack rises along the west elevation. Constructed of red brick, the chimney features courses of stretcher bricks set in a chevron pattern in the west side, along with corbelled bricks and a chimney pot at its top. A second brick chimney stack pierces the hipped roof of the main block near its center.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a flight of wood stairs on the south elevation and a second flight of wood steps on the east elevation. The area below the porch has been covered by lattice. Square columns rise from the porch decking to the roof and modest balustrades stretch between the columns and down the stairs. A spindle frieze also stretches between the columns, and a gable projects from the hipped roof above the south elevation stairs.

The porch provides access to two pedestrian doors, one in the façade and one on the south elevation of the east gable section. The porch also shelters two one-over-one windows, one on the east elevation and one set at an angle in the southeast corner. The southeast and southwest corners of the south-facing gable are set at angles, forming a canted bay on the first story, and each side contains a one-over-one window, one of which is also located within the shelter of the porch. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a string of three one-over-one windows in the gable, in which the central window is larger than the flanking windows, and a pair of one-over-one windows in the main block. A stained-glass window with many lights forming a sunburst motif is placed in the gable peak.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes three one-over-one windows on the first story, two to the south of the chimney stack and one to the north. The second story has two one-over-one windows, both of which are to the south of the chimney stack.

In addition to the window sheltered by the porch, the east elevation fenestration includes a one-over-one window on the second story of the main block. The gable end includes two strings of three windows. The string window in the first story is placed in a bay window, and the second story windows are similar to that in the gable on the façade. The gable peak includes a stained-glass window with many lights arranged in tall, narrow pieces. The porte cochere shelters a one-over-one window and a small porch on the rear of the east elevation. The remaining fenestration on the east elevation is a small, single-light window on the second story.

Additional ornamentation includes modillions placed below the beltcourse, in the cornices of the porch and porte cochere, and above a wide frieze board with multiple bands of molding in the cornice. The porte cochere features unfluted Doric columns. Large brackets are placed on each side of the second-story windows that stretch to the cornice, on the porch above the stairs, and in the southwest corner of the south-facing gable. The gable peaks are highly ornamented. A pent roof stretched across the peak, directly below the stained-glass window and above the shingle siding, and features modillions and large brackets. The stained-glass window is flanked by wide panels of wood and is capped with a sunburst motif.

The garage at the northeast corner of the property was mostly precluded from view. It has a cross-gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles; no other details were visible.

History

The house was erected circa 1890–1900 by Mark Ambler, who resided there.⁴⁰⁹ The Amblers owned and operated the village mill, and the local mill pond was named Ambler Pond for them.⁴¹⁰ Originally, the house had an L-plan core with a rear one-story ell.⁴¹¹

The garage/“carriage house” behind the house was present as of 1926.⁴¹² By 1931, Mrs. Recka Salow resided in the house, who remained there through 1951.⁴¹³ As of 1960, the house was the residence to Dennis J. and Violet Spiker. Mr. Spiker was a millwright for Ford Motor Company in Dearborn.⁴¹⁴ In 1989 the Spikers sold the house to Lois and Greg Presley.⁴¹⁵ The couple made several changes to the house. Mr. Presley was an architect and designed a large addition to the building, intended to blend in with the original fabric.⁴¹⁶ His work has also been implemented on

⁴⁰⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴¹⁰ Candice Cunningham, “Homeowners open doors to history,” *The Detroit News*, September 10, 2003.

⁴¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁴¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁴¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 207.

⁴¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴¹⁵ Candice Cunningham, “Homeowners open doors to history,” *The Detroit News*, September 10, 2003.

⁴¹⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 2003. 412 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

other houses in Northville. The couple further altered the property's resources by converting the "carriage house" to a guest house. The Presley family put the house on the market in 2012.⁴¹⁷ Of note, the building has a "sister house," one of the same plan, around the corner on High Street.⁴¹⁸

Evaluation

The house at 412 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 412 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne house constructed in the late nineteenth century is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. The house maintains integrity of materials and workmanship, including the ornamentation, stained glass windows, decorative siding, and overall construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁴¹⁹ It retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

418 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 418 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and Linden Street. A sidewalk stretches along the west and south sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade, and a second walkway leads from the driveway to the rear of the house. Several large, mature trees dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations. A wood picket fence surrounds the area to the rear of the house.

The house is a two-story, Gable Front structure with a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, rear addition. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans most of the façade, and a second shed-roofed porch is placed on the north (rear) elevation of the addition. The roofs of all of the sections of the house are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation materials were obscured from view by the foundation plantings. An external chimney stack clad in a stone veneer rises along the west elevation.

⁴¹⁷ Greta Guest, "Pristine Victorians on the Market in Northville," *Detroit Free Press*, August 19, 2012, F.

⁴¹⁸ Candice Cunningham, "Homeowners open doors to history," *The Detroit News*, September 10, 2003.

⁴¹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

The front porch is placed slightly off-center on the façade. It is accessed by a small flight on wood stairs that is centered on the façade. The porch has knee walls that are clad in composite clapboards, which extend to the ground, and are capped with wood coping with bands of molding. Square, unornamented posts span between the knee walls and the roof.

The façade has three fenestration bays that are symmetrically spaced. On the first story, within the shelter of the porch, a pedestrian door with an eared surround is placed in the central bay. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed to the west of the door, and a single one-over-one window is placed to the east; the windows all have eared surrounds. On the second story, each fenestration bay includes a one-over-one window, with the central window smaller than the other two. These windows also feature eared surrounds.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story, one on each side of the chimney. Smaller one-over-one windows are placed in the same fenestration bays on the second story, and a third one-over-one window is located near the northern end. All of these windows have eared surrounds.

History

The house and garage were erected in the late 1880s.⁴²⁰ Originally, the rear ell was only one story.⁴²¹ It was expanded sometime after 1942.

The first known residents were Hill D. and Jennie Peters, who resided in the house during the 1920s.⁴²² As of 1931 the house was the residence of William T. and Eva Gregory who remained in the house through 1943. William worked as a clerk.⁴²³ In 1951, Hurd H. Sutherland resided in the house.⁴²⁴ He remained in the house through 1970.⁴²⁵ The property has been owned by Jason Crain since 2007.⁴²⁶

Evaluation

The house at 418 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 418 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed as the only changes since 1942 have been the addition of the rear, shed-roofed porch and a decrease in size of the front porch. These changes have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding and stone veneer, has diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding

⁴²⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 24.

⁴²¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁴²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 213.

⁴²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 175.

⁴²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

⁴²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴²⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

maintains the appearance of historic materials. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

504 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 504 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and Linden Street. The property is dotted with large mature trees and ornamental plantings, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east and south sides of the property and a brick driveway is located between Linden Street and a garage at the north end of the property.

The house is a Queen Anne with a large, one-and-one-half-story rear addition constructed after 1942 has an irregular footprint. The original portion of the house has a cross-gable roof form, with the eastern gable topping a two-story, three-sided bay. The rear addition has a gable roof oriented perpendicular to West Dunlap Street. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable ends of the original portion of the house. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad mainly in wood clapboards, except for the walls sheltered by the front porch, which have vertical wood siding. The gable peaks have replacement fish scale siding, and bands of vertical wood run beneath the rooflines on the east elevation and the addition's west elevation, between the first and second story windows on the east and west elevations, and on the upper story of the rear addition's east elevation. The roof is pierced by a yellow brick chimney with a two-course, red brick cap near the center of the upright and an exterior red brick chimney with recessed brick decoration at the top is placed on the rear of the addition. Wall dormers extend through the roofline on the east and west elevations of the addition, and a gable-roofed section projects from the second story of the addition on its west elevation. The two-story bay window on the east elevation is capped with a gable roof that has bargeboard and decorative fish scale shingles in the gable. The second story has large ornamental brackets with roundels projecting from the sides of the bays to the roof, and vertical siding is placed in the spandrels between the first and second-story windows.

A one-story porch is placed on the west end of the façade and the roof of the western ell extends over the porch. It has thick turned posts, a spindle frieze, and decorative bargeboard on the sides. A gable pierces the roof above a small set of wood stairs and features a sunburst pattern and bargeboard, and a flat section of roof near the eastern end is surrounded by a modern added balustrade with square posts. The space between the porch skirt is vertical wood. A second one-story porch extends from the east elevation, to the south of the bay window, and has a hipped roof and knee walls clad in wood clapboards. Round, unfluted, Doric columns span between the

knee walls and a modest entablature beneath the roof. The porch is accessed by a small set of wood stairs with simple, square balustrades and a gable peak pierces the roof above the stairs. A third porch with a shed roof is placed on the northeast corner of the rear addition.

Fenestration on the façade, which faces Dunlap Street to the south, includes a pedestrian door and two one-over-one windows sheltered by the porch. All three have modest surrounds. A large single-light window with a transom is placed on the first story of the gable end, and two one-over-one windows are located on the second story. A Queen Anne window, with smaller panes of stained glass surrounding a large, central panel, is placed in the gable peak.

Fenestration in the west elevation includes, on the two-story section, a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story, a single-light window in the vertical wood band course between the story, and, on the second story, a single one-over-one window and a pair of one-over-one windows that are located in the same fenestration bay as the lower pair of windows. A second Queen Anne window is placed in the peak of the gable. Two one-over-one windows are located on the first story of the one-and-one-half story addition. A one-over-one window is also placed in the upper story projection, and the two dormers each have a one-over-one window with sunburst patterns in the gable peaks.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single-light window with a transom and a pedestrian door that are located within the porch. The door is placed in the side of the two-story bay window. A one-over-one window is placed on each of the two other sides of the bay window on the first story and in the north- and south-facing sides on the second story. The east side of the bay window on the second story has a single-light window. Additional fenestration is confined to the rear addition and includes, from south to north, a small single-light window in a small projection with a shed roof, a one-over-one window, a bay window capped by a half-hipped roof with a string of three single-light window on the east side and one single-light window on both the north and south sides, and large one-over-one windows sheltered by the rear porch. A pedestrian door is also placed beneath the porch on the north elevation. The southern dormer has one one-over-one window with a sunburst in the peak, and the northern dormer has two one-over-one windows, each with a sunburst and a separate gable peak. A single-light window is placed in a shed-roofed wall dormer on the north end.

The one-story garage has a cross-gabled ell footprint. A one-story, open porch extends from the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has decorative bargeboard and round and triangular fish scale siding in the peak facing east. The exterior walls are clad in composite siding. Two single-bay overhead doors with upper window lights are placed in the east elevation, and a window is placed to the south of the doors.

History

The house was erected in 1881–1882 by a local builder, Mr. Woodman.⁴²⁷ The house includes a stained-glass window that was originally part of an 1866 Methodist Church in Mason, Michigan. The original owners of the house were Edwin B. and Eleanor Thompson.⁴²⁸ Mr. Thompson appears to have been engaged in the fencing industry, as newspaper advertisements from the 1890s note an E. B. Thompson and E. K. Starkweather sold woven wire fencing.⁴²⁹ City directories indicate that after Edwin Thompson’s death in 1919, the house came under ownership of the next generation of Thompsons.⁴³⁰ By 1931, Frank L. and Alice Thompson resided in the house.⁴³¹ The Thompsons resided in the house through the 1950s.⁴³² During World War II, in 1943, they rented rooms to Whyrom and Edith Grier. Mr. Grier was employed as a guard at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.⁴³³ By 1960, it was the residence of Edmund P. and Margaret Yerkes. Edmund was a grandson of the original owner, Edwin Thompson.⁴³⁴ Mr. Yerkes was a lawyer with offices at 107 East Main.⁴³⁵ They remained in the house through the early 1970s. The property has been owned by Todd and Lisa Wiseley since 2017.⁴³⁶

The rear addition to the house was made sometime after 1942.

Evaluation

The house at 504 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 504 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house also maintains integrity of materials and workmanship as expressed in the decorative siding and additional ornamentation. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Based on Sanborn Map information, the garage was erected circa 1935.⁴³⁷ It was originally a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint. The building has been expanded and undergone renovations to make it appear as a nineteenth century Queen Anne-style resource. Due to a loss in historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the garage is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

⁴²⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴²⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴²⁹ Advertisement. “The Fence.” *Northville Record*, March 23, 1892, 5.

⁴³⁰ “Commissioner’s Notice.” *Northville Record*, September 19, 1919, 3.

⁴³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

⁴³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

⁴³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 207.

⁴³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960; 504 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁴³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴³⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴³⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

512 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 512 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot with small trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the sidewalk to the house and to the driveway, and an asphalt driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the west side of the property to a garage at the northwest corner of the lot.

The house is a two-story towered Italianate with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house is roughly L-shaped with a three-story tower placed at the inner corner of the gable-front and the ell. A large, one-story bay window is centered on the gable-front and a two-story bay is located near the rear of the west elevation. A one-and-one-half-story addition extends from the rear of the ell, and a one-story addition is placed on the east elevation of the addition. The main block of the house has a gabled roof, the tower has a hip-on-gable roof with a segmental arch cap, the rear addition has a hipped roof, and the one-story addition has a flat roof that functions as a balcony. With the exception of the flat roof, all roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A red brick chimney stack pierces the lower, west slope of the gable-front. The exterior walls of the house are brick that has been painted beige, and the one-story addition is wood. The house rests on a foundation of coursed stone blocks, with several small sections of uncoursed rubble stone. The foundation of the one-story addition was not visible, as the wood extends to ground level. A small plaque on the façade reads “BUILT 1883.”

A one-story porch is placed at the front of the tower and has large, ornamented, square posts that support a large entablature with dentils, brackets, and ornamental molding. Balustrades between the posts have wide, large turned spindles and wide handrails and also extend down the small set of wood stairs. A flat roof extends over the porch and continues over the bay window on the gable end. A small, one-story porch that is fully enclosed by balustrades is located at the junction of the ell and tower portions. It has a flat roof and large, square columns supporting an entablature that follow the same design as the front porch. The large, square posts and balustrades with turned spindles is repeated on top of the one-story addition.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pair of pedestrian door sheltered by the main entry porch. The wood pedestrian doors feature large, single-light windows with arched tops in the upper panels. A single wood pedestrian door, also with a single-light window with an arched top in the upper panel, opens onto the porch on the ell. The gable end includes four one-over-one windows on the one-story bay window: two on the south-facing side and one each on the east and west sides. On the second story, a pair of one-over-one windows is placed above the bay and a pair of smaller one-over-one windows is placed above the porch in the tower. The third story of the tower has a one-over-one window with an arched top on the façade.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a one-over-one window on the first story, and four one-over-one windows on each story of the two-story bay: two in the west side and one each on the north and south sides. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a small one-over-one window above the porch and three one-over-one windows on the gable end: two on the first story and one on the second story. The tops of the window openings have a segmented arch. The east side of the three-story tower has a one-over-one window with an arched top. The rear, one-and-one-half story addition has a single one-over-one window on its south elevation, and the one-story addition has two strings of three single-light windows on its south and east elevations. The two sets of windows on the east elevation are separated by an interior chimney stack.

The house has a large amount of original ornamentation. Large brackets beneath the rooflines rest on a string course of molding and rows of dentils are placed under the roofline between the brackets. This motif is repeated below the roof of the tower and the façade projection, although the brackets are smaller. Dentils are also placed in the gable peaks and the gable end have strong cornice returns. The gable ends of the tower's hipped roof contain decorative scroll work, and the cap features dentils, roundels within the arches, and a tall finial. Window surrounds include slightly projecting lug sills and segmental arch hoods with ornate keystones. Many of the windows also feature round spindles and arching molding along the sides and tops, and windows on the second story of the gable façade features additional molding and a roundel. A wide, stone water table rests directly above the foundation walls. The chimney has raised courses.

The one-story garage located at the rear of the property was constructed circa 2017.⁴³⁸ It has a cross-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. It is clad in composite clapboards and has two-bay overhead door with upper windows. The door is located beneath the gable end of the south elevation, and a one-over-one window is placed in the peak of this gable as well. A recessed porch is located near the southeast corner of the garage.

History

The house was erected in 1883 for Andrew Jackson (John) Welsh, and his wife, Laura Dennis Welsh.⁴³⁹ One account notes that the house was erected by Mr. Welsh himself, using lumber from his nearby farm.⁴⁴⁰ Mrs. Welsh died in 1885 and John married Helen Chapman of Northville. Mr. Welsh died in 1907.⁴⁴¹ The building footprint has changed little since the early twentieth century, except for an addition on the east elevation.⁴⁴²

The house was listed as vacant in 1920s and 1930s directories. As of 1943, Worthington F. and Helen K. Chapman resided in the house. Mr. Chapman was a salesman.⁴⁴³ The Chapmans remained in the house through 1951.⁴⁴⁴ By 1960, Mrs. Chapman resided in the house alone.⁴⁴⁵

⁴³⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴³⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 22.

⁴⁴⁰ Jean Day, "this Historic Home's a Visual Treat Inside and Out," *Northville Record*, August 20, 1975, 8A.

⁴⁴¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 22.

⁴⁴² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁴⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 200.

⁴⁴⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

As of 1972 Mr. and Mrs. Dumont Hixon Jr. owned the house.⁴⁴⁶ Three years later, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. DeMott moved into the house.⁴⁴⁷ Current owners Paul Sklut and Therese Grossi have owned the house since 2015.⁴⁴⁸

Evaluation

The house at 512 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 512 West Dunlap Street is an excellent example of a towered Italianate building. Features commonly found in Italianates include tall, narrow windows with arched tops, large brackets supporting wide overhanging eaves, a small entry porch, and paired pedestrian doors on the façade. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 512 West Dunlap Street retains a high level of integrity. The only change in its design is the small addition on the east elevation, which is distinguishable from the original house and does not interrupt the scale, proportion, or massing of the house. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. Integrity of workmanship is expressed in the porch, window surrounds, and ornamentation. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 2017 and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

522 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 522 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the house, and an asphalt driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the west side of the property to a garage located behind the house.

The house is a one-story, front-gabled Bungalow with Craftsman-style details. It has a rectilinear footprint with a slight projection in the center of its west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the center of each slope by a shed dormer and an exterior brick

⁴⁴⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁴⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁴⁷ Jean Day, "this Historic Home's a Visual Treat Inside and Out," *Northville Record*, August 20, 1975, 8A.

⁴⁴⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

chimney stack rises along the west elevation and pierces the lower roof slope to the south of the dormer. Rafter tails are visible in the soffits and brackets are placed in the front gable, both of which are characteristics of the Craftsman style. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards and the house rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks.

Fenestration on the façade includes a wood pedestrian door, which features a six-light window in the upper panel, near the eastern end that is accessed by a small set of concrete stairs. The door has a wide surround with fluted pilasters that support a large, broken pediment with a central finial. A string of three six-over-six windows with simple surrounds and flanking shutters is placed to the west of the door, and the remaining fenestration on the façade in a pair of six-over-six shutters in the gable peak, which have shutters and an ornamental planter box spanning beneath the windows.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a small, six-light window to the south of the chimney stack and a pair of windows in the slightly projecting section. An opening in the foundation wall in this section has been infilled with glass blocks. A pair of windows is also placed in the dormer. On the west elevation, from south to north, fenestration includes a six-over-six window with shutters, a small two-over-two window, and a pair of six-over-six windows with shutters. Two one-over-one windows are also located in the dormer on the east elevation, and the foundation wall has two window openings infilled with glass blocks.

The one-story garage at the rear of the property has a front-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a wide fascia board on the façade. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The front elevation has two single-bay doors, one of which appears to be a sliding door.

History

The house was erected in 1921 and retains its original footprint.⁴⁴⁹ The first residents were John R. and Julia Walker resided in the house in the 1920s and 1930s. Mr. Walker owned a billiards hall downtown at 124 East Main Street.⁴⁵⁰ They remained in the house through 1943; however, by the 1940s, as second family resided in the house, Albert M. and Helen Zimmer. Mr. Zimmer was employed at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.⁴⁵¹

By 1951, the Walkers remained in the house; however, the second family had been replaced by Harold T. and Lorna M. Hogue. Mr. Hogue was a salesman for Hugh's Packing in Detroit.⁴⁵² By 1960 Donald B. and Janet Lawrence resided in the house. Mr. Lawrence was sales manager for Evans Products in Pontiac.⁴⁵³ By 1970 the house was resided in by Donald L. and Irene Tiffin.

⁴⁴⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁴⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 199.

⁴⁵¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 239.

⁴⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 475.

⁴⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

Mr. Tiffin was employed by General Motors Corporation.⁴⁵⁴ Current owners Steven and Sandra Freiburger have owned the house since the 1980s.⁴⁵⁵

Evaluation

The house at 522 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 522 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a front-gabled bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and braces, and grouped windows. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house retains integrity of design, as it maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁴⁵⁶ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

528 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 528 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with several trees. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the street to the sidewalk, and a concrete and dirt driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the east side of the house to a garage located near the northeast corner of the property. This property was under construction at the time of survey.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with a rear, one-and-one-half-story addition with another one-story addition to the rear. The house has an irregular footprint, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in composite clapboards, and the foundation is poured concrete. A shouldered brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation of the one-and-one-half story addition and pierces the roof. The south slope of the roof over the ell is pierced by a gable-roofed dormer. The house features simple, unornamented frieze boards, raking boards, and corner boards.

⁴⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴⁵⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁵⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

A shed-roofed porch spans the ell of the façade and wraps around a portion of the east elevation. Near the middle of the east elevation, it extends over the driveway to form a porte cochere. A set of wood stairs provides access to the porch near its center. The porch was undergoing construction at the time of the survey and had 4-inch by 4-inch wood posts spanning between the wood decking and the roof. No stairs, balustrades, or ornamentation were present. A one-story porch is also located on the rear of the one-and-one-half-story addition.

In the façade, a pedestrian door is located in the west end of the ell beneath the shelter of the porch. A large two-over-two window flanks the door to its east (right), and a string of three two-over-two windows starts on the façade, cuts across the southeast corner of the house, and continues along the east elevation; all three have modest surrounds with no ornamentation. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade is placed in the gable end and includes two pairs of two-over-two windows, one pair on each story, with modest window surrounds that have pediments. The upper pair have more steeply sloped pediments, resulting in higher peaks, and arching molding spanning the tops of the windows. Remaining fenestration of the façade is a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer. Each upper light has a peak, and the pair is capped with a pediment with a single peak. A diamond-shaped decorative panel is placed beneath the pediment and between the two window peaks. All windows are recent replacements.

The first story of the west elevation includes a two-over-two window with a pediment on the south end and a two-light window with a modest surround with no pediment. Fenestration on the second story includes two four-light windows located near the center of the elevation. Fenestration on the one-and-one-half story includes four two-light windows: one on each story on each side of the chimney stack. All windows are recent replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pair of two-light windows in the gable with steeply sloped pediments and arching molding. Additional fenestration on the ell and one-and-one-half story addition was not visible from the public right of way. The rear, one-story addition features two two-light windows near its southern end and two two-over-two windows near its northern end. All windows are recent replacements.

The one-story garage has a cross-gabled roof and a hipped roof porch extending from the west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in composite clapboards. A two-bay door opening is located in the south elevation, along with a two-over-two windows to its west (left) and a smaller two-over-two window in the gable peak.

History

One date suggested by local researchers for the construction of this house is circa 1873.⁴⁵⁷ The earliest known residents were Lester F. and Mary C. Cook, who resided in the house in the 1920s.⁴⁵⁸

⁴⁵⁷ "Property Listing." 528 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁴⁵⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

By 1943 two families resided in the house, William and Lucy Draper and William and Ruby Wittrick. Mr. Draper was a laborer and Mr. Wittrick worked for Ford Motor Company.⁴⁵⁹ By 1951 the house was occupied by both Ralph H. and Elizabeth L. VanSickle and Jack and Leoren Taggart. Mr. VanSickle was in the military.⁴⁶⁰ Mr. Taggart was a machine operator for a Chevrolet plant in Detroit.⁴⁶¹ By the 1960s, two households resided in the building, including James J. Morrison and William G Birt.⁴⁶² The property has been owned by Dennis and Jill Engerer since 2016.⁴⁶³

Until recently, the building retained the same footprint as it did in 1942.⁴⁶⁴ However substantial alterations were underway at the time of recordation in 2018, including a wrap-around porch and port cochere.

Evaluation

The house at 528 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house and garage at 528 West Dunlap Street are recommended as non-contributing resources to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. As depicted in Google imagery, significant recent alterations (circa 2018) have included the removal of the funeral door; the removal of the original porch and replacement with a much larger porch; the removal of the front entry and flanking windows with original surrounds; the relocation of the doorway; the addition of windows in new fenestration bays in the first story; the construction of a porte cochere; the replacement of all windows; the removal of the east elevation windows and surrounds and their replacement with new windows of different sizes; and the construction of a very large addition on the rear of the house. The alterations have resulted in a significant loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The garage was also recently (circa 2017) constructed.

534 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 534 West Dunlap Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade and sides of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the sidewalk to the house and to the driveway, and a concrete and gravel driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the east side of the property. A wood fence encloses the rear and east side of the property.

⁴⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 223, 234.

⁴⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 305.

⁴⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 303.

⁴⁶² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁶³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁶⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with a large, two-story, rear addition on the east side and a one-story, rear addition on the west side that has a patio on the roof. The house has a roof sheathed in wood shingles, exterior walls clad in synthetic clapboards, and a foundation of uncoursed stone; however, the foundations of the rear additions were not visible. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the roof near the center of the front-gabled section, and a large, shouldered chimney with stone veneer rises along the east elevation of the two-story addition and pierces the roof. The east slope of the two-story addition is pierced by three gable-roofed wall dormers. The house features simple, unornamented frieze boards, raking boards, and corner boards.

A shed-roofed porch spans the ell of the façade. A set of wood stairs provides access to the porch near its west end, and turned posts capped with round finials flank the stairs. Turned posts reach from the decking to the porch roof, turned balusters span the spaces between the posts, and the space below the decking is infilled with wood lattice.

A pedestrian door with a small pediment is located in the west side of the ell's façade beneath the shelter of the porch, in line with the porch stairs. A large four-over-four window is located to the east of the door and has a wide surround, although it lacks a pediment. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two four-over-four windows with modest surrounds and pediments, both of which are located in the gable end. Above these windows, in the gable peak, is a pair of smaller four-over-four windows. The windows share a sill and surround, and the pediment has two peaks, one above each window.

Fenestration in the west elevation includes, from south to north, a four-over-four window with a pediment, a three-sided oriel window with a three-light window in each side that is capped by a hipped roof, and a four-over-four window with a pediment that is located in the one-story addition.

Fenestration in the east elevation of the main block of the house includes two four-over-four windows in the first story and a pair of four-over-four windows in the gable peak. All three windows have modest surrounds and pediments. The remainder of the fenestration in the east elevation is located in the two-story addition. A pedestrian door is located in a small, recessed porch in the addition's southeast corner. Additional fenestration includes a three-sided bay window with a shed roof that has a three-light window and a twelve-light window, a four-over-four window on the first story, and two four-over-four windows in two of the dormers and a pair of four-over-four windows in the third dormer. Any remaining fenestration was not visible from the public right-of-way.

History

Based on architectural features, the house was erected circa 1880. The earliest known residents were James B. and Grace Watts who lived in the house during the 1920s and 1930s. Mr. Watts

worked as a mechanic.⁴⁶⁵ By 1943 Howard C. and Helen Rodgers resided in the house. Mr. Rodgers was employed at Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company.⁴⁶⁶ The building has been expanded by large rear additions, sometime after 1942.⁴⁶⁷ The Rodgers remained in the house through 1960.⁴⁶⁸ By 1970 Mrs. Rodgers resided in the house alone.⁴⁶⁹ The property has been owned by Michael Yurgalite since 1987.⁴⁷⁰

Evaluation

The house at 534 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 534 West Dunlap Street maintains its architectural integrity, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. However, replacement siding has diminished the integrity of materials. The house also maintains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

542 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 542 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade and sides of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the street to the house, and an asphalt driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the east side of the property to a garage located behind the house. A wood fence encloses the rear of the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with a rear, one-and-one-half-story addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation is uncoursed stone. A large, shouldered, exterior brick chimney stack rises along the east elevation of the rear addition and pierces the roof. The south slope of the roof over the ell is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer, a second dormer is located behind the chimney stack, and two gable-roofed wall dormers are located on the west elevation. The house features simple, unornamented frieze boards, raking boards, and corner boards.

A flat-roofed porch spans the ell of the façade. A set of wood stairs provides access to the porch near its center. Square, plain columns reach from the decking to the porch roof. Simple, square balustrades span the spaces between the columns, and the space below the decking is infilled

⁴⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 199.

⁴⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224.

⁴⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁴⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁶⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴⁷⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

with lattice panels. Trellises fill the spaces between the outermost columns on the corners of the porch. Short, square posts with simple balustrades span the top of the porch roof the south, east, and west sides.

A pedestrian door is located in the center of the façade beneath the shelter of the porch, in line with the porch stairs. A large window flanks the door to each side; however, the layouts of the windows were obscured from view. The door and windows feature wide surrounds with projecting hoods and sills. Additional fenestration on the first story of the gable end façade includes two four-over-four, double-hung windows with wide surrounds that have projecting sills and pediments, which have Tudor-like arched tops and decorative trim in the arch. Above these windows, in the gable peak, is a pair of smaller four-over-four, double-hung windows. The windows share a sill and surround, and the pediment has two arches, one above each window. This motif is repeated in the dormer, which has a four-over-four window. Shutters flank the windows on the gable end.

The first story of the west elevation includes a four-over-four window with a wide surround and pediment. To the rear of this window is a three-sided, square, bay window. The bay window has a four-over-four window on its south side and a pair of four-over-four windows on its west side. The bay has a flat roof that is ringed with short, square posts with simple, plain balustrades. Remaining fenestration on this elevation includes two four-over-four windows, one in each dormer, that have pediments and decorative trim.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pair of four-over-four windows and a single four-over-four window on the first story, and a four-over-four window in the gable peak. These windows all have flanking shutters and the pediments and decorative trim of windows on the façade. A cameo window is placed directly to the north of the paired window, and a diamond-shaped window is located in the upper story, slightly to the south of the chimney stack. Any remaining fenestration on the house was not visible from the public right-of-way.

The one-story garage has a front-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. A small cupola is placed in the center of the roof. A two-bay overhead door is located in the gable end, and a one-over-one window with flanking shutters and a small planter box is located in the gable peak.

History

This house, along with adjacent residences at 542 and 548 West Dunlap, were erected in 1880 by Frank Beal.⁴⁷¹ Mr. Beal resided in 542 West Dunlap.⁴⁷² In the 1920s, the house was occupied by James Clark.⁴⁷³ As of 1931 the house was the residence for William W. and Elizabeth McClain. Mr. McClain was a gas station attendant.⁴⁷⁴ Residents changed again by the next decade, with

⁴⁷¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 19.

⁴⁷² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 293.

⁴⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 154.

Robert F. and Marjorie Coolman residing in the house by 1943. Mr. Coolman was employed at the Wayne County Training School.⁴⁷⁵ The Coolmans remained in the house through 1960.⁴⁷⁶ As of 1972 it was owned by Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Chickering. The Kogut family has owned the house since 2008.⁴⁷⁷

The building has been expanded by large rear additions, sometime after 1942.⁴⁷⁸

Evaluation

The house at 542 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 542 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell. The house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. Material replacements on the house, including siding, have diminished the integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁴⁷⁹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

548 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 548 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation on the façade and sides of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the street to the house, and a concrete driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the west side of the property to a garage located behind the house. A wood fence encloses the rear of the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with a rear, one-story addition. Based on aerial imagery, there appear to be several additions to the rear of the property; however, these were not visible from the public right-of-way. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the foundation has been covered by a parge coat. A shouldered

⁴⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 201.

⁴⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁴⁷⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation and pierces the roof. The south slope of the roof over the ell is pierced by a gable-roofed dormer. The house features simple, unornamented frieze boards, raking boards, and corner boards.

A flat-roofed porch spans the ell of the façade and wraps around a portion of the east elevation. A set of wood stairs provides access to the porch near its center. Round, unfluted, Doric columns reach from the decking to an entablature with dentils. Simple, square balustrades span the spaces between the columns, and the space below the decking is infilled with wood lattice. Lattice is also used to fill the space between the columns, above the balustrades, on the east elevation of the porch.

A pedestrian door is located in the center of the façade beneath the shelter of the porch, in line with the porch stairs. A large one-over-one window flanks the door to each side, and all three feature wide surrounds with projecting hoods and sills. A funeral door is also placed in the porch and opens into the upright. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows with wide window surrounds that have projecting sills and pediments, both of which are located in the gable end. Above these windows, in the gable peak, is a pair of smaller four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows. The windows share a sill and surround, and the hood has two peaks, one above each window. This motif is repeated in the dormer, which has a pair of one-over-one windows.

The first story of the west elevation includes a four-light window with a wide surround that is placed to the south of the chimney stack. North of the chimney stack is a pedestrian door with a pediment, and directly north of and adjacent to the door is a three-sided, square, bay window. The bay window has a one-over-one window on its south side and a string of three one-over-one windows on its west side. The bay has a decorative frieze board along its top, and the bay and adjacent door are sheltered by a pent roof. A pair of four-over-four windows is placed in the one-story addition. Fenestration on the second story of the west elevation includes two four-light windows located above the pent roof.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a square, three-sided bay window on the first story. The bay window has a pair of two one-over-one windows on the east side, and the porch roof and entablature extend to cover it. A pair of four-over-four windows with the same type of surround as found in the façade is located in the peak of the gable.

Any remaining fenestration on the house was not visible from the public right-of-way. The rear garage was also largely not visible. However, a one-story, side-gabled portion was visible that has an overhead door on the first story and a four-over-four window in the gable peak.

History

This house, along with its neighbors at 552 and 542 West Dunlap, were erected in 1880 by Frank Beal.⁴⁸⁰ The first owner was a Mr. Johnson. The front porch was erected circa 1915–1920. Eventually, the house became the home of Thad J. and Adaline Knapp. Mr. Knapp was superintendent of Northville schools and the couple was known for entertaining in their home.⁴⁸¹ The Knapps are shown as residing in the house as of 1931; however, by 1943 Mrs. Knapp resided in the house alone.⁴⁸² She remained in the house through 1970.⁴⁸³ The current owners, John and Mishelle Lussier, have owned the house since 1997.⁴⁸⁴

Evaluation

The house at 548 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 548 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell. The house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. The house maintains many of its original materials, including the wood clapboards and door and window surrounds. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

552 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 552 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and West Dunlap Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, and a concrete and gravel driveway leads from North Rogers Street to the garage. The property has several large, mature trees, foundation plantings, and ornamental plantings throughout the lot. A wood picket fence encloses the yard to the rear of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell that has a rear, one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed addition; a rear, one-story, shed-roofed addition; and a gable-roofed porch extending from the rear of the addition, resulting in an irregular footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer in the south slope of the ell and by an exterior brick chimney stack on the east slope of the one-and-one-half-story addition at its rear. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the main block of the house is

⁴⁸⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 19.

⁴⁸¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 243

⁴⁸³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

uncoursed stone, and the foundation of the rear one-story addition is clad in horizontal wood siding; foundations of the other additions were not visible.

A flat-roofed porch spans the ell of the façade. A set of wood stairs provides access to the porch near its center. Decorative square columns with ornamental brackets reach from the decking to the roof, which is lined with decorative bargeboard. Simple, square balustrades span the spaces between the posts, and the space below the decking is infilled with vertical wood slats.

A pedestrian door is located in the center of the façade beneath the shelter of the porch, in line with the porch stairs. A large two-over-two window flanks the door to each side, and all three feature wide surrounds with projecting hoods and sills. A funeral door is also placed in the porch and opens into the upright. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two two-over-two windows with wide window surrounds that have projecting sills and pediments, both of which are located in the gable end. Above these windows, in the gable peak, is a pair of smaller two-over-two windows. The windows share a sill and surround, and the pediment has two peaks, one above each window. This motif is repeated in the dormer, which has a pair of one-over-one windows.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes, from south to north, a two-over-two window with a wide surround a pediment; a pedestrian door with a wide surround and pediment that is accessed by two stone steps; a two-sided bay window with a flat roof, a large one-over-one window on both sides, and dentils in the cornice; a one-over-one window with a narrow, plain surround; and a pair of two-over-two windows with a simple, plain surround in the one-story addition. Second-story fenestration includes two windows above the bay window, one of which is a one-over-one window and the other is a two-over-two window, and a single-light window near the north end. Three window openings are present in the foundation and all have been infilled with glass blocks.

The east elevation of the ell includes two pairs of one-over-one windows, one centrally placed on each story, and each surround utilizing the same motif as the pair of windows on the façade. Fenestration on the rear of the house was largely precluded from view by surrounding vegetation. However, the north (rear) elevation of the upright portion includes a pair of two-over-two windows with a plain surround.

The rear garage has two sections: a one-and-one-half-story section and a one-story section to its north. Both sections have gable roofs with asphalt shingles that are oriented parallel to North Rogers Street. The one-story section has a four-light window on its north elevation and a pair of wide, wood doors on the west elevation. The larger section has a pair of four-light windows near the center of the west elevation, and small, six-light windows in the peaks of the north and south gables. A wood pergola extends outward from the west elevation as well.

History

The house was erected circa 1880 by Frank Beal for Charles and Lucy Filkins.⁴⁸⁵ By 1931 Charles had passed away and Lucy Filkins lived in the house alone.⁴⁸⁶ Shortly thereafter, the came under the ownership of Filkins' children, Guy and June. The Filkins children sold the house to Elroy V. and Araminta E. Ellison, circa 1940, after having rented the house for ten years.⁴⁸⁷ Mr. Ellison worked as a teacher at Northville High School. The couple remained in the house through the early 1970s.⁴⁸⁸ The Swartz family has owned the house since 2009.⁴⁸⁹

A rear addition extended the building, sometime after 1942.⁴⁹⁰

Evaluation

The house at 552 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 552 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell. The house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house maintains many of its original materials, including the wood clapboards and door and window surrounds. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁴⁹¹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.8.2 Dunlap Street, West, South Side

NVA #18 West Dunlap Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at the southeastern corner of the intersection of North Wing Street and West Dunlap Street is a paved surface parking lot. Concrete sidewalks run along the west and north sides of the property. A metal fence is placed along the northwest corner of the parcel.

History

⁴⁸⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 173.

⁴⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224; Jean Day, "Heirlooms complement vintage tour home," *Northville Record*, August 31, 1977, B-1.

⁴⁸⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁸⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁴⁹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Historically, a circa 1890 residence that functioned as the parsonage for the Methodist Church from 1957 through the early 1970s was located on this parcel.⁴⁹² The building was moved at some point to 16170 Franklin, outside of the historic district.⁴⁹³

Evaluation

The property at NVA #18 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #18 West Dunlap Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

211 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 211 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the south side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the west side of the property and a concrete sidewalk stretches across the north side. Small ornamental trees and plantings are present along the façade and east elevation.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gable Front building with a one-story, hipped-roof section stretching along the east elevation. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two gabled wall dormers on the west elevation and by a gabled wall dormer and a shed-roofed wall dormer on the east elevation. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding, and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed rubble stone. An external brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation.

The front porch has been enclosed. It rests on a concrete foundation and is accessed by two concrete steps. Knee walls are clad in synthetic siding and are topped by string of large, four-light windows. A wood pedestrian door with a large window light is placed near the western end of the façade. The remaining fenestration on the façade is a pair of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows in the gable. The windows share a surround with a pediment that has two steeply sloping peaks. The pediments have triangular, fixed window lights beneath the peaks.

The west elevation has three one-over-one windows on the first story, two of which are placed to the north of the chimney and one to the south. Three smaller one-over-one windows in different fenestration bays are located on the upper story; two are to the south of the chimney and one is to the north. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed in the wall dormer and share a surround with a pediment. All windows have double-hung vinyl replacements with synthetic surrounds.

The east elevation of the gable-front section has a pair of one-over-one windows with a pedimented surround in the wall dormer, a small one-over-one window in the upper story, and a

⁴⁹² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁹³ UMC, *A Proud Past*, 28.

pair of one-over-one windows in the shed dormer. All windows are vinyl double-hung replacements with synthetic surrounds.

The one-story, hipped-roof section has a one-over-one window in its north elevation. The east elevation has a large one-over-one window, a pedestrian door, and a smaller one-over-one window. All windows have vinyl replacements with synthetic surrounds. The pedestrian door is accessed by several wood steps.

History

Based on Sanborn maps, the house was erected circa 1912. The earliest known residents were Martin and Melinda Schrader, who lived in the house during the 1920s. Mr. Schrader was a box maker for Ford Motor Company.⁴⁹⁴ As of 1931, the house was home to John H. and Anna VanBonn.⁴⁹⁵ By 1943 the house was the residence of Marvin C. and Maxine J. Tibble. Mr. Tibble worked as a milk tester.⁴⁹⁶ By 1951 the house was the residence of Flora L. VanDyne.⁴⁹⁷ As of 1960, the house was the residence of Mrs. Violet C. Bradford, a teacher at Northville High School.⁴⁹⁸ She sold the house to the current owners, Daniel and Colleen Sygra, in 1992.⁴⁹⁹

Evaluation

The house at 211 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 211 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as the footprint has not changed since 1914; the only addition has been an increase in height on the rear of the house, which was formerly one story and has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house has diminished integrity of materials as a result of the synthetic siding, vinyl windows, and enclosure of the front porch. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

217 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 217 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and High Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from High Street to the garage, which faces west. There are several large, mature trees on the property. This property was under construction at the time of survey.

⁴⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 218.

⁴⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

⁴⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 239.

⁴⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

⁴⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

The house is a two-story Foursquare with a hipped roof. A two-story, hipped roof section that is slightly narrower than the main block of the house extends from its south elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof, enclosed porch is placed on its south elevation, and a one-story, hipped-roof section is placed on its east elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story of the house is clad in synthetic siding and the second story is clad in synthetic shingles. The house rests on a foundation of large, uncoursed rubble stone. The foundation of the enclosed porch was not visible, as the siding extends to the ground. The foundation of the one-story, eastern section is clad in stone veneer. A large, external, brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation of the two-story main block.

The façade includes two fenestration bays. On the first story a pedestrian door sheltered by a bellcast roof is placed in the eastern bay. It is accessed by several concrete stairs leading to a small concrete porch. The other first-story bay has a large, single-light window with a four-light transom. Both fenestration bays on the second story have three-over-one wood windows.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes a large, single-light window with a four-light transom and two small, two-light windows, one on each side of the chimney. The second story includes a three-over-one window and a smaller three-over-one window to the north of the chimney, and a second three-over-one window to the south of the chimney.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a three-over-one window and a large, single-light window with a four-light transom on the first story. The second story includes a three-over-one window and a small, two-light window.

Fenestration on the rear two-story section includes, on the west elevation, a small, three-over-one window on the first story and a slightly larger three-over-one window on the second story. A rectangular, four-light window is located in the second story of the east elevation, and a pair of three-over-one windows is placed in the south elevation.

The enclosed porch has string of three-over-one windows on the west and south elevations, and a pedestrian door is also located in the south elevation. The one-story, eastern section has a three-over-one window in the north and east elevations.

All of the windows in the house have modest, unornamented synthetic surrounds. All windows are modern replacements.

The garage is located at the southeast corner of the lot. It has a gambrel roof oriented perpendicular to High Street and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the west elevation, and a one-over-one window with fixed shutters is located in the gambrel peak.

History

The house was erected in 1912.⁵⁰⁰ Its first known resident (1927) was Harry R. Richardson, a nurse at Eastlawn Sanatorium.⁵⁰¹ As of 1931 it was home to James C. and Jennie Lapham.⁵⁰² By the early 1950s Elden B. and Arlene Biery resided in the house, who remained there through the early 1970s. Mr. Biery was a factory worker.⁵⁰³ The current owner, Mary Beth Widak, has owned the house since 1998.⁵⁰⁴

Evaluation

The house at 217 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 217 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as the footprint has not changed since 1942; the only change has been an addition on the rear of the house, increasing the original one-story section to two stores, which has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house has diminished integrity of materials as a result of the synthetic siding. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁵⁰⁵ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

305 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 305 West Dunlap Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and High Street. A sidewalk stretches along the north and east sides of the property, a concrete walkway leads from West Dunlap Street to the façade, and a paved driveway leads from West Dunlap Street to the garage. The property has several large, mature trees, foundation plantings along all elevations, and ornamental plantings throughout the lot.

The house is a two-story structure with an irregular footprint. A hipped-roof, front block has a two-story, pyramidal-roofed block that extends from its south (rear) and west elevations. The two roofs are connected by a short saddle section that is pierced by a brick chimney stack. A one-story, hipped-roof section is placed on the east elevation of the rear block, and a small, one-story, gabled section is placed on the west elevation of the rear block. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The foundations of the two main

⁵⁰⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 349.

⁵⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 191.

⁵⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 254.

⁵⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

blocks are uncoursed stone, while the gabled section is concrete. The foundation of the one-story, hipped-roof section was not visible, as the siding extends to the ground. Modillions are placed in the cornice around all sides of the two main blocks of the house.

Two fenestration bays are placed on the façade. The western bay has a pedestrian door on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story. The eastern bay has a large, three-light window with horizontally arranged sashes on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story. The windows have modest surrounds. The door is accessed by a small wood stoops with several wood steps. It has a wide, wood surround with unfluted pilasters and a modest entablature. Two one-over-one windows are also placed in the façade of the pyramidal-roofed block, one on each story in the same fenestration bay.

Fenestration on the east elevation of the hipped-roof block includes a single fenestration bay with a pair of one-over-one windows on each story. The second story of the pyramidal-roofed block has a one-over-one window. The one-story, hipped-roof portion has large screen panels arranged in series. Visible on the first story of the pyramidal section, within the screened area, is a centrally placed pedestrian door flanked by two one-over-one windows. The door and windows have eared surrounds. The door also has a large, central light with smaller window lights above it.

The west elevation includes a one-over-one window in the hipped-roof block that is placed between the first and second stories. The pyramidal-roofed block has two one-over-one windows on the first story and a single one-over-one window centered in the second story. A pedestrian door is placed in the gable of the one-story section.

The rear elevation has two one-over-one windows in the same fenestration bay, one on each story, in the eastern side of the elevation. A four-over-four window, with the lights arranged vertically in wood sashes, is located on the west side of the first story. A four-light window is located in the gable-roofed section.

The detached garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. It is one story with a rectilinear footprint and a gambrel roof oriented perpendicular to West Dunlap Street. A two-bay, overhead door is placed off-center in the north elevation, and a one-over-one window is located in the gambrel peak. A pedestrian door is located on the northern end of the east elevation, and a one-over-one window is also located in the southern gambrel peak.

History

The house was erected in 1895.⁵⁰⁶ Originally, the house had a two-story section at the center surrounded by smaller one-story sections, which form the approximate footprint present today.⁵⁰⁷ The house was remodeled in the early twentieth century to become the two-story form it is

⁵⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁰⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

today.⁵⁰⁸ At the time, the building had a one-story wing that extended west from the southwest corner; it was removed circa 1920.⁵⁰⁹

Historically, the house faced east to High Street, with the address 127 High. As of 1931 it was occupied by Martin F. Potts.⁵¹⁰ Residency changed to Ralph E. and Rhea Walling. Mr. Walling was a construction engineer.⁵¹¹

By 1951, 305 West Dunlap had been adopted as the address. The house was the residence of Kenneth P. and Susanna Mackay. Mr. Mackay was a metallurgist for Michigan Powdered Metal Products.⁵¹² By 1960 the house was the residence of Cornelius M. and Harriet M. Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich worked in sales for United States Graphite Company in Saginaw.⁵¹³ By 1970 the house was the residence of Edwin A. and Joan R. Stone. Mr. Stone was a machine operator for Chrysler.⁵¹⁴ As of 2018 the building was owned by Patricia Delany.⁵¹⁵

Evaluation

The house at 305 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 305 West Dunlap Street maintains a good level of historic integrity. The footprint has not been altered since 1942. The house also maintains integrity of materials, although this has been diminished somewhat by the synthetic siding and windows. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornice, door and window surrounds, and the overall construction of the house. The house continues to maintain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁵¹⁶ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

317 West Dunlap (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 317 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the east of the

⁵⁰⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 3.

⁵⁰⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁵¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 190.

⁵¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 233.

⁵¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 284.

⁵¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵¹⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵¹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

house. The house is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and West Street. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property, concrete and paver walkways lead from the sidewalk to the façade and west elevation, and a concrete driveway leads from West Dunlap Street to the garage. The property has several large, mature trees, foundation plantings along all elevations, and ornamental plantings throughout the lot.

The house is a two-story Italianate with several additions. The main, two-story block of the house has a T-shaped footprint and a hipped roof that is pierced by gabled wall dormers: two on the façade, one on the west elevation, one on the east elevation, and one on the south elevation. A brick chimney pierces the roof near its center. A one-story section with a gable roof oriented parallel to West Street is placed on the south (rear) elevation of the main block. A one-story, hipped roof section is placed on the south (rear) elevation of the gabled section and wraps around its east elevation and continues to the south elevation of the main block of the house. All of the sections have roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are brick. The foundation walls are squared, coursed rubble stone.

A one-story porch is placed on the eastern half of the façade. It has a shed roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, concrete decking, and a foundation clad in stone veneer. Two sets of concrete steps provide access to the porch, one on the façade and the other on the east elevation. Wood colonettes are placed on the front of the porch, and balusters with solid wood panels with diamond-shaped openings are placed between the colonettes. The colonettes support slightly arching entablatures and have singly placed ornamental brackets.

A pedestrian door with a large window light is placed within the shelter of the porch and provides the main entrance to the house. A one-over-one window is placed to each side of the door. Two one-over-one windows are closely spaced on the second story, beneath the wall dormer. A single fenestration bay is located in the western half of the façade. Two closely spaced windows are located on each story.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a bay window on the first story. It has a hipped roof, a one-over-one window on the north side, and a pair of one-over-one windows on the east side. A window opening is also set within the foundation wall on its east side. A one-over-one window is centered on the second story, and a one-over-one window is located on the east elevation of the one-story, shed-roofed section. To the south of this window, a shed-roofed porch extends from the east elevation, which is accessed by several concrete stairs and has a foundation clad in stone veneer and square colonettes rising from the decking to the roof. A pedestrian door is sheltered by the porch.

The west elevation includes two symmetrically spaced fenestration bays. Each bay has two closely spaced one-over-one windows on the first story and a singly placed one-over-one window on the second story. The one-story, gabled section has a centrally placed pedestrian door in its west elevation. It is accessed by a small porch with a flat roof. The porch has a stone veneer foundation and a concrete deck. Ornate colonettes with large pedestals and capitals are

placed on the deck and support an entablature with ornamental braces and a pendant. The colonette motif is also used for engaged columns on the wall. The rear, shed-roofed section has a wood pedestrian door on its northern end and a single-light window with a segmentally arched top to the south of the door.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the main block of the house, one on each story that do not share a fenestration bay. A window opening is placed in the south elevation of the gable-roofed section and has been filled with glass blocks. The south elevation of the shed-roofed section has a two-light sliding window and a one-over-one window.

Ornamentation includes cornice returns in the gables. A wide frieze boards with dentils and paired brackets that stretches around all elevations of the two-story, main block of the house. The west gable peak also has raking boards with dentils. Single brackets are placed in the gable peaks of the wall dormers. The bay window has both pairs and singly placed brackets. The gable-roofed section has two rows of corbelled bricks with dentils. Paired brackets are placed above the corbels and in the south gable peak. The shed-roofed section has singly placed brackets. A water table consisting of two rows of bricks stretches around all elevations. The pedestrian doors, with the exception of the door in the east elevation porch, are set within modest, segmentally arched, wood surrounds. A row of header bricks projects slightly and forms a segmentally arched hood. The windows all have lug sills, segmentally arched wood surrounds, and header bricks that form segmentally arched hoods. The closely spaced windows have hoods that intersect in the center, sharing a central portion.

History

According to the 1983 home tour, the original house was constructed circa 1875 for John Harmon, who with his father, Asa Harmon, founder of the Northville Bell and Foundry Company.⁵¹⁷ Six thousand bricks were used in constructing the original house, which were “brought on a cart from Ohio.”⁵¹⁸ In 1882 the house was purchased by Dean and Mattie Griswold, who expanded the house with a rear ell. The cornerstone of the ell is etched with the 1882 date.⁵¹⁹ The extant footprint of the building had been reached by 1893.⁵²⁰ The Griswold family remained in the house through 1943.⁵²¹

As of 1960, the house was occupied by Robert E. and Edna Davis; both worked for Davis Construction Company.⁵²² By 1970 residents had changed to Robert W. and Marjorie Green. Mr.

⁵¹⁷ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵¹⁸ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵¹⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵²⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁵²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 245.

⁵²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

Green worked in production control at Ford Motor Company.⁵²³ In July 1977 the house was purchased by Donald and Alma Coir, who undertook an interior restoration, including removing of paint and wallpaper that obscured original woodwork.⁵²⁴ Interior woods included white oak, walnut, maple, cherry, and white pine. The original summer kitchen was present as of 1989.⁵²⁵

Evaluation

The house at 317 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 317 West Dunlap Street is an excellent example of an Italianate house and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a high level of integrity of design and retains the same style, structure, and overall form and plan. The only change to the footprint since 1893 has been the expansion of the shed-roofed porch, which does not alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is easily distinguishable from the original house. The house retains many original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation and overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage post-dates 1942.⁵²⁶ It was advertised in a real estate ad for the house in 1957, described as "brick, 2-car garage."⁵²⁷ The garage retains historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and therefore is recommended contributing to the Northville Historic District.

401 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 401 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and West Street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property from West Street to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the east and north sides, and a brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees dot the landscape and foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation. A small, stone retaining wall is placed between the house and the driveway and stone is piled along the east elevation. The house was under construction at the time of survey.

The house is an Upright and Wing with a two-story, gable-front section and a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled section. A one-story addition extends from the west elevation of the wing, a two-story addition is placed to the west of the upright and to the south of the wing, and a one-

⁵²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵²⁴ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵²⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 26.

⁵²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵²⁷ "2 – For Sale – Real Estate," *Northville Record*, September 19, 1957, 6.

story, open porch is also placed to the south of the wing, resulting in an irregular footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer on the façade of the wing. The exterior walls of the main block of the house are clad in wood clapboards, although the south elevation of the upright and the additions are clad in synthetic clapboards. The main block of the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone; the foundations of the additions were not visible. A large, brick, shouldered, external chimney stack is placed on the façade of the one-story addition, and a small, brick chimney stack pierces the roof of the upright.

At the time of survey, a one-story porch was being constructed on the façade. It is one story in height and spans the façade of the wing. The porch has a shed roof and extends to cover the westernmost fenestration bay in the upright, where it has a gable roof. At the time of survey, the porch had wood decking, a single wood step ran the length of the porch, square four-by-four-inch posts stretched between the decking and the roof, and the roof was covered by plywood panels. Ghosting on the upright indicated that a steeply sloped gable peak had been formerly placed above the western fenestration bay.

Fenestration on the façade of the upright includes, on the first story, two one-over-one windows and a pedestrian door, which is placed below the porch gable. The second story has a centrally placed pair of one-over-one windows, and a smaller pair of one-over-one window with segmental-arched upper sashes is located in the gable peak. Fenestration on the façade of the wing includes two pairs of one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes three one-over-one windows on the first story and two one-over-one windows on the second story; the upper windows align with the spaces between the lower windows. Fenestration on the south (rear) elevation includes a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story, two singly placed one-over-one windows on the second story, and a smaller pair of one-over-one window with segmental-arched upper sashes in the gable peak. The west elevation, which is mostly covered by the one-story addition, has a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable.

The one-story addition has two one-over-one windows on its façade, one on each side of the chimney stack. An open porch, only slightly above grade, comprises the west half of the addition. It has pairs of square columns on its western end, and the façade is covered by panels of lattice. Three one-over-one windows are centered in the west elevation and a pedestrian door is placed to the south, all of which are within the shelter of the porch. The south elevation has two one-over-one windows. The two-story addition has two one-over-one windows, one on each story in different fenestration bays on the south elevation.

Ornamentation on the house includes wide corner boards on the exterior corners of the main block of the house that have small capitals, along with wide frieze boards and raking boards. The windows have wide surrounds with modest hoods. The dormer has a small, ornamental peak

made of panels of wood above the pair of windows, and this motif is repeated on the pair of windows on the west elevation.

The detached garage is placed at the southwest corner of the property. It is a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a gable roof that is oriented perpendicular to West Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the east elevation, and a small, one-over-one window with an eared surround is located in the gable.

History

The original section of this house was built circa 1873 by Edward P. Kellogg and includes the front-gable section that faces West Dunlap.⁵²⁸ Kellogg had purchased the property from Alva Smith, the original land grant holder, for \$325.⁵²⁹ When it was first erected, the building was oriented to West Street and was surmounted by a flat roof. Kellogg remodeled the building in 1888, expanding with the two-story wing for \$1,000.⁵³⁰ This is presumably the same time when the second story was added to the original building.⁵³¹

In the 1920s and 1930s, the address for this house was 417 West Dunlap, which was changed to the current address by the early 1940s. The occupants during the 1920s and 30s were William and Florence Foster. Mr. Foster was a shipping clerk for Ford Motor Company.⁵³²

By 1943 Bailey and Elizabeth Moore resided in the house.⁵³³ The Moores resided in the house through the 1950s.⁵³⁴ The house was vacant as of 1960.⁵³⁵ In 1970 the house was occupied by two families.⁵³⁶ The current owners, Joseph and Margaret MacLean, have owned the house since 2013.⁵³⁷ The building has undergone multiple expansions, most noticeably, a one-story wing on the west elevation, which was added sometime after 1942.⁵³⁸

Evaluation

The house at 401 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

⁵²⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

⁵²⁹ 401 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵³⁰ 401 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵³¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

⁵³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 216.

⁵³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 258.

⁵³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

⁵³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵³⁷ Northville City Assessor.

⁵³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house at 401 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. The addition on the west elevation porch addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property, is distinguishable from the original house, and could be easily removed from the original house. Further, based on the chimney construction, it is possible the addition was constructed within the period of significance, prior to 1968. The front porch could also be removed at a later time without harming the historic materials. The house retains many of its original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation and overall construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The non-historic garage was constructed circa 2008; therefore, it does not contribute to the historic district.⁵³⁹

417 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 417 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and Linden Street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property from West Street to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west and north sides, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees dot the landscape, ornamental plantings and pathways fill the yard, and foundation plantings are present along all elevations. A wood picket fence encloses the eastern side yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival-style house with a side-gabled roof and an irregular footprint. A one-and-one-half-story section with a gable roof that is oriented parallel to Linden Street extends from the rear elevation and a portion also extends to the east. A one-story, shed-roofed section is placed on its west elevation. A one-and-one-half-story addition is located on the south (rear) elevation. A small, side-gabled addition extends from its west elevation and a small porch extends from the south elevation.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer in the center of the façade. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The main block of the house has a foundation of uncoursed stone, and the foundation materials of the additions were not visible. An external chimney stack of white brick extends along the west elevation of the main block and pierces the south roof slope.

A small, one-story porch with a concave mansard roof is placed in the center of the façade. The porch is accessed by two wood steps. Highly ornamented, square columns are placed on the wood porch decking on the exterior corners, and square pilasters are placed on the walls of the house. The columns and pilasters have central incised portions, pedestals with several bands of

⁵³⁹ City of Northville Assessor

molding, large capitals with bands of molding, and support pairs or ornamental brackets and arches with central pendants.

The façade porch provides shelter to a wood pedestrian door. The door has a modest surround with an architrave. A four-over-four, double-hung, wood window is symmetrically placed to each side of the door. Each window has a surround with a pediment with several bands of molding. A pair of one-over-one windows with peaked upper sashes is placed in the dormer. The windows share a large, projecting lug sill and a surround with a pediment. A decorative panel incised with a quatrefoil motif is placed beneath the pediment peak and between the two window peaks.

The east elevation of the side-gabled main block includes a pair of four-over-four windows on the first story. These windows share a surround with a pediment with two peaks, one above each window. Within the same fenestration bay, on the second story, is a second pair of windows. These windows are Gothic in style and have small, lower sashes with two lights and the upper sashes have five lights and are peaked. This pair of windows also shares a pediment with two peaks, which are more steeply sloped than the first-story pediments. This same arrangement and window motif is repeated on the west elevation.

Fenestration on the rear additions varies greatly. It includes pairs of one-over-one and six-light windows, a string of three six-light windows, one-over-one windows, and singly placed four-over-four and one-over-one windows.

The detached garage is placed to the south of the house. It is a one-story structure with a gable roof oriented perpendicular to Linden Street and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. A two-bay, overhead door is placed off-center in the west elevation. A pair of windows, the sashes of which were not visible, is placed in the south elevation.

History

The property was purchased on July 3, 1871, by John Bishop from Rachel Beal, a widow of Benjamin Beal.⁵⁴⁰ He paid \$600 for three lots at this location by borrowing money from Jared S. Lapham. He subsequently erected the extant house.⁵⁴¹ Originally, the house consisted of a basement, two rooms on the first story, and two rooms on the second story. The house was completed over the next year, and was sold, along with the three lots, to David and Rhoda Mills on March 20, 1872.⁵⁴² The Mills were the first family to reside in the house and resided there for

⁵⁴⁰ Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴¹ City of Northville Assessor; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 23.

⁵⁴² Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

ten years. Mr. Mills borrowed \$255.00 against the building in 1881, perhaps to erect a barn (extant in 1970s, but not today).⁵⁴³

The Mills family sold the house in fall 1882 to Walter Leonard.⁵⁴⁴ The building changed ownership four times over the next decade before being purchased by Frederick L. and Julia C. West on November 25, 1892.⁵⁴⁵ Based on a loan the Wests acquired in 1896, a rear dining room and kitchen addition were likely made during this time.⁵⁴⁶ By 1912, Julia West was widowed and deeded the house via quit claim to Frank W. and Amy Wheaton, charging only \$1.00, indicating Mr. Wheaton may have been a close relative.⁵⁴⁷ The Wheatons remained in the house until 1920 when they sold it to William and Florence Elmira VanWyck Foster.⁵⁴⁸ The Fosters added a “water closet” that was accessible via the dining room and a former porch. At the time it was not a formal bathroom with an indoor plumbing, but rather a “three-seater.”⁵⁴⁹ A 1926 Sanborn map illustrates the dining room/kitchen addition as a one-story ell extending from the building’s southwest corner.⁵⁵⁰ During their occupation of the house, the Fosters divided and sold off parts of the property and adjacent lots.⁵⁵¹ By 1939, William Foster had passed, and Florence moved out of the house; however, the family retained ownership. In 1943 the house was occupied by Mrs. Helen Whitworth, likely renting from the Fosters.⁵⁵²

In 1949 the Fosters’ daughter, Gertrude VanAtta, deeded the house to her son, Fred Van Atta.⁵⁵³ He sold the house shortly thereafter to Frank Thompson. Mr. Thompson apparently rented the house as well, as in 1951 Richard W. and Jeanne Ambler resided in the house. Mr. Ambler was a wager administrator for the Kaizer-Frazer plant (former Willow Run plant) in Ypsilanti.⁵⁵⁴

⁵⁴³ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁴ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁵ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁶ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁷ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁸ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁴⁹ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁵⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁵⁵¹ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 221.

⁵⁵³ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 252.

Frank Thompson died in 1953, leaving the house to his sister, Margaret T. Yerkes. She and her son and daughter-in-law agreed to give the house to her daughter-in-law's mother, Lucille Buzzard, in 1958.⁵⁵⁵

The house appears to have continued as a rental property, because as of 1960 the house was listed as the residence of Louis E. and Constance Barnes. Mr. Barnes was a service station attendant.⁵⁵⁶ In 1967 the house was purchased by Dr. Russell Atchison as a residence for his mother, his sister, and brother-in-law. Two years later, the building was purchased by Manfred and Monika Lampe. Mr. Lampe was a designer for Ford Motor Company.⁵⁵⁷ It is believed the Lampes added the extant garage.⁵⁵⁸ The house was sold to Dale Smith in 1972, who sold it to Robert and Jacqueline Daniel in August 1973.⁵⁵⁹ At the time they acquired the house, the exterior was clad in asbestos siding, which they hoped to remove.⁵⁶⁰

The Daniels remained in the house through the mid-1970s.⁵⁶¹ An undated photograph indicates it was expanded with the rear two-story wing in the late twentieth century.⁵⁶² At the time of recordation, the house was owned by the Nash family.⁵⁶³

Evaluation

The house at 417 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 417 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, and its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. The rear addition does not alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the house and is distinguishable from the original house. The house retains many of its original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation and overall construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁵⁵⁵ Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵⁵⁸ Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁵⁹ Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁶⁰ Jacqueline C. Daniel, "417 W Dunlap- The Land." 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁶¹ Jean Day, "Gothic cottage oldest on tour," Home tour 1973. 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁶² Photo. 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁶³ City of Northville Assessor.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

501 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 501 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Dunlap Street and Linden Street. The property has several large, mature trees and ornamentals plantings are present near the east elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property, a concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, a concrete and brick sidewalk stretches from Linden Street to the east elevation of the house, and a concrete driveway is located off Linden Street at the southern end of the property.

The main block of the house is a two-story Italianate with a roughly cross-shaped footprint. Small ells extend from the east and west elevations, and one-story, open porches are placed between the ells and the main body of the house. Bay windows that are rectangular in plan extend from the first story of the façade and the side of the east ell. This portion of the house has a hipped roof that is pierced by a gable in the center of the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are brick, and the foundation is coursed, squared stone. A brick chimney stack pierces the western slope of the roof, near the façade.

A two-story addition is placed on the east elevation to the rear of the ell. It has a shed roof and its walls are clad in clapboards. A one-story addition is placed on the east side of this, and features a flat roof, exterior walls with common bond brick, and an entry portico placed slightly off-center. A cornerstone in its southern end is engraved with “1882” and a second cornerstone in its northern end says “1949.”

Another one-story addition is placed on the south (rear) elevation of the main block of the house. It has a hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles and rests on a smooth concrete block foundation. The western end of this addition is a one-story, open porch and the eastern two-thirds have been enclosed with large windows, creating a sunroom.

Last, a one-story addition is located on the west elevation to the rear of the ell. It is L-shaped, with the one leg of the addition extending to the west. The addition has a shed roof covered by asphalt shingles, exterior walls clad in clapboards, and a foundation of smooth concrete block.

Fenestration on the façade includes two pedestrian doors, one on each porch that opens into the ell. The bay window is comprised of one-over-one double hung sashes and the second story is pierced by a single double-hung window. A small, square, three-light window is located in the gable peak. A one-over-one window is located on the second story of the eastern ell, and a

pedestrian door is located on the second story of the western ell and opens onto the roof of the porch. All of the windows and doors are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes one-over-one, double-hung sashes in the bay window and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second story. The two-story addition features four pairs of one-over-one windows on the second story. The one-story addition features a pair of one-over-one windows on the northern end and two pairs of smaller one-over-one windows on the southern end; a pair of these windows is also placed on the addition's south elevation. A pedestrian door is placed beneath the shelter of the portico and is flanked by ten-light sidelights resting on wood knee walls. All of the windows and the door are modern replacements. A window opening in the foundation wall beneath the bay window has been filled with glass blocks.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes one large, single-light window in the second story of the main block of the house, and the remaining fenestration is placed in the addition. The sunroom's east elevation features a pedestrian door and two fifteen-light windows with arched tops and wood knee walls. The windows and door have six-light transoms. The south elevation of the sunroom includes six of the fifteen-light windows with six-light transoms.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two square, single-light windows in the first story to the north of the ell. The ell has a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story and two windows on the second story: one is a one-over-one, double-hung window and the other is a single-light window with a lower hopper window. A one-over-one, double-hung window is located on the second story of the rear wing, and the remaining fenestration is placed in the one-story addition. The addition has two window openings, which were covered by shutters, on the north elevation and one-over-one windows on the west and south elevations. A window opening in the foundation wall, beneath the pair of windows, has been filled with glass blocks.

The house boasts a large amount of ornamentation. The porches and portico feature square, unfluted columns with pedestals and capitals that feature multiple bands of molding. The columns support an entablature with ornamental brackets and panels with an incised, dart-like pattern. This motif of brackets and incised darts is repeated in the cornice of the main block of the house, the bay windows, and the one-story additions on the east and west elevations. The two-story addition features modillions in the cornice. Decorative bargeboard with crossbracing is placed in the gable peak on the façade.

The windows on the main block of the house rest on stone lug sills. The windows also have headers that feature segmental arches, which are formed by alternating rows of header and soldier bricks, and stone keystones and springers. On the second story, the cornice is cut at an angle to accommodate the peak of the keystones. The bay windows feature unfluted pilasters resting on wood knee walls.

Windows on the rear additions have a variety of surrounds. The windows on the second story of the two-story addition features wood surrounds with segmental arches and wood keystones and springers that resemble the brick and stone arches on the main block of the house. Windows on the one-story, east elevation addition have stone slip sills and modest wood surrounds. The fifteen-light windows on the rear addition rest on wood knee walls and have wood, arched tops. Last, the windows on the one-story western addition have modest surrounds with lug sills.

The doors on the façade have brick and stone arches like those of the windows. The spaces between the tops of the door and the bottoms of the arches have filled with brick. The door on the east elevation addition has a wide entablature that spans the door and sidelights and features brackets and wood panels.

Rows of header bricks wrap the façade and eaves in two belt courses. One belt course is placed on the first story and intersects the window arches at the center of the stone springers. The second belt course is placed on the second story and also intersects the window arches. A stone water table also stretches along the base of the first-story walls of the main block of the house.

History

The house was erected in 1882 for Darius Knapp.⁵⁶⁴ In 1891 it was purchased by John Steers, who sold it to Milo MacDermaid on July 8, 1919.⁵⁶⁵ The MacDermaid family resided in the 1926 when it was sold to Dr. Russell E. Atchison on May 26, 1926.⁵⁶⁶ The doctor operated a small hospital on the second story from 1925–1936.⁵⁶⁷ A sunroom was added to the house to serve as a room for a tuberculosis patient.⁵⁶⁸ On November 6, 1937, the house was deeded to his son, Dr. Russell M. Atchison, and Dr. Russell E. Atchison died the following year.⁵⁶⁹ Dr. Russell M. Atchison, the younger, was also a physician. After the hospital closed, he operated a medical clinic in the house and updated it to include modern features, such as an X-ray room.⁵⁷⁰ The building was fully converted to a hospital during 1950–1960.⁵⁷¹ The conversion was sponsored by William B. Walker, Jr., of Northville. The hospital remained open until 1960.⁵⁷² By 1970, it had been converted back to a clinic, which included six doctors in addition to Dr. Atchison.⁵⁷³ The office remained in business until February 1988, when the office was moved to a new location.⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁶⁵ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵⁶⁶ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵⁶⁷ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁶⁸ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁶⁹ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁷⁰ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁷¹ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁷² City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵⁷⁴ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

The house then came under the ownership of Susan Lapine and Don Mroz, who remodeled the building to a bed and breakfast inn, named for the Atchisons.⁵⁷⁵ The inn, with five guest rooms, opened in August 1988. The inn closed in 1991. It was purchased by Dave and Sherry Farhat circa 1995, who continued operating it as a bed and breakfast.⁵⁷⁶ A small rear brick ell at the southwest corner and a sunroom and porch and the south elevation were added to the building sometime after 1942.⁵⁷⁷

Evaluation

The house at 501 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and healthcare as well as under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 501 West Dunlap maintains integrity of design, as the additions were added within the period of significance and express the property's historic association as a small hospital and a dwelling. The house features many original materials, although the replacement doors and windows have diminished this area of integrity. The house continues to maintain a high degree of integrity of workmanship, expressed through the large amounts of ornamentation and the overall construction of the house. The house also maintains integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. Overall, the house continues to convey its historic character as both a residence and a small hospital. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

511 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 511 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees and foundation plantings. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete walkway leads from the street to the house, and two-track brick driveway leads from West Dunlap Street along the east side of the property to a garage located behind the house.

The house is a gable front and wing Greek Revival-style house with a one-and-one-half-story gable-front section and a one-story wing springing from the upright's east elevation. A one-story, hipped roof, open porch is located on the upright, and a one-story, flat-roofed addition spans the rear of the upright and ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding, and the upright and ell rest on a foundation of uncoursed stone. The rear addition has a concrete block foundation. A red brick chimney stack located on the west elevation pierces the lower roof slope. The chimney features shoulders with multiple courses of soldier bricks.

⁵⁷⁵ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

⁵⁷⁶ Wendy White, "Atchison House is home away from home," *Northville Record*, December 3, 1998, 5A.

⁵⁷⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house retains many features of the Greek Revival style, including the front porch with square, unfluted Doric columns; double hung windows with six-over-six sashes; cornice returns; corner boards, and wide bands of trim in the cornices and raking molding that resemble entablatures.

Fenestration on the façade includes a wood pedestrian door placed in the center of the gable front, beneath the shelter of the porch. A small set of wood stairs reaches to the porch, providing access to the door. Two six-over-six windows are symmetrically placed around the door. A single six-over-six window with shutters is centered in the gable peak above the porch. Fenestration on the façade of the ell consists of two six-over-six, double hung windows that are symmetrically spaced and have flanking wood shutters. All windows on the front façade have a plain, decorative lintel.

The east elevation has a six-over-six window on its north end and a pair of four-light windows on the south end; both have flanking wood shutters. A cameo window is centered in the peak of the gable. The rear addition has a three-part window spanning its entire east elevation. It consists of a central window with 20 lights and flanking eight-over-eight windows.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a six-over-six window with a single, large shutter that is placed to the north of the chimney stack on the first story. Two additional six-over-six windows are placed to the rear of the chimney stack on the first story, and a six-light window is located on the upper story to the rear of the chimney stack; all have flanking pairs of wood shutters. The rear addition lacks fenestration on this elevation.

The one-story detached garage is located at the rear of the southeast corner of the house. It has a gable-front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and composite siding. A single-bay, solid, overhead door is located off-center and a four-light window is placed near the west end of the north elevation. Decorative elements such as slight cornice returns and a simple wood lintel over the window mimic the Greek Revival decorative elements of the house.

History

The original section of the house was a front-gable Greek Revival erected in 1853.⁵⁷⁸ It is believed that the wing was added in 1882, and the house was moved slightly to make room for the building next-door at 501 West Dunlap.⁵⁷⁹

Intensive research did not reveal information on the house's occupants prior to the twentieth century. In the late 1920s, the house was occupied by Frank and Mary Pultz.⁵⁸⁰ Mr. Pultz was a machine operator for Ford Motor Company. From the early 1930s through 1970s it was occupied by Lee B. and Jennie E. Shipley. Mr. Shipley worked as a barber, with a shop at 105 East Main

⁵⁷⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁷⁹ John Roby, "Proposed Elevations" 511 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 270.

Street.⁵⁸¹ During this time, the rear ell of the building was expanded to its current footprint.⁵⁸² As of 2018, the house was owned by John Allen Roby.⁵⁸³

Evaluation

The house at 511 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 511 West Dunlap Street is a good example of a gable-front and wing Greek Revival-style house. The Greek Revival style was popular between 1825 and 1860 and features commonly include cornice lines with wide bands of trim, cornice returns, windows with six-over-six sashes, and a full-width porch with square columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house retains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. Further, the addition has achieved historic significance in its own right due to date of construction and is compatible in scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. The house retains integrity of materials and workmanship, as expressed in the ornamentation and porch; however, the integrity of materials has been diminished by the use of synthetic siding, although it maintains the appearance of historic materials. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are retained as well. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with the Greek Revival style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and falls within the period of significance for the district. It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

515 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 515 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a paved driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation.

The two-story house has a Gabled Ell form with an irregular footprint. A one-and-one-half-story addition is located on the south elevation, and a one-story addition is placed to the rear of this. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and is pierced on the east slope of the gable-front roof by a brick chimney. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the main

⁵⁸¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁵⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁸³ City of Northville Assessor.

block of the house is unpainted red brick, and both rear additions have concrete block foundations. A one-story porch with a hipped roof is placed in the junction of the gable front and ell. The front porch is accessed by several wood steps located along the east elevation of the gable front. It has large columns with square bases and tops and turned, spindle-like sections in the middle. Balustrades with modest handrails and square balusters span the spaces between the columns.

The main entry to the house is located in the shelter of the porch. A pedestrian door is placed in the north elevation of the ell, and a funeral door is also located in the east elevation of the gable front. Additional fenestration within the porch includes a one-over-one window to the east of the pedestrian door. The remaining fenestration on the first story on the façade is located in the gable front. It consists of a three-part window with a large, central light topped by a transom window divided into two lights. Flanking the center windows are one-over-one windows. Fixed shutters are located next to this window. Fenestration on the second story of the façade includes a pair of one-over-one windows on the gable front and a one-over-one window in the ell; both have fixed, flanking shutters.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a one-over-one window with flanking fixed shutters on the second story of the gable front and two pairs of one-over-one windows on the east-facing gable, one on each story. Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes a one-over-one window and a pair of one-over-one windows, all of which have fixed flanking shutters. The second story has three singly placed one-over-one windows; the window at the south end lacks shutters. A small one-over-one window with shutters is located in the one-and-one-half-story addition, and the one-story addition has a pair of one-over-one windows.

A detached one-story garage at the rear of the property has a side-gable roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the walls have clapboard siding. The north elevation has two single-bay overhead doors.

History

The house was built in 1900.⁵⁸⁴ The earliest known resident was Peter Mundy, who resided in the house in 1927.⁵⁸⁵ As of 1931 the house was occupied by Oran W. and Lanah Nalley.⁵⁸⁶ Mr. Nalley worked as a boiler operator.⁵⁸⁷ By 1943 the house was the residence of the Ritchey family: J. Roy, Winifred P, James A. and Harvey P. J. Roy Ritchey was a cabinet maker.⁵⁸⁸ By 1951 the house was occupied by Mrs. Martha Morgan, who worked as an assembler at a Ford

⁵⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 270.

⁵⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁵⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

⁵⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224.

plant in Ypsilanti.⁵⁸⁹ Mrs. Morgan resided in the house through 1960.⁵⁹⁰ The Somers family has owned the house since 1987.⁵⁹¹

Evaluation

The house at 515 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 515 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house also maintains many of its original materials, including the wood siding and window surrounds. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

523 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 523 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a paved driveway leads from the street along the east side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and east and west elevations, and several large, mature trees dot the property.

The house is a two-story, Gable-Front building that appears to have several rear additions, resulting in a long, irregular footprint. From north to south (front to back), the house includes the gable-front section, a two-story side-gabled section, a one-and-one-half-story section with the roofline arranged perpendicular to West Dunlap Street, and a two-story side-gabled section. The west elevations of all section lie along the same plane with no projections. A one-story porch spans the east elevation of the gable-front section, and a one-story porch spans the east elevation of the rear two-story addition and wraps around to the south elevation. The roof expands outward from the south elevation to form a covered walkway to the garage.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two dormers: one wall dormer with a gable roof near the north (front) of the east elevation, and one of the same design on the west elevation two-story side gabled section. Two exterior chimney stacks extend through the roof on

⁵⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 285.

⁵⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

the west elevation. One is shouldered, brick, and is placed near the north (front) of the west elevation, and the second is clad in stone veneer and is placed on the west elevation near the south (rear). The exterior walls are clad in clapboards. Foundation plantings and piles of stones precluded view of the foundation materials.

Fenestration on the façade includes two pairs of one-over-one windows, one pair on each story that is centered in the façade. Each pair of windows shares a pediment and surround, and the pediment has two peaks, one above each window with a decorative star motif in the peak. The main entryway into the house is located on the east elevation in the shelter of the porch. It is placed near the south end of the porch, and adjacent to the projecting gable end of the two-story side-gabled section. The porch shelters three one-over-one windows, two to the north of the door and one on the north elevation of the side gable. A one-over-one window is also located in the dormer above the porch and features a pediment with a star below the peak. The gable end of the two-story section includes two one-over-one windows, one on each story. The upper window has a pediment like that of the dormer, and the first-story window has a modest surround. Remaining fenestration on the east elevation includes a two-light sliding window and a single-light window on the first story, a one-over-one window on the second story, a pedestrian door beneath the shelter of the rear porch, and a one-over-one window in the gable peak of the rear two-story section, which also features a pediment and star.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes one-over-one and single-light windows on both the first and second stories. A one-over-one window and a window opening that has been infilled with glass blocks is placed in the gable of the two-story section, and a one-over-one window in the dormer features a pediment, although it lacks the star motif of the other pediments. A bay window that is capped by a shed roof projects slightly from the west elevation and has a large one-over-one window facing west.

The one-and-one-half-story garage located at the southeast corner of the property has side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls have clapboard siding. Two wall dormers with gable roofs extend from the north elevation through the roofline. Each dormer has a six-over-six window, each with the pediment and star motif as on the house. Additional fenestration includes two single-bay overhead door near the center of the north elevation and a pedestrian door on the west side of the north elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1880 for William Stark, who owned a clothing store downtown.⁵⁹² When it was erected, the house originally included only four rooms, two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. Mr. Stark married a woman named Emma in 1887, and the pair had two children together, Mabel and Marie.⁵⁹³ By 1900, Stark's downtown store was known as Stark

⁵⁹² City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁹³ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

Brothers, which sold men's clothing and shoes.⁵⁹⁴ At some point prior to 1942, Stark's son-in-law, James Congo (husband of Marie), made additions to enlarge the building with a dining room and rear kitchen ell.⁵⁹⁵ Mr. Congo matched the original woodwork and windows in the addition.

In 1942, Emma Stark died.⁵⁹⁶ The Congos (James, Marie, and their two children) moved in thereafter.⁵⁹⁷ The Congo family sold the house to Frank N. and Vivian J. Junod in 1965.⁵⁹⁸ Mr. Junod was a salesman for the Young Spring and Wire Co. He retired in 1970, but resumed working in 1975, taking a ticket counter job at the Northville Downs. The couple remained in the house into the early 1980s, both passing in 1982.⁵⁹⁹

In addition to the house, a carriage house behind the residence was used by the Starks for two horses. Mr. Stark dabbled in other types of animal husbandry, including pigeons and bee keeping.⁶⁰⁰ By 2014 the carriage barn had been remodeled with an upstairs apartment in the former loft space.⁶⁰¹ Another recent addition added a second story to the rear ell.

Evaluation

The house at 523 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 523 West Dunlap Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. The large additions (post-1968) have resulted in a loss of integrity of design and significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of synthetic siding, diminishing the integrity of materials.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁶⁰² However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and has lost integrity of design due to the use of modern materials. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁵⁹⁴ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵⁹⁶ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224.

⁵⁹⁸ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁵⁹⁹ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁰⁰ "Few Carriage Houses Survive Here," *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

⁶⁰¹ Judy Rose, "Standing the test of time," *Detroit Free Press*, June 8, 2014, F

⁶⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

527 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 527 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a paved driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house to the garage. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and east and west elevations, and several large, mature trees dot the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Gable-Front building with an irregular footprint. A one-and-one-half story, side-gabled wing extends from the west elevation, a two-story addition extends from the south (rear) elevation, and a one-and-one-half-story addition is placed on the rear of this. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the east elevation of the gable-front, and a one-story porch with a shed roof spans the rear elevation of the wing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by cross gables on the gable-front section. Two brick, shouldered, exterior chimneys pierce the roof: one is placed on the west elevation of the gable-front and the second is located on the west elevation of the wing. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the front-gabled, original portion is uncoursed stone, and the one-and-one-half-story wing has a foundation of poured concrete. The foundations of the other sections were not visible from the public right-of-way. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the façade gable.

The porch on the east elevation has a small set of wood stairs providing access to the porch on its north elevation. Square, wood posts are placed on the wood decking and the posts along the east elevation are round, unfluted Doric columns reaching to the roof. The porch also features a balustrade with widely spaced balusters and lattice fills the space beneath the porch. The rear porch was largely obscured from the public right-of-way but is accessed by a single step on the west elevation. It has a large, unfluted, Doric column in the southwest corner that spans from the porch decking to the ceiling and lacks a balustrade.

Fenestration on the façade features a door centrally placed with a large surround that has fluted, square pilasters and a pediment with dentils. A one-over-one window with shutters and a modest surround is located on each side of the door. A one-over-one window in the same style is placed near the gable peak, above the door. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to the one-and-one-half story wing and includes a six-over-six window on the first story and two small, rectangular, three-light windows on the upper story directly beneath the frieze board. All three windows have modest surrounds and flanking shutters.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pedestrian door and two one-over-one windows, one large and one small, beneath the shelter of the porch. A one-over-one window with shutters is placed to the north of the porch on the first story, and the rear, one-and-one-half story addition features a large, single-light window. Second story fenestration includes, from north to south, a

small one-over-one window with flanking shutters, two one-over-one windows in the gable peak, and a one-over-one window on the two-story rear addition.

Fenestration on the west elevation is limited to one small one-over-one window to the north of the chimney stack on the upper story of the original portion of the house, and two small single-light windows, one on each side of the chimney stack, in the gable peak of the wing.

The garage at the rear of the property has a gable-front, one-and-one-half-story central section with two flanking one-story portion with shed roofs. The roof is sheathed in metal and the exterior walls are covered in wide board and batten siding. Decorative bargeboard matching that of the house is placed in the gable peak. The façade of the garage has three single-bay openings. The central and western bays have overhead doors, while the eastern bay is open. Two additional bay openings are present on the east elevation and lack doors, leaving the east portion of the garage largely open. Additional fenestration includes a four-over-four window in the gable peak.

History

The house is one of the early residences of Northville, considered “old” in 1882.⁶⁰³ One suggested date of construction has been circa 1862.⁶⁰⁴ The earliest known residents were Frank F. and Maggie Morris in 1927.⁶⁰⁵ Maggie Morris is listed as residing in the house alone by 1931.⁶⁰⁶

As of 1943 the house had become office and residence of D. Harper Britton, an insurance agent.⁶⁰⁷ By 1951 Mrs. Salome Britton resided in the house alone.⁶⁰⁸ She remained alone in the house through 1970.⁶⁰⁹

In 2000 Cindy and Keith Paterson moved into the house and undertook a “six-figure renovation.”⁶¹⁰ Local architect Greg Presley designed the renovations, which were conducted by contractor Robert Rock, of Milford. The changes were meant to match the original character of the building, appearing as though it had always been that way. The renovation increased the house from 1,700 to 2,000 square feet.⁶¹¹ In making the addition, the attached garage was removed from the rear of the building as well as a circa 1955 room; however, they kept a circa 1930 addition on the west elevation. At the time of the renovation, they planned on adding a two-

⁶⁰³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁰⁴ Maureen Johnston, “Northville family reaches into history to restore West Dunlap home,” *Northville Record*, June 24, 2004, 3A.

⁶⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 236.

⁶⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931.

⁶⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224.

⁶⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 317.

⁶⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶¹⁰ Maureen Johnston, “Northville family reaches into history to restore West Dunlap home,” *Northville Record*, June 24, 2004, 3A.

⁶¹¹ Maureen Johnston, “Northville family reaches into history to restore West Dunlap home,” *Northville Record*, June 24, 2004, 3A.

car garage and relocating the carriage house to elsewhere on the property. The project also included finishing the basement and erecting a new interior stairway.

Evaluation

The house at 527 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

The house at 527 West Dunlap Street, although having undergone a renovation in the early 2000s, retains integrity of its historic design. The overall square footage in the house only increased by 300 square feet, since the architect retained an earlier addition that was constructed during the period of significance, and thus had gained historic significance in its own right. Further, the rear addition does not significantly alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the house. The replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials; however, the house continues to retain integrity of location, setting, and feeling.

The garage is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The circa 2013 demolition, relocation, and subsequent reconstruction of the garage with additions has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.⁶¹²

537 West Dunlap Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 537 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house, a detached garage located to the south of the house, and a small shed near the southeast corner of the lot. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a paved driveway leads from the street along the east side of the house to the garage. A brick sidewalk spans between the street and the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and several large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property.

The house is a two-story house with an irregular footprint. Although the footprint is irregular, the façade is largely symmetrical, with a gable-front section on both east and west sides; however, the western gable front projects further to the north than the eastern gable front. The section spanning between the two gables has a hipped roof that is pierced by a centrally placed gable dormer. A gable is also placed in the center of the east and west elevation. A one-story porch with a hipped roof stretches across the eastern and central sections of the façade, and the roof continues westward, covering a bay window on the western gable front. A one-story, curved porch extends from the rear of the east elevation and wraps towards the rear. A large brick chimney stack pierces the roof to the west of the east-facing gable, and a second, smaller, brick chimney stack pierces the roof near its southwest corner. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

⁶¹² City of Northville Assessor

The foundation of the west elevation is uncoursed stone, while the east elevation and a portion of the west elevation are clad in a stone veneer. Most of the exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. However, fish scale siding is found beneath the windows of two bay windows and in the peaks of the gables in the façade. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the east and west gable peaks.

The one-story front porch is accessed by several wood stairs placed at the center of the façade, and a second set of wood stairs, adjacent to the driveway, provides access on the porch's east side. Square posts reach from the porch decking to the roof, and a decorative spindle frieze is placed between the posts. A modest balustrade with square banisters also spans the spaces between the posts and extends down the stairs to terminate at short, square, wood posts. A gable peak pierces the roof directly above the stairs and contains a sunburst motif. The rear porch retains several of these features, including the spindle frieze, square posts, and modest balustrades. The area beneath the porch and the section closest to the house have been infilled with lattice.

A pedestrian door with large sidelights is placed in the center of the façade, beneath the porch, and provides the main entryway to the house. Remaining fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two three-sided bay windows, one on each gable end. The central bay of each contains a pair of one-over-one windows and the other two sides each contain a one-over-one window. Fenestration on the second story is symmetrical. A string of three one-over-one windows is located in the middle of the façade, and each gable end includes a Palladian window. The Palladian windows feature a central, single-light window with a single-light fanlight capped with an arched hood with a large keystone. A one-over-one window flanks the central window on each side. Remaining fenestration on the façade consists of a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer.

Fenestration on the east elevation consists of four one-over-one windows, two symmetrically spaced on each story. The lower lights have been infilled with panels with molding that resembles wainscoting. All four windows have modest surrounds with slightly projecting drip caps. Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes, from north to south, a one-over-one window; a small, slightly projecting bay window that is capped by a hipped roof and has a large, single-light window; and a three-sided bay window with a hipped roof that features a pair of one-over-one windows on the west-facing bay and a one-over-one window on the northwest-facing bay. Fenestration on the second story includes four one-over-one windows, three of which are aligned with the lower fenestration bays. The fourth window is the southernmost window.

The garage is one story and has two sections: a gable roof with a ridge arranged perpendicular to West Dunlap Street a gambrel-roofed section that is placed to the north and has a ridge oriented parallel to the street. The roof has asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the east elevation of the gable-roofed section, and the view of any remaining fenestration was blocked from the public right-of-way.

A small, one-story, gable-front shed is located near the southeast corner of the property. It has an asphalt roof and wood clapboard siding. A pedestrian door is placed off-center in the north elevation and has a modest surround.

History

The house was built between 1885–1890 for John and Mary Kellogg.⁶¹³ In the early twentieth century, the house was resided in by M. A. and Marion Porter. Mr. Porter operated Northville's first telephone company, and at one time operated a furniture/undertaking business at 109–111 North Center.⁶¹⁴ The undertaking business was later acquired by the Schrader brothers.⁶¹⁵ The garage on the property was erected for the Porters' Maxwell, reputedly the first automobile in Northville. Mrs. Porter remained in the house as late as 1927.⁶¹⁶

As of 1931, the house was the residence of Harold S. and Ruth L. Christian. Mr. Christian worked as a sales manager.⁶¹⁷ By 1943 Richard and Evelyn Loomis lived in the house. Mr. Loomis was a pharmacist.⁶¹⁸ In 1951, William and Martha Milne resided in the house. Mr. Milne was a drafting engineer for the Detroit office of the Detroit Edison Company.⁶¹⁹ The Milnes resided in the house through 1974.⁶²⁰ The Vetter family has owned the house since 2012.⁶²¹ Based on Sanborn maps, the house has been extensively altered. The building historically had an L-plan footprint with a rear wing and a one-story component on the façade. It has since been made entirely two stories.⁶²²

Evaluation

The house at 537 West Dunlap Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 537 West Dunlap Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Originally, the house was a two-story, cross-gabled ell with a small porch, as depicted in the 1972 Northville Historic District Study Report. Recent alterations (post-1972) have included the construction of a very large additions to the side and rear of the house that have significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and a bay window; the installation of synthetic siding and fish scale

⁶¹³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶¹⁴ "Few Carriage Houses Survive Here," *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

⁶¹⁵ Photograph. "Early Car." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 9-F.

⁶¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 270.

⁶¹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169.

⁶¹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 224.

⁶¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 285.

⁶²⁰ "Few Carriage Houses Survive Here," *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

⁶²¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶²² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

siding; the removal of decorative bargeboard; and the reconstruction and expansion of the front porch. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

There has been a garage at this location on the property since at least 1942; however, the original garage had a much smaller footprint than what is extant.⁶²³ The exterior materials on the garage are all modern and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over 50 years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

543 West Dunlap Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 543 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a paved driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house to the garage. A brick sidewalk spans between the street and the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and several large, mature trees dot the property.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. A three-sided tower with a conical roof is placed near the northwest corner on a side-gabled, main block of the house. A two-story section on the west elevation beneath the gable peak is cut away, resulting in the gable forming a large overhang. A narrower two-story block continues to the rear of the house, and a one-story section with a shed roof is placed on both its east and west elevations. A one-story porch with a hipped roof extends from the easternmost side of the façade tower to the east and wraps around the northern end of the east elevation. A second one-story porch spans the rear elevation. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and an uncoursed stone foundation. The exterior walls of the first two story are clad in wood clapboards, and the gable ends have fish scale singles in the upper two-thirds and square shingles in the lower one-third, which also angles slightly outward. A wide stringcourse runs between the first and second stories, and a wide drip course comprises the bottom of the first story. The house is painted dark gray with white trim.

The one-story porch has a foundation of uncoursed field stone that rises to form knee walls with a concrete cap. This construction is found only on the portion of the porch that spans the façade; to the east, the porch has wood posts and knee walls, that don't extend to the floor deck creating a gap. The knee wall is covered in wood shakes. Square, unfluted and unornamented wood posts span between the knee walls and the roof. Two sets of doubled columns are found, one set at the center of the porch and the other on the southeast corner. The porch is accessed by a small flight of wood stairs near the center of the façade portion and has a replacement wood handrail. A small metal plaque on the stone knee walls reads "1885."

⁶²³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The main entryway is located in south elevation in the shelter of the porch. A wood pedestrian door with a large, upper single light is located to the east of the tower, and a large, single-light window is placed to the east of the door. The majority of the fenestration in the façade is placed in the tower, which has three fenestration bays, one on each side. Each bay on each story has a three-over-one window. Remaining fenestration is a small, one-over-one window with flanking fixed shutters on the second story above the porch. The windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation, from north to south, includes an oculus window; a single-light window with a large transom in a slightly projecting bay, which has fish scale siding and is capped by a shed roof with dentils in the cornice; a smaller bay window with a single-light window topped by a shed roof; and a pair of nine-over-nine windows in the one-story section. Fenestration on the second story includes a window that was precluded from view by the porch roof that has a drip cap, a one-over-one window above the large bay window, and a nine-over-nine window above the small bay window. A Palladian window is placed in the gable peak and consists of a four-light window with a four-light transom capped by a six-light transom and flanked by two eight-light windows. The Palladian window has a modest surround with a large, projecting keystone. The windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two one-over-one windows, one on each story of the gable end. Two additional windows are placed in the one-story section, and two windows are located in the rear two-story section; however, their layouts were precluded from view. A Palladian window with the same form as in the east gable is also placed in the peak of the west gable. The windows are replacements.

The one-story garage was constructed ca. 2014.⁶²⁴ It has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles and the first-story exterior walls are clad in clapboards. Wood shingles are placed in the north gable peak. At least one single-bay opening is placed in the north elevation, and the east elevation has a pedestrian door and a two-light sliding window in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected between 1885 and 1890 for the home of Dr. Yarnell.⁶²⁵ The doctor was initially the chief surgeon of the Northville branch of Dr. Keeley's Gold Cure Sanatorium, a chain of addiction clinics. In 1892 he opened his own Yarnall Gold-Cure Clinic, located first at 404 West Main Street, and later 342 West Main Street. By nineteenth-century standards, the clinics were expensive, and attracted a substantial volume of patients. Dr. Yarnall's business success is reflected in his personal residence at 543 West Main, which cost an impressive \$5,000 to erect.⁶²⁶ Yarnall's clinic closed in 1918, but it is unclear how long he remained in the house.⁶²⁷

⁶²⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶²⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶²⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶²⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

After the Yarnells moved out, Mr. and Mrs. Filkins lived in the house for several years.⁶²⁸ Mrs. May E. Filkins lived in the house as late as 1931.⁶²⁹ By 1943 George V. and Lois Donnahue resided in the house. Mr. Donnahue was a clerk.⁶³⁰ By 1951 the house was occupied by George H. and Barbara E. Zerbel. Mr. Zerbel was an attorney.⁶³¹ The Zerbels resided in the house through 1970.⁶³² The house has been owned by Dennis and Wendy Richardville since 2013.⁶³³ The façade has been modified, as an upstairs porch was enclosed to make a bathroom; this was done sometime after 1942.⁶³⁴

Evaluation

The house at 543 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and healthcare. Additionally, the building is recommended significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 543 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The integrity of materials has been diminished as a result of the replacement windows. However, the integrity of workmanship is apparent in the ornamentation on the house and the construction of the porch. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

549 West Dunlap Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 549 West Dunlap Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the southeast corner of West Dunlap Street and South Rogers Street. The property consists of a house, and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from South Rogers Street to the garage. A walkway of large cement pavers reaches from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings dot the property. A picket fence, which appears to be historic, encloses the rear of the property between the house and the garage and a portion of the east side yard.

The house is a Shingle Style, with a main block with a Gabled Ell form. The house has an irregular footprint, as a one-and-one-half-story T-shaped addition extends from the rear elevation. A one-story porch spans the façade, and an additional one-story porch extends from

⁶²⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 223.

⁶³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 173.

⁶³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 310.

⁶³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶³³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶³⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 20.

the southeast corner of the addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone; however, the foundation of the addition was not visible. A red brick chimney stack pierces the side-gabled roof ridge near its center, and a second red brick chimney stack is placed on the west elevation of the rear addition. The upper story and gables of the house are clad in wood shingles, while the first-story walls are clad in wood clapboards. A modest stringcourse divides the first and second stories, and a wide drip course is placed directly above the foundation walls. The gable peaks project slightly and are supported by large ornamental brackets. The façade gable features a truncated horseshoe cutout along its base. The outer and inner sides of the soffits also feature decorative molding, which is also repeated in the raking fascia boards.

The front porch is covered by a shed roof with a gable-front section on its western end. The peak of this gable is clad in wood shingles. The porch is accessed by several wood steps placed beneath the gable. Plain, square posts span from the porch decking to the roof, and simple, plain balustrades stretch between the posts. Solid pieces of bargeboard with a slight arch and a pattern of three holes decreasing in size cut into each side are located between the posts beneath the porch roof. The main entryway, a pedestrian door on the façade, is accessed from the porch. Two one-over-one windows are located to the east of the door and have flanking shutters. The remaining fenestration on the façade is in the second story and includes two one-over-one windows in the gable end, and a square, stained glass window above the gable on the porch roof.

Fenestration on the east elevation is confined to two fenestration bays. Each bay on each story has a one-over-one window. The lower windows have flanking shutters, while the upper windows have modest surrounds. A one-over-one window with an arched top is located in the peak of the gable. However, the upper sash has been partially covered by a louvered vent and the arch has been filled. The window has a modest surround with a large, projecting keystone.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a large one-over-one window with an arched top that is placed in the upper portion of the first story and lower portion of the second story. It has a modest surround with a large, projecting keystone. Two one-over-one windows are placed on the southern end of the first story, and a single one-over-one window is located on the second story. This gable peak also features a partially infilled, arched, one-over-one window like that in the east gable peak. Additional fenestration on the west elevation is located in the rear addition and includes a pair of six-over-six windows on the first story and a small, square window on the second story.

The south (rear) elevation of the main block of the house includes a single fenestration bay with a one-over-one window on each story. Fenestration on the rear of the addition includes a three-sided bay window on the first story, each side with a one-over-one window. A pair of one-over-one windows that share a six-light fanlight is placed in the gable peak. A pedestrian door is located in the rear one-story porch.

The one-and-one-half-story garage is of modern construction, located to the rear of the house. It has a side-gabled roof with two large wall dormers on the west elevation. Each dormer has a gable-peaked roof with a ridge even with the side-gable roof ridge. The roof has asphalt shingles. The first-story walls are clad in wood clapboards and the upper story is clad in wood shingles. Two single-bay overhead doors are located on the west elevation, one below each dormer. A one-over-one window with fixed shutters is located in the peak of each dormer. Additional fenestration includes a string of three six-over-six windows in the south elevation. The central window is capped with a fanlight and the string is flanked by fixed shutters.

History

The Shingle style house was built circa 1900 for local jeweler Edward Merritt and his family.⁶³⁵ From the 1930s into the 1940s, it was occupied by Gerald V. and Mary Harrison.⁶³⁶ Mr. Harrison was the principal of Northville High School.⁶³⁷ In the 1950s, the house served as the Methodist Parsonage; however, the church sold it in 1957.⁶³⁸ Ralph and Viola Gallagher purchased the house from the church.⁶³⁹ Mr. Gallagher was a supervisor for Chrysler in Highland Park.⁶⁴⁰ They added a room to the back of the house for Mrs. Gallagher's beauty parlor; however, it was never opened as the city did not approve the license for a business in a private house.⁶⁴¹ The house was put up for sale in 1967, advertised as having a bachelor apartment with separate entrance; possibly the former beauty parlor space.⁶⁴² As of 1972 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rushlow owned in the house. The house was purchased by the Dixon family in 2001, who renovated the building with designs from local architect, Greg Presley.⁶⁴³ The house has undergone multiple rear additions, changing the original footprint.⁶⁴⁴

Evaluation

The house at 549 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 549 West Dunlap Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house also retains integrity of materials and workmanship in the wood clapboards and shingles and the stained-glass window. The property overall conveys its

⁶³⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶³⁶ Jean Day, "Riddells Refurbish 1900 Home," *Northville Record*,

⁶³⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 228.

⁶³⁸ "Methodist Services Held in Barn," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-B.

⁶³⁹ Northville Historical Home Tours 2001, 549 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁴¹ Northville Historical Home Tours 2001, 549 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁴² Advertisement. "Northville Realty Offers:" *Northville Record*, April 6, 1967, 4.

⁶⁴³ Northville Historical Home Tours 2001, 549 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage is modern construction; therefore, is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.9 Griswold Street

NVA #14 Griswold Street, Ford Field East Park (Contributing)

Description

This property is an irregularly shaped parcel that extends north from East Main Street and wraps around to Griswold Street, north of the Ford Valve Plant at 235 East Main Street. A sidewalk spans the southern portion of the property than fronts East Main Street and the western portion that front Griswold Street. A dirt two-track runs along the northern boundary of the parcel. The property consists of greenspace that surrounds a pond on the Rouge River that is formed by a dam, which is located near the southeastern portion of the parcel. A small channel leads from a second pond, at the base of the dam, to the waterwheel on the east side of the Ford Valve Plant and is likely a remnant of the mill race.

The dam is a concrete structure that extends across the river. Two concrete walls flank the dam to each side. Metal railings top the walls, and the western wall extends outward above the dam, forming a small platform.

History

See the history for 235 East Main Street, the Ford Valve Plant, and the Industrial context of this report.

Evaluation

The property at NVA #14 Griswold Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce, industry, and its role in Northville's community development. The dam, pond, and mill race remnant are historically associated with the Ford Valve Plant at 235 East Main Street. These features retain integrity of design, location, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.10 High Street

1.10.1 High Street, East Side

116 High Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 116 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Several small trees dot the property and foundation plantings are present near the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a one-story Bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has an irregular footprint and a cross-gable roof. The roof has deep eaves and open decorative brackets in the gable peaks. The southern half of the façade projects forward and is covered by a gable, which is placed in front of the larger gable-front roof. A porch is placed on the other half of the façade and is covered by a shed roof. The sections on the south and north elevations below the cross gables project slightly from the main block of the house. A one-story addition is placed on the east (rear) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story of the exterior walls is red brick and the gable peaks have synthetic shingles. The one-story addition is clad in synthetic clapboards. The house rests on a white brick foundation. An external red brick chimney stack with a concrete cap rises along the north elevation, piercing the peak of the cross gable.

The porch is accessed by four concrete steps and the area below the decking is covered by white painted lattice. The porch features large, battered brick piers that rise from ground level to the top of the porch rail. Large, square, battered columns stretch from the piers to the roof. A square, battered, wood pier capped by an ornamental lantern is placed on the north side of the stairs. Balustrades span between the piers and feature triangular balusters each with an incised circle and over an elongated trapezoid, which are placed between square balusters.

The front porch shelters a pedestrian door and a pair of windows. The pedestrian door provides the main entrance to the house and has a narrow surround with an architrave. The windows have three-over-one sashes and share a modest surround with an architrave. The gable-front section to the south of the porch features a string of three windows that rest on a stone lug sill. The central window has four-over-one sashes and the two flanking windows have three-over-one sashes. Two two-light windows are placed in the foundation wall.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a single window on the front-gabled section and a pair of windows on beneath the cross gable. The sash configuration was not visible from the public right of way, but the windows have stone lug sills and modest surrounds with drip caps.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a pair of windows on each side of the chimney stack. The sashes were obscured by surrounding vegetation, but the windows rest on stone lug sills. A pair of windows are also placed on the eastern end of the elevation. Two two-light windows are located in the foundation wall.

The rear, one-story addition has a cross gable on the north elevation, which projects to cover a small porch with square, battered columns. The only fenestration visible on this section is a small one-over-one window on its west elevation, located south of the main block of the house.

The detached garage is located at the northeast corner of the property. It is a one-story building with a front-gabled roof and a rectilinear plan. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding and the gable peak is clad in synthetic shingles. Decorative knee braces are placed in the gable. A two-bay overhead door with six-light windows in the upper panels is located in the west elevation.

History

The brick Bungalow was erected circa 1920.⁶⁴⁵ From circa 1931 to 1970, Mrs. Maude Bennett resided in the house.⁶⁴⁶

Evaluation

The house at 116 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 116 High Street is a good example of a Craftsman-style bungalow. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials and the integrity of workmanship is present throughout. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The modern garage was likely constructed circa 1980. The building currently has faux historic features to compliment the historic house. The garage does not contribute to the historic district.

124 High Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 124 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property to an attached garage, and a brick

⁶⁴⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁶⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 210.

walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Several trees dot the property and foundation plantings are present near the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a two-story Cross-Gabled ell with multiple rear additions. A one-and-one-half story gabled section extends from the main block's east elevation, and a one-story side-gabled section is placed on its south elevation and connects to a gable-front garage. A small porch with a portico is located on the façade, a one-story enclosed porch is placed on the south elevation of the main block, and a small porch is located on the side-gabled rear section. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad mainly in synthetic siding. Rows of fish scale siding and shingles are located on the first story below the windows and in the gables and are also utilized in the friezes. The house rests on a concrete foundation. Decorative crossbracing is placed in the gable peaks.

A pedestrian door is placed on the northern end of the first story of the façade. It is accessed by several brick steps that are flanked by concrete block walls with square wood posts and metal balusters. A bellcast roof caps a portico that has spindles friezes and large brackets with pendants. A pair of one-over-one windows with eight-light transoms are placed to the south of the door. Two symmetrically spaced one-over-one windows are located in the second story. The windows and door have modest surrounds with drip caps, and all are modern replacements.

The north elevation fenestration includes a one-over-one window on the first story and a single-light window with a single-light transom on the second story. The side-gabled ell includes a one-over-one window on each story of the west and north elevations. The windows have modest surrounds with drip caps, and all are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation is found mainly on the enclosed, hipped-roof porch. String of eight-light windows are placed on the west and south elevations and rest on shingle-clad knee walls. A pedestrian door with wide sidelights and a broken transom light is placed below a cross gable that projects outward above a small stoop, which is accessed by several wood steps. Large knee braces are located below the roof on each side of the door. A one-over-one window is located on the first story of the side gable of the main block, and the remaining fenestration is found in the second story. The front-gabled ell has a one-over-one window and the side-gabled ell has a one-over-one window on the west side and two two-over-one windows on the south side. The windows have modest surrounds with drip caps, and all are modern replacements.

A pedestrian door is placed in the small, shed-roofed porch on the west elevation of the rear section. The front-gabled garage has two single-bay overhead doors with window lights in the upper panels. Two window openings are located in the south elevation; the sashes were not visible.

History

The house was built circa 1880 for James A. Dubuar, who lived there until circa 1915.⁶⁴⁷ As of 1893, the house had reac its present configuration.⁶⁴⁸ Dubuar owned a lumber manufacturing business in Northville, which later became the site of the Ford Valve Plant.

In 1931 the house was home to Charles H. LeFevre, a meat cutter for A. C. Balden.⁶⁴⁹ Mr. LeFevre remained in the house through 1960.⁶⁵⁰ As of 1972 the house was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elden Biery. Circa 1999 the house became occupied by the Payne family.⁶⁵¹

Evaluation

The house at 124 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 124 High Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Based on Sanborn maps, the garage was historically a much smaller building located near the southeast corner of the property. The extant garage has a larger footprint and is attached to the house by a hyphen. Modern shingles and bargeboard imitate the nineteenth-century house. The garage is a non-historic building and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

320 High Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 320 High Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the intersection of Randolph Street and High Street. The property consists of a house and a carriage house/garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from High Street along the south side of the house to an attached garage, a second concrete driveway leads to the carriage house, and a brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. There are several large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping scattered throughout the property. A wood fence stretches along a portion of the façade and attached garage.

⁶⁴⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁴⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁶⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

⁶⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁵¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 2001, 124 Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

The house is a two-story, side-gabled building with a one-story addition extending from its south elevation. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade and wraps around the south elevation. At the northwest corner of the house, the porch extends to the north and is covered by a conical roof. The roofs of all sections of the house are clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls of the house are clad in wood clapboards except the second story of the façade, which has circular fish scale siding. The foundation of the house was not visible from the public right-of-way. An external brick chimney stack rises along the north elevation and has rows of corbelling and several decorative clay chimney pots on its top. Bargeboard is placed in the south gable end.

The front porch is placed only a few inches above grade and consists of a concrete slab. Turned posts with ornamental brackets span between the concrete and the roof. Wood panels with cut-out *fleur-de-lis* motifs are placed between the posts. Bargeboard is placed under the roof, and a small gable is located above the entrance to the porch. The porch has been partially enclosed on its southern end by large panels of glass and wood planks placed between the posts.

The main entrance to the house is a pedestrian door located off-center in the façade. The façade also includes three additional fenestration bays, one to the south of the door and two to the north. The first-story fenestration bays each have a one-over-one window with a modest surround. The second-story has a diamond-shaped, leaded-glass, Queen-Anne style window with many lights in the northern bay and a one-over-one window in each of the other bays.

The north elevation fenestration was largely not visible from the public right-of-way. Two window openings are visible on the second story, one on each side of the chimney stack. The windows have surrounds with unornamented, shallowly sloping pediments. The westernmost window has one-over-one sashes.

The south elevation of the house has two windows with pediments on the second story. The western window is covered by shutters, and the eastern window layout was not visible.

Fenestration on the one-story, south addition includes two one-over-one windows and a single-bay, overhead door on the west elevation. A one-over-one window is in the south elevation.

The garage located to the south of the house is a one-story, side-gabled structure. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a large gable dormer on the northern end of the west roof slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and a sunburst motif is placed in the dormer peak. The south elevation has two single-bay overhead doors, located below the dormer, and a pedestrian door to the south. A square window in the gable peak has a diamond-shaped central light surrounded by four irregularly shaped lights. Three one-over-one windows are placed in the south elevation, two on the first story and one centered in the gable.

History

This house was erected in 1870.⁶⁵² However, the current house does not match the size, footprint, or location, of the house visible on historic Sanborn maps. Therefore, the subject building was likely moved here sometime after 1942. The address first appears in a city directory in 1970, with Robert W. Hatting residing in the house.⁶⁵³

Evaluation

The house at 320 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 320 High Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the one-story addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The porch has diminished the integrity of design, but it could be removed from the house without harming historic materials. Based on historic Sanborn maps, it appears likely that the house was moved to this location sometime after 1942. However, the form of the core block of the house indicates that it was constructed within the period of significance. The porch and one-story addition were likely constructed after the house was moved. Although the house was likely moved from its original location, diminishing its integrity of setting, its general setting, environment, and relationship to neighboring houses has been maintained. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.10.2 High Street, West Side

113 High Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 113 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Several trees dot the property, and ornamental plantings are placed near the façade and south elevation. A wood picket fence surrounds a portion of the southern yard.

The house is a two-story Foursquare with a pyramidal roof and an irregular footprint as a result of a one-story, gable-roofed addition on the west (rear) elevation that extends to the south and slightly to the north. A one-story, hipped roof porch spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in

⁶⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney stack on its north slope. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The main block of the house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and the foundation materials of the rear addition were not visible.

The one-story front porch rests on a smooth-faced concrete block foundation and has concrete decking accessed by several concrete stairs centered on the façade. Square, wood columns with incised panels span from the decking to the roof. A modest balustrade with widely spaced, large square spindles is placed between the columns and extends down the stairs, where it terminates in square, wood posts with finials. Ornamental brackets are placed at the tops of the columns.

A pedestrian door is centrally placed in the façade, within the shelter of the porch, provides the main entrance to the house. A large, single-light window with a transom with many leaded glass lights is placed to each side of the door. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are located within the same fenestration bays in the second story. All windows have fixed shutters, and the second-story windows are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes, from east to west on the first story, a large, single-light window with a single-light transom and two one-over-one, double-hung windows. Fenestration on the second story includes two one-over-one windows. All windows have fixed shutters, vinyl surrounds, and are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes, from east to west on the first story, a large, single-light window with a single-light transom; a small, square, single-light window; and a one-over-one window. The second story includes two one-over-one windows and a small one-over-one window. All windows have vinyl surrounds and are vinyl replacements. All windows, except the small windows, have fixed shutters. Window openings are also present in the north and south foundation walls and have been infilled with glass blocks.

The rear addition has a porch on its northern end. Fenestration on the visible portion of the south elevation includes a pair of single-light windows and a triangular-shaped window on the east elevation, and a wall dormer with a single-light window is located on the south elevation.

The detached garage is located at the northwest corner of the property. It is a one-story, gable-front building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic siding. A single-bay overhead door with upper window lights is placed in the east elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1911.⁶⁵⁴ As of 1931 Pinckney A. and Esther Hauver resided in the house. Mr. Hauver was a dairy supervisor.⁶⁵⁵ By 1943 Edwin and Winifred Sessions resided in

⁶⁵⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 176.

the house.⁶⁵⁶ Winifred Sessions died in 1943 and Edwin Sessions died in May of 1951.⁶⁵⁷ By 1960 the house was the residence of Ralph and Amy Simons. Mr. Simons was an inspector for Detroit Diesel in Detroit.⁶⁵⁸ The Simons family remained in the house through 1970.⁶⁵⁹

Evaluation

The resources at 113 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for their role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 113 High Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The synthetic siding and vinyl windows and surrounds have diminished the integrity of materials. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and can be clearly identified as a Foursquare-style dwelling. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁶⁶⁰ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121 High Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 121 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Several trees dot the property, and foundation plantings are placed near the façade. A wood fence surrounds a portion of the southern yard.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. The main block of the roof is hipped, and gables project from the façade, north, and south elevations. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed section is placed on the west (rear) elevation, which also has a small, shed-roofed addition on its west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney stack near the center of the hipped roof. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The house rests on a foundation of random ashlar blocks.

A one-story, shed-roofed porch spans from the façade gable to the south, and curves around the south elevation to the southern gable. The porch rests on brick piers with concrete tops, and the

⁶⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 228.

⁶⁵⁷ "Edwin Sessions Dies Suddenly." *Northville Record*, May 24, 1951, 6.

⁶⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶⁶⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

area below the wood decking is covered by lattice. It is accessed by a flight of wood steps on the façade. Square, wood pedestals with inset panels and square plinths are placed on the brick and concrete piers and support pairs of unfluted columns that reach to an entablature. The paired columns share square capitals. Balustrades with large, turned spindles are placed between the wood pedestals.

A wood pedestrian door with a large upper light is located on the façade, within the shelter of the porch. A one-over-one window is placed in the southeast corner of the house at an angle. The first story of the front-gable is a curving bay window with three one-over-one windows. The second story of the gable is rectilinear and has a pair of one-over-one windows. A rectangular, single-light window is placed in the gable, between the two pent roofs. The remaining fenestration on the façade is a window located on the second story, above the porch. It has a large, single-light lower sash and the upper sash has seven narrow, vertically aligned lights. All windows have modest, unornamented surrounds.

The south elevation includes a seven-over-one window on the first story and one on the second story, both of which are placed to the east of the gable but in separate bays. The east elevation of the first story of the gable has a pedestrian door, and the south elevation has a triple window. The window has a large, single-light window with a single-light transom that is flanked by two narrow one-over-one windows. The second story of the gable has a one-over-one window on the east elevation and a pair of one-over-one windows on the south side. A single-light window is placed in the gable peak. The triple window has a surround within an architrave and the other windows have unornamented surrounds. A two-light sliding window is placed in the rear, one-story addition.

Fenestration on the first story of the north elevation includes a triple window like that on the south elevation and a one-over-one window. Both windows have surrounds with architraves. The second story includes two one-over-one windows, one on each side of a slightly projecting bay window with a triple window, which also retains the same arrangement as the other triple windows. A single-light window is placed in the gable peak.

Ornamentation on the house includes pent roofs in the gable peaks, including two in the façade. A sunburst motif is also placed in the gable peak on the façade. A wide frieze board with multiple bands of molding runs along the façade, north, and south elevations. Wood panels are placed below the second-story windows of the façade, and above the first-story windows on the façade, which also continue into the entablature of the porch. Brackets are placed on the sides of the pair of windows on the façade, and on the outer corner of the first-story bay window. Smaller brackets are also placed on the north elevation below the projecting triple window.

The detached garage is a one-story structure with a rectilinear footprint located at the northwest side of the property. It has a gable-front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad in aluminum siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the east elevation, and an ocular window is located in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected circa 1895–1899 by the original owner, Charles Sessions.⁶⁶¹ By 1899 the house had reached its present footprint, except the small rear addition.⁶⁶² Mr. Sessions owned the house through 1931.⁶⁶³ The second owners were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Atwood, followed by Mr. and Mrs. David Danes.⁶⁶⁴ By 1943 Howard I. and Doris H. Atwood lived in the house. Mr. Atwood was an electrician at Ford Motor Company.⁶⁶⁵ The Atwoods remained here through 1970.⁶⁶⁶

Evaluation

The house at 121 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 121 High Street is a good example of a Queen Anne house and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the small, rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house retains many original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation and overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map and appears to have replaced a smaller garage in the same location that is depicted in the 1914 Sanborn map.⁶⁶⁷ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

213 High Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 213 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a paved driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Several trees dot the property.

The house is a one-story Craftsman-style bungalow with a cross-gabled roof and an irregular footprint. It has a large, gable-roofed, second-story addition and a one-story addition projecting from the western end of the south elevation. A one-story, open porch with a mansard roof spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wide, synthetic

⁶⁶¹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁶² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

⁶⁶³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 210.

⁶⁶⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 195.

⁶⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

clapboards. The main block of the house has rock-faced concrete block foundation, and the one-story addition has a smooth concrete block foundation. Ornamental knee braces are placed in the gables and in the cornices of the original portion of the house.

The front porch rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and is accessed by several concrete steps. Square, wood piers with synthetic siding rise from the porch decking and are topped with short, square, battered, wood columns. Large knee braces extend from each side of the columns to the roof. The porch shelters a centrally placed pedestrian door, which serves as the main entrance to the house. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows is located to each side of the door. The remaining fenestration in the façade includes a pair of small, three-light window in the gable peak of the original house. All of the windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a small, single-light window on the eastern end and a string of three one-over-one, double-hung windows in a bay window that is placed beneath a gable. Additional fenestration is placed on the second-story addition, which has a single one-over-one, double-hung window near the center of the elevation. All of the windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a canted bay window near the eastern end that has a one-over-one window on each side. A string of four one-over-one windows is placed beneath the gabled section. Additional fenestration is located in the one-story addition, which includes a one-over-one window on the east elevation and a canted bay window on the south elevation. The canted bay has a one-over-one window on the southeastern side, and a large single-light window on the south side. Except for the single-light window, all of the windows are double-hung, and all windows are modern replacements.

The garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. It is a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a hipped roof. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in the same synthetic siding as the house. A single-bay, overhead door is placed in the east elevation.

History

The house was built circa 1925. It was originally a one-story T-plan footprint bungalow that has since been altered by a second story addition.

In 1931 the house was the residence for Wilbur H. and Catherine Johnson. Mr. Johnson was an osteopathic physician with an office at 137 East Main Street.⁶⁶⁸ By 1943 the house was the residence for Arthur R. and Lena Marz. Arthur was employed at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.⁶⁶⁹ By 1951, the house was the residence of Peter and Ceclia Sexton. Mr. Sexton was the power plant assistant for the Wayne County Training School.⁶⁷⁰ By 1970, the house was the

⁶⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

⁶⁶⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 210.

⁶⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 298.

residence of Kenneth A. and Elvie Dotter. Mr. Dotter was employed by the Michigan Racing Association.⁶⁷¹

Evaluation

The house at 213 High Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 213 High Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations have included the construction of a second story on the original house and a front porch that significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and the installation of synthetic siding. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁶⁷² However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

223 High Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 223 High Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property to an attached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Two short, brick piers with concrete caps flank the walkway near the sidewalk. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations. Several trees dot the property.

The house is a one-story Craftsman-style bungalow with a rear addition that also extends to the south, resulting in an irregular footprint. The east slope of the hipped roof extends downward over a one-story porch that spans that façade, incorporating it into the building. Rafter tails are visible beneath the roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a hipped dormer with a balcony on the east roof slope, by a hipped dormer on both the north and south roof slopes, and by an exterior brick chimney stack that rises along the north elevation. The exterior walls are glazed white brick, and the dormers are clad in wood shingles. The rear addition has walls clad in synthetic clapboards. The house rests on a foundation of red brick with a concrete water table. The brick continues onto the rear addition, cladding the lower portions of the walls.

The front porch rests on a foundation of red brick with a concrete water table. The porch is accessed by several brick steps centered on the façade, and the brick foundation extends outward to flank the steps. Large, square columns of white brick rise from the porch decking to the roof.

⁶⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶⁷² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

Smaller, white brick posts are placed between the columns and are capped with concrete coping. Flat, large brackets are placed between the columns and the roof.

Fenestration on the façade includes a centrally placed pedestrian door. The door lacks a surround, but the flanking bricks curve inward. To each side of the door is a large, single-light window with a segmentally arched transom, which is filled with many small lights of stained glass. The windows rest on lug sills and have two rows of header bricks forming an arch above the window. The remaining fenestration on the façade is found in the dormer. A centrally placed door opens onto a small balcony, which has knee walls clad in wood shingles. A two-over-one window is located on each side of the door.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two square, stained glass windows that flank the chimney. To the west (rear) of these windows are two large one-over-one windows, a smaller one-over-one window, and a third large one-over-one window. All of these windows have concrete lug sills and a plain, concrete lintel. Fenestration in the dormer includes four two-over-one windows with a modest, wood surround.

The south elevation includes two canted, shallowly projecting bay windows. The easternmost bay window has one-over-one windows on each side that share a concrete sill, while the centrally placed bay window has two-over-one windows with lug sills. A pair of one-over-one windows that share a concrete lug sill and lintel are placed to the west of the bay windows. Four two-over-one windows is located in the dormer.

The rear addition has a pedestrian door on the east elevation, adjacent to the main block of the house. It is accessed by a small brick porch with several brick steps and a round, unfluted column stretching from a brick pier to a shed roof. The addition extends southward to incorporate a hipped-roof garage that has hipped dormers on the east and south elevations. A pedestrian door and two one-over-one windows are located in the east elevation, and two overhead doors, one a single-bay door and the other a two-bay door, are located in the south elevation. The dormers both have three or four one-over-one windows.

History

The house was built in 1912 for Mr. Thomas G. Richardson, and his wife Jennie R.⁶⁷³ Mr. Richardson remained in the house into the 1930s.⁶⁷⁴ A 1914 Sanborn map indicates that the brick house originally had a rectilinear footprint and a detached garage at the southwest corner of the property.⁶⁷⁵ In the late nineteenth century, Mr. Richardson owned a clothing store in Northville.⁶⁷⁶ In 1909 Richardson's store came under the management of Edwin White, and no subsequent newspaper articles mention a store in Richardson's name.⁶⁷⁷ After leaving the

⁶⁷³ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 28.

⁶⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 210.

⁶⁷⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁶⁷⁶ Advertisement. "Suspended?" *Northville Record*, July 12, 1889, 8.

⁶⁷⁷ Advertisement. "New Store Opens Saturday" *Northville Record*, July 12, 1909, 4.

management of the store, Richardson served on the board of directors of the Northville State Savings Bank.⁶⁷⁸ By the time of the 1920 census, Richardson is listed as the president of a creamery.⁶⁷⁹ His obituary in 1936 alludes to his various business interests, noting:

Death has claimed one of Northville's pioneer builders- one who built businesses and homes for the future... Richardson's enterprises were developed in Detroit and in Florida, ... [and] in the village [Northville]. He had an active interest in the Clermont Fla. project until a short time ago.⁶⁸⁰

By 1943 the house was the residence for Charles F. and Lida Murphy. Mr. Murphy was a field agent for the Detroit Edison Company.⁶⁸¹ The Murphy family resided in the house through 1951.⁶⁸² As of 1960, the house was owned by Alice Junod, who remained there through the early 1970s.⁶⁸³ The extant attached garage is a modern addition.

Evaluation

The house at 223 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 223 High Street is an excellent example of a hipped-roof bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. The house displays many of the features typical of the Craftsman style, including a rectilinear plan, a low-pitched roof with wide eave overhangs and rafter tails, grouped windows, a large porch, and the use of natural materials.

The house at 223 High Street retains a high level of integrity. The rear additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and are distinguishable from the original house, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials and the integrity of workmanship is present throughout. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

229 High Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 229 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a

⁶⁷⁸ Advertisement. "Money in our bank is a sure foundation for your home." *Northville Record*, July 25, 1919, 1.

⁶⁷⁹ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States*, (Washington, District of Columbia: Bureau of the Census, 1920).

⁶⁸⁰ "T. G. Dies." *Northville Record*, July 3, 1936, 1.

⁶⁸¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 209.

⁶⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 341.

⁶⁸³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation, and trees and ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the landscape.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with a large, one-and-one-half-story rear addition, resulting in an irregular footprint. A hipped-roof porch spans the façade of the side-gabled ell and wraps around the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a wall dormer in the rear addition's south elevation. The walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and vertical panels are placed in the gable peaks and below the first-story windows, and is also utilized in the frieze. The house rests on a concrete foundation, which is topped by a water table.

The front porch is accessed by a flight of wood steps. The area below the porch is covered by lattice. Large, square, wood posts with inset panels are placed on the decking and extend to the ground. They are topped with round, unfluted columns that stretch to the roof. Balustrades with modest handrails and turned spindles are placed between the posts and flank the stairs, where they terminated in smaller square, wood posts.

The main entryway to the house is placed in the side-gabled ell and opens onto the porch. It consists of a pair of wood doors with large panels of leaded glass. The doors have a modest surround with an architrave with several bands of molding. A one-over-one window with a similar surround is placed to the south of the door. A smaller one-over-one window is placed on the upper story above the porch, also in the side-gabled ell. The front-gabled ell includes two one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows in the upper story. The lower windows each have a modest surround with a pediment, and the pair of windows share a surround with a pediment with two peaks, one above each window. The windows on the façade are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the front-gabled ell includes a pedestrian door that is centered on the elevation and extends down through the foundation wall. It is covered by a projecting gable roof with large ornamental brackets. A one-over-one window with a pediment is placed on each side of the door in the first story. A one-over-one window is centrally placed on the upper story. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation of the side-gabled ell includes two windows on the first story, in the shelter of the porch. The windows have modest surrounds with architraves, but the sash configuration was not visible due to the trees surrounding the porch. The upper story has a pair of windows centered in the gable that share a surround with two peaks in the pediment. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration in the addition includes one-over-one windows with pediments, placed singly and in a pair, along with windows with modest surrounds with no pediments.

The detached garage was constructed circa 2017⁶⁸⁴ and is a one-story, front-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint that is placed in the northwest corner of the property. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. A two-bay overhead door with four lights in each upper panel is placed on the east elevation, and a small, four-light window is placed in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in 1890.⁶⁸⁵ The full wrap-around porch was installed circa 1905.⁶⁸⁶ Sanborn-Perris and Sanborn Maps indicate that the building was originally located one lot south of its present location, at 223 High Street. It appears to have been moved to its present location, removing the former house on the property, circa 1912.⁶⁸⁷ As of 1931, Grace E. Tremper resided in the house.⁶⁸⁸ By 1943 the house was the residence of Herman G. and Kathrine Kuehn. Mr. Kuehn worked as a superintendent in Detroit.⁶⁸⁹ In the early 1950s the house was the residence for Clifford R. Rollings Jr., and his wife, Yvonne P. Mr. Rollings worked in parts sales at Petz Brothers.⁶⁹⁰ By 1960 residency changed to E. A. and Elizabeth Chapman.⁶⁹¹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Milton R. and Nancy Rushlow. Mr. Rushlow was a brick layer for Furgeson Contractors in Farmington.⁶⁹²

Evaluation

The house at 229 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 229 High Street has diminished integrity of design as a result of the rear addition. The extant garage also replaced an older garage. However, the addition is distinguishable from the original construction. Alterations to the materials, including the installation of synthetic siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

235 High Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 235 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the house, and a concrete and brick walkway

⁶⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor

⁶⁸⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁸⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁶⁸⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁶⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 210.

⁶⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 212.

⁶⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 285.

⁶⁹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

leads from the street to the façade of the house and to the driveway. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, and trees and ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the landscape.

The house is a one-story, Cross-Gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. A one-story, gable-roofed addition spans the west (rear) elevation. A front porch spans the façade and is incorporated into the structure by the projection of the front gable. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the gables are clad in wood shingles. The house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone, and the addition's foundation was not visible. The house also features a wide, wood water table, a wood belt course, and wood corner boards. An external brick chimney stack rises along the western end of the north elevation.

The front porch rests on brick piers that have been painted white and is accessed by a flight of wood stairs that is located near the northern end of the façade. Lattice is placed between the piers and covers the area below the porch. Square, unornamented columns stretch from the decking to the roof and support modest arches with peaked tops. Balustrades with modest handrails and square balusters are placed between the columns and extend down the stairs, where they end at short, square, wood posts.

The porch provides access to the main entrance of the house, which is a wood pedestrian door with a large, single light. A large one-over-one, double-hung window is placed to the south of the door, and a small, single-light window is placed to the north. All have modest, unornamented surrounds. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to the gable and includes a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows in a modest surround and a small oculus window above the gable peak, which has a round surround with four keystone-like projections. The double-hung windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a canted bay window with a hipped roof and a small band of wood shingles above the windows. Each side of the bay window has a one-over-one, double-hung window. Three one-over-one, double-hung windows are placed in the gable, and a cameo window is centered in the peak. Fenestration on the south elevation includes three asymmetrically spaced windows on the first story, two of which are one-over-one, double-hung sashes and the third is a single-light window. A single one-over-one, double-hung window is placed in the gable. Three cameo windows are located in this gable: one on each side of the one-over-one window and one above it in the gable peak. The double-hung windows are modern replacements.

History

Based on Sanborn map research, the house was erected circa 1905. A 1909 map indicates that the building retains its original footprint.⁶⁹³ As of 1931 the house was the residence to Erwin A. and

⁶⁹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

Elizabeth Chapman. Erwin was a salesman.⁶⁹⁴ By 1943 two families resided in the house, Eural F. and Gladys C. Clark and Mrs. Rose A. Herney. As of 1951, Mr. Clark was president of the Village Board of Education.⁶⁹⁵ They remained in the house through 1970.⁶⁹⁶

Evaluation

The house at 235 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 235 High Street retains integrity of design. The rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials and the integrity of workmanship is present throughout. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

239 High Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 239 High Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southwest side of the intersection of High Street and Randolph Street, and a portion of the property stretches west to West Street. A sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from West Street to a detached garage to the rear of the house, and a concrete and brick walkway leads from High Street to the façade of the house. Large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint that is the result of a one-and-one-half-story, gabled, rear addition and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the north elevation. The upper story of the side-gabled ell also projects outward slightly, past the first story, on the east and west elevations. A one-story, flat-roofed porch spans the façade of the front-gabled ell, and a pergola resting on a small brick knee wall is placed along the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the main block of the house and the one-story addition are brick, and the larger addition has walls clad in synthetic siding. A large, corbelled, brick chimney stack rises along the north elevation of the front-gabled ell. The house rests on a foundation of coursed stone, which has been covered by a parge coat in some places; the foundation of the additions was not visible.

The front porch on the gable-front ell is accessed by several wood steps centrally placed in the façade, and a small gable pierces the roof above the stairs. The area below the decking has been

⁶⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 468.

⁶⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 270.

⁶⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

clad in clapboards, and fluted, Ionic columns stretch between the decking and a modest entablature. Round, Ionic pilasters are placed on the walls of the porch. The main entryway to the house opens onto the porch. The wood pedestrian door is placed on the southern end of the façade and has a segmental arch formed of header bricks across the top of the opening. Two one-over-one windows are located to the north of the door. They have lug sills, segmental arches formed by header bricks, and wood shutters. Additional fenestration on the gable front includes two smaller one-over-one windows on the upper story. These also have segmental arches and wood shutters. A pedestrian door is centrally placed on the first story of the side-gabled ell's façade. A one-over-one window is placed to the north of the door and two one-over-one windows are placed in the upper story. These windows also have lug sills and wood shutters but lack segmental arches.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the gable-front ell includes a one-over-one window on the first story and a two-over-two window on the second story within the same fenestration bay. These windows have lug sills and wood shutters, and the lower window has a segmental arch. A window that is partially covered by shutters is also placed near the west side of the ell, adjacent to the side-gabled ell. The side-gabled ell has an off-center pair of windows in the first story and a one-over-one window centrally placed in the gable. These windows have lug sills and shutters. The one-story, brick addition has two one-over-one windows with lug sills and shutters, and the larger addition has two smaller one-over-one windows.

Fenestration on the south elevation was precluded from view by vegetation and the adjacent property. However, a bay window with a flat roof is visible. A one-over-one window is placed in its east side.

A detached garage is placed on the west side of the property, near West Street. It is a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a gable roof oriented parallel to West Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors with two strings of four-lights in the upper panels of each door are placed on the north elevation.

History

The house was erected circa 1835–1840 and was originally only one-and-one-half stories. It was purchased by Marietta Baker in 1854.⁶⁹⁷ The central chimney extends to the basement, where a large fireplace was used for firing pottery. Six generations of Baker's family resided in the house.

As of 1931 Edward H. and Ethelwyn D. Lapham resided in the house. Mr. Lapham was the cashier of Lapham State Savings Bank.⁶⁹⁸ By 1943 Erwin A. and Elizabeth L. Chapman resided in the house with the Laphams. Mr. Chapman was a salesman.⁶⁹⁹ The Chapmans and Lamphams

⁶⁹⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 181.

⁶⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 200.

resided together through 1951, although by then Mr. Lapham had died.⁷⁰⁰ The Chapmans owned the house through 1972.⁷⁰¹

Evaluation

The house at 239 High Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 239 High Street maintains a good level of integrity. The only change in footprint since 1942 has been the rear, one-story addition. The addition does not alter the mass, scale, and proportion of the property and is distinguishable from the original construction. The house also retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction of the house. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific time period, and it is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁷⁰² It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.11 Hutton Street

127 Hutton Street, Bank of America (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is located in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the East Main Street and Hutton Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the south and east edge of the lot. A circular brick and cement patio is located south of the building with paved walkways connecting from the public sidewalks and tall trees provide shade. A low Bank of America sign is located on the southwest corner of the lot. A paved parking lot is located to the north of the structure.

The single-story, cross-gabled, brick structure has an irregular building footprint. The east façade fronts Hutton Street. A wide gable is located on the northern half of the building, which is covered in synthetic siding. A half-hipped hood extends from the south half of the east elevation to provide cover for the ATM machine. The main entrance is centrally located in the façade within a small vestibule with multi-light glass sidelights and a glass swing-out door. A simple entablature tops the vestibule.

⁷⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 341.

⁷⁰¹ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁷⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The north elevation of the structure houses a two-lane drive-through covered by a gabled canopy supported by two brick pillars.

The fenestration pattern consists of large single light display windows with white shutters and glass swing-out doors.

History

The building was erected circa in 1980 and currently houses Bank of America.⁷⁰³

Evaluation

The property at 127 Hutton Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 1980 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.12 Linden Street

1.12.1 Linden Street, East Side

118 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 118 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the east side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees, and ornamental plantings are located near the foundation on the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street along the north side of the property to a detached garage.

The house is a one-story, wood frame bungalow with a side-gabled roof with wide eaves. The house has an irregular footprint as a result of rear additions. A large, open porch spans the façade, and the west slope of the side-gabled roof extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. A one-story addition is located on the southern end of the east (rear) elevation of the house, which has either a flat or shallowly sloped gable roof, and a small, one-story, shed-roofed addition is located on the northern end of the east elevation. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a large, shed dormer on the façade. The exterior walls of the house are clad in synthetic siding, and synthetic fish scale siding is placed in the gable peaks. The house rests on a coursed, rock-faced ashlar foundation.

The one-story front porch is accessed by five wood steps that are flanked with wood replacement railings with square balustrades placed between small, square posts with finials. The porch features knee walls that are clad in synthetic siding, which extend to the ground, and contain rectangular drainage outlets. Square, unornamented columns span between the knee walls and

⁷⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

the roof. The main entryway to the house is a wood pedestrian door with a large, central window light that is flanked on each side by smaller lights, sometimes described as associated with Prairie Style designs. It is centrally placed in the façade within the shelter of the porch. Paired wood four-over-one windows are placed to each side of the door, also within the shelter of the porch. The upper sashes have narrow lights arranged vertically. Additional fenestration on the façade is found in the dormer, which has three symmetrically placed, wood, four-over-one windows. All of the windows and the door have modest, unornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two pairs of four-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of four-over-one windows in the gable. A string of three four-over-one windows is placed in the rear, one-story addition. These windows all have modest, unornamented surrounds.

The north elevation has a pedestrian door set at grade and partially within the foundation wall. A three-light window is placed in the foundation wall to its west, and a second window opening is located in the foundation wall to its east. The first story has a singly placed four-over-one window near its western end, and a two paired smaller four-over-one windows are placed near the eastern end. A four-over-one window is located above the door and set partially within the first and second stories, and a smaller four-over-one window is placed to its east in the upper story. The rear addition has a string of three four-over-one windows. All of the windows and the door have modest, unornamented surrounds.

The detached garage is located at the northeast corner of the property. It is a one-story structure with a rectilinear footprint and a pyramidal roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboards. A single-bay overhead door with multiple window lights in the upper panel is located in the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1925.⁷⁰⁴ The footprint of the house and garage have not changed since that time.⁷⁰⁵ As of 1931 Willard A. and Mae Ely resided in the house. Willard worked for the board of review.⁷⁰⁶ The Ely family remained in the house through 1951. By 1960, Mrs. Ely resided in the house alone.⁷⁰⁷ As of 1970 the house was the residence of Cloyce A. Myers, a mail carrier.⁷⁰⁸

Evaluation

The house at 118 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

⁷⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁷⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 173.

⁷⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house at 118 Linden Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. The synthetic siding has diminished the integrity of materials but retains its historic appearance. The property also retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage also retains integrity of design, setting, location, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

220 Linden Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 220 Linden Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the house, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a one-story Craftsman-style bungalow with a side-gabled roof and an irregular footprint. A porch spans the façade and the west roof slope extends downward over the porch with a slight change in slope, incorporating it into the building. The side-gabled roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a shed dormer in the façade. A shouldered, exterior, brick chimney stack rises along the south elevation, piercing the west roof slope. The main block of the house has exterior walls clad in synthetic siding. The foundation of the house is rock-faced concrete block.

The front porch is accessed by a slight of wood stairs placed centrally on the façade. The area below the porch decking has been covered by lattice, and knee walls clad in composite clapboards rise above the decking. Square posts with decorative knee braces span between the knee walls and the roof.

A pedestrian door that is sheltered by the porch is placed in the northern portion of the façade. A string of three windows is placed to the south of the door. The remaining fenestration in the façade includes three small, three-light windows in the dormer.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes, on the first story, from west to east, a four-light fixed window, a four-over-one window, and a window covered by a storm window that obscured the sash configuration. The gable has a pair of four-over-one windows centrally placed, and a four-over-one window placed to the east and slightly lower. Fenestration on the southern elevation includes a canted bay window with one-over-one sashes and a second bay window with a square plan and one-over-one windows.

Ornamentation on the house includes decorative knee braces in the south side gable, the shed dormer, and on the porch posts. A band of vertically oriented siding is utilized as a belt course below the dormer windows and in the gable peaks. Directly above the belt courses in the gable peaks are decorative sunburst motifs, which are also repeated in a panel adjacent to the outer window in the front dormer.

History

The house was built in 1923.⁷⁰⁹ As of 1931 Paul R. and Mary Alexander resided in the house. Mr. Alexander was a dentist with an office in the Lapham State Bank Building at 108 North Center Street.⁷¹⁰ Paul Alexander died in 1934 and Mary Alexander took a job as deputy to the Northville Village Clerk, Frederick Hedge.⁷¹¹ She had previous work experience, having attended Cleary business College in Ypsilanti, and worked as a stenographer from 1907–1912.⁷¹² Following Hedge’s death in 1936, Mary was appointed to serve out the remainder of his term. Mrs. Alexander was re-elected to Village Clerk ten times, working with the city as it transitioned from village to city.⁷¹³ City directories indicate she resided in this house through 1970.⁷¹⁴ She died in 1981 at over 100 years of years.⁷¹⁵ Mary Alexander gained such respect in the community that Mary Alexander Court in downtown Northville was named in her honor.

Evaluation

The house at 220 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 220 Linden Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is present in the ornamentation, and the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

222 and 224 Linden Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 222 and 224 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, two paved driveways lead along the north side and south side of the house, and two

⁷⁰⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 163.

⁷¹¹ Louie. *Northville*, 39.

⁷¹² Louie. *Northville*, 33.

⁷¹³ Louie. *Northville*, 33.

⁷¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷¹⁵ Louie. *Northville*, 33.

concrete walkways lead from the street to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade. A chain link fence surrounds the back yard, and a non-historic shed with synthetic walls is placed at the rear of the property.

The house is a two-story duplex with a side-gabled roof and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a concrete chimney near the center of the west roof slope. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a concrete block foundation.

Fenestration on the façade is symmetrically placed. A pedestrian door is placed on both the northern and southern ends, and two two-light sliding windows with fixed shutters are placed between the doors. Both doors are accessed by a single concrete step and have narrow surrounds. Two two-light sliding windows with fixed shutters are also placed on the second story. All windows are replacements and lack surrounds.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two fenestration bays with a window opening on each story. Each window opening has a two-light sliding window. This pattern is repeated on the south elevation.

History

The house was built in 1955.⁷¹⁶ By 1960 the house was the residence of George H. Miller, Jr and his wife, Mary. Mr. Miller was department manager of G. E. Miller Sales and Service.⁷¹⁷ By 1970 residency had changed to Norman and Ruth Anderson. Mr. Anderson was a machine operator for Quality Screw Products.⁷¹⁸

Evaluation

The house at 222 and 224 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

The house at 222 and 224 Linden Street retains integrity of design. Its footprint and fenestration pattern have not been altered, and it continues to convey its historic character as a duplex residence. The vinyl siding and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. However, the house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

226-228 Linden Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 226-228 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of

⁷¹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷¹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷¹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

the property, a paved driveway leads along the north side of the house, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation.

The house is an Upright and Wing with a two-story, front-gabled section and a one-story, side-gabled section. The front-gabled ell is addressed 226 Linden Street and the side-gabled ell is 228 Linden Street. A one-story addition extends from the east (rear) elevation. A one-story porch with a shed roof extends across a portion of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney stack in the side-gabled ell and an external brick chimney stack that rises along the south elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the house rests on an uncoursed stone foundation.

The front porch is accessed by two concrete steps. The area below the decking has been filled with lattice, and knee walls with vertical siding rise above the decking. Colonettes span between the knee walls and roof, and ornamental brackets are placed at their tops.

Fenestration on the façade of the front-gabled ell includes a centrally placed pedestrian door on the first story that is accessed by two cement steps. The door has a wide surround with several bands of molding and an entablature. A one-over-one window is placed to each side of the door, and two one-over-one windows are placed in the second story, in the same fenestration bays as the lower windows. Fenestration on the façade of the side-gabled ell includes a pedestrian door on the southern end that is sheltered by the front porch. A one-over-one window is placed to the north of the door. Each has a modest, unornamented surround. All windows are double-hung, modern replacements with modest, unornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two one-over-one windows with wide surrounds on the first story and a small, single-light window in the gable peak. The south elevation has two one-over-one windows on the first story, one on each side of the chimney, and a smaller one-over-one window on the second story to the east of the chimney. These windows are also double-hung, modern replacements.

History

The house was built sometime prior to 1870 by Jervis Palmer, a blacksmith.⁷¹⁹ In addition to blacksmithing, Palmer built wagons and later advanced to building early truck bodies on this location. A Sanborn map from 1926 depicted the house as having an L-plan Upright and Wing form that was extended by a long one-story rear component. A two-story blacksmith shop and garage extended across the rear property line.⁷²⁰ This building was present as late as 1942.⁷²¹ By 1943 Mr. Palmer shifted from blacksmithing to selling agricultural implements.⁷²² By 1951 the house was the residence of Benny A. and Marian Zayti. Mr. Zayti worked in trucking for J. J.

⁷¹⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷²⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁷²¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 216.

Zayti.⁷²³ By 1960, the house was the residence of Mrs. Mary O'Meara. Mrs. O'Meara worked as a nurse's aide at Eastlawn Resthaven, Inc.⁷²⁴ As of 1972 the house was resided in by Mrs. D. H. Britton.

Evaluation

The house at 226-228 Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 226 and 228 Linden Street maintains integrity of design, as the only change to the footprint and form since 1942 has been a decrease in size of the front porch. Alterations to the materials, including the vinyl siding and windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

238 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 238 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the house to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is an Upright and Wing with a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled ell and a one-story, side-gabled ell. A one-story addition with a gable roof is placed on the rear of the side-gabled ell, resulting in an irregular footprint. A one-story porch with a shed roof is centrally placed on the façade, spanning a portion of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney stack in the side-gabled ell's east roof slope. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the area sheltered by the porch has an ashlar veneer. The house rests on a concrete foundation, and the foundation of the addition was not visible.

The front porch is a large, concrete slab set slightly above grade. It has square posts and modest balustrades and a spindle frieze. The porch shelters a pedestrian door in the side-gabled ell that provides the main access to the house. A two-light, sliding window is placed to the south of the door, also within the porch. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a single fenestration bay on the front gable. The first-story window is a large, single-light window. The window in the upper story appears to be a two-light sliding window, but it was partially covered by an external, retractable blind. Both windows are flanked with fixed shutters. All windows on the façade are replacements with synthetic surrounds.

⁷²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 310.

⁷²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two one-over-one, double-hung windows. Both windows have fixed shutters. Two window openings are placed in the foundation wall and have been infilled with glass blocks. A window opening is placed in the rear addition, but it was covered by an external blind. Fenestration on the south elevation was not visible from the public right-of-way.

The detached garage is located near the southeast corner of the property. It is a one-story building with a shallowly sloping gable-front roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed off-center in the west elevation, and the northern portion of the garage has large screen panels.

History

Sanborn maps indicate that the house was originally one story as late as 1942. A carriage shop was located behind the house, which has since been removed.

As of 1931, William and Maude Scharchburg resided in the house. William worked as a hammer man.⁷²⁵ By 1943, Mr. Scharchburg was selling crates.⁷²⁶ They remained in the house through 1951.⁷²⁷ By 1960 the house was the residence of William S. Root, who was a driver for Northville Catering Service.⁷²⁸ By 1970, residency changed to Joseph A. and Lina Bechamp. Mr. Bechamp was a factory worker for Fisher Body in Livonia.⁷²⁹

Evaluation

The house at 238 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 238 Linden Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and likely occurred within the period of significance. Alterations to the materials, including the vinyl siding, stone veneer, and windows, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

A garage has been at or near this location on the property since at least 1926.⁷³⁰ Sanborn maps indicate that the original garage had a smaller footprint than what is present today. Research did not reveal additional information on the garage, however its form with a two-vehicular bay and screened porch indicates it dates to the mid-twentieth century and is therefore recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 192.

⁷²⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 216.

⁷²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 320.

⁷²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷³⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

248 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 248 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the house to a detached garage, and a short, concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation.

The house is a one-story, Gable Front building with an irregular footprint. A one-story, gable-roofed front porch spans most of the façade and has been enclosed. A one-story addition with a shallowly sloping gable roof is placed at the rear of the house. A small roof that is oriented parallel to the street projects from the rear of the house and extends to the garage roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a concrete chimney stack. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, which extends to the ground, precluding the view of the foundation materials.

The enclosed porch is accessed by a small flight of concrete stairs with metal balustrades. A pedestrian door is centered on the façade and is flanked by two one-over-one, double-hung windows on each side. Two narrower one-over-one windows are also placed on the north and south sides of the porch. All fenestration within the porch, on the façade of the main block of the house, was not visible. The remaining fenestration on the façade is limited to a single, small, one-over-one window in the gable peak. The windows are modern, double-hung, replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a one-over-one, double-hung window on the western end and two smaller one-over-one, double-hung windows to its east. A pedestrian door is placed near the eastern end, beneath the projecting roof. Two small, two-light sliding windows are also placed slightly above grade, in what is likely the foundation of the house. The south elevation has two one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first story and two two-light sliding windows slightly above ground level. A one-over-one window is also located in the rear, one-story addition. All windows are replacements with synthetic surrounds.

The detached garage is a one-story, front-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in aluminum siding, which is oriented vertically in the gable peak. The garage rests on a concrete block foundation. A single-bay overhead door is placed off-center in the west elevation, and a six-light window is located to its south.

History

The house was built in 1928.⁷³¹ The original building footprint remains intact, with the exception of a small rear addition.⁷³² As of 1943, Joseph and Ann Facette resided in the house. Joseph was a pressman for the *Northville Record*.⁷³³ By 1951 the house was the residence of Martin and Elga Sorensen. Martin was a blacksmith for Ford.⁷³⁴ The Sorensens remained in the house through 1970.⁷³⁵

Evaluation

The resources at 248 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for their role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 248 Linden Street maintains integrity of design, as the only change in its form has been a small addition to the rear of the house, which does not alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Material replacements on the house, including the siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

254 Linden Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 254 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a paved driveway leads along the south side of the house to a detached garage located to the rear of the house, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and north elevation.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. The siding extends nearly to the ground, precluding the view of the foundation materials. An external chimney stack clad in siding rises along the north elevation.

The front porch is accessed by a single step and has square, unornamented columns spanning from the decking to the roof. The porch provides access to the main entrance of the house, which is a pedestrian door with a single sidelight placed in the side-gabled ell, adjacent to the front-

⁷³¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷³² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 204.

⁷³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 300.

⁷³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

gabled ell. The door has a wide surround with several bands of molding. Two one-over-one windows are placed near the northern end of the façade, also within the shelter of the porch. The side-gabled ell also has three symmetrically placed one-over-one windows in the second story, which have surrounds identical to those on the first story. The front-gabled ell has a single fenestration bay on the façade with a one-over-one window on each story. All windows on the façade have modest surrounds with architraves with bands of molding, and all windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes three one-over-one windows on the first story, and a one-over-one window and a two-light sliding window are on the second story. Fenestration on the south elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story and two two-light sliding windows on the second story. The one-over-one windows on both elevations have modest surrounds with architraves with bands of molding, and all windows are replacements.

The detached garage is a one-story building with a gambrel roof oriented perpendicular to the street. A shed dormer pierces the south roof slope. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic siding. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the west elevation and a one-over-one window is in the gambrel peak. The dormer has two window openings.

History

The building has been extensively altered, which makes it difficult to date. Originally, the house had an Upright and Wing form, with a one-story wing that was the same width as the façade gable.⁷³⁶ The wing has been expanded with a second story and made wider.

The first known residents were James W. and Mildred Willis, who lived in the house during the 1940s. Mr. Willis was a printer for the *Northville Record*. By 1960 the house was the residence of Russell P. and Joan Reimer. Mr. Reimer was a teacher in Garden City public schools.⁷³⁷ By 1970 the Reimers still resided in the house; however, Mr. Reimer was no longer teaching, but operating a home business, Northville Photographic Service.⁷³⁸

Evaluation

The house at 254 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 254 Linden Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house (post-1942) have included the increase in height to two stories and widening of the side-gabled ell, and the porch is a modern construction (post-2001).⁷³⁹ Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the synthetic siding and windows and door surrounds, and the pedestrian door and

⁷³⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷³⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷³⁹ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

windows are replacements. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

The garage appears to be of modern construction. It is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

320 Linden Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 320 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the house to a detached garage located to the rear of the house, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a one-and-one-half story building with a rectilinear footprint and a side-gabled roof. The side-gabled roof is pierced by two front-facing gables, and the rear of the house is covered by a gable roof oriented perpendicular to Linden Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wide, synthetic clapboards. The small, front-gable peak has synthetic fish scale siding. The foundation is clad in a stone veneer, but a portion of the north elevation's foundation is concrete.

A front porch is centrally placed on the façade and is covered by one of the front gables. It is accessed by several concrete steps and square columns stretch from the decking to the roof. The main entrance to the house, a wood pedestrian door, is accessed from the porch. Pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows are placed to each side of the door, and a single-light window is placed in the gable peak. All windows have modest, unornamented, synthetic surrounds.

The north elevation has a one-over-one window and a single-light window on the first story, and a one-over-one window and smaller one-over-one window on the second story. The south elevation has a string of three one-over-one windows, a pedestrian door partially within the foundation wall, and two one-over-one windows on the first story. The second story has two closely placed one-over-one windows in the gable, and a window in a gable-roofed wall dormer. All windows have modest, unornamented, synthetic surrounds.

The detached garage is a one-story, gable-front building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. A single-bay overhead door with four window lights in the upper panel is placed on the west elevation and a six-light window is placed in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in 1942.⁷⁴⁰ The house was originally one story.⁷⁴¹ Its first residents were Paul L. and Alice L. Rebitzke. Paul worked as an aide at Maybury Sanitarium.⁷⁴² The couple remained in the house through 1970.⁷⁴³

Evaluation

The house at 320 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 320 Linden Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house (post-2001) have included the construction of the front gable and the rear addition; the installation of a second window fenestration bay in the gable of the south elevation, and the construction of a new garage, replacing the old garage.⁷⁴⁴ Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the synthetic siding, windows and door surrounds, and stone veneer, and the pedestrian door and windows are replacements. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

The garage was constructed circa 2013.⁷⁴⁵ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

336 Linden Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 336 Linden Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from the street along the northern side of the house and wraps around to the rear, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Ornamental plantings dot the landscape, and foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a two-story building with an irregular footprint and a side-gabled roof that also has two front gables. A one-story porch spans the southern two-thirds of the façade and is covered by a shed roof with a gable-front projection. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, with synthetic shingles in the façade's gable peaks. The foundation is clad in a brick veneer. Brick is also used for the porch foundation, which extends upwards to form brick piers, which are capped with square posts.

⁷⁴⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁴¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 223.

⁷⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷⁴⁴ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

⁷⁴⁵ City of Northville Assessor

The porch provides access to the main entrance to the house, which is a pedestrian door with upper lights and two flanking panels, also with upper lights. Windows on the façade consist mainly of pairs of double-hung sashes with muntins in nine-over-one arrangements. A string of three six-over-one windows is centrally placed in the second story. A second pedestrian door is located on the north elevation that is accessed by a small porch with a hipped roof. Fenestration on this elevation consists mainly of nine-over-one windows. Fenestration on the south elevation consists of small, square, single-light windows.

History

The house was built in 2011.⁷⁴⁶

Evaluation

The house at 336 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 336 Linden Street was constructed in 2011 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.12.2 Linden Street, West Side

105 Linden Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 105 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with several small ornamental trees and plantings near the façade foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a paved and concrete driveway leads from Linden Street along the north side of the property to an attached garage, which is placed on the north side of the house. A picket fence encloses the back yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style building with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a one-story section on the south elevation, which has a front elevation in the same plane as the façade, and a small, low hyphen springs from the northwest corner of the house to the attached garage. A one-story porch spans the entire façade and is covered by a shed roof that is formed by a break in the east roof slope. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a large, shed dormer pierces the east slope of the one-and-one-half-story section. A brick chimney stack pierces the south gable peak of the one-and-one-half-story section. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards and the house rests on a foundation of red brick.

⁷⁴⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

The front porch has a brick foundation with soldier and rowlock bricks arranged to form decorative panels. A single row of rowlock bricks also runs along the top of the foundation walls, and the porch is accessed by a flight of brick stairs. Square, unfluted columns stretch between the porch deck and the roof and simple, plain balustrades span between the columns. The balustrades continue down the stairs, terminating at square posts at the bottom of the stairs.

A pedestrian door is placed in the center of the one-and-one-half-story façade within the shelter of the front porch and provides the main entryway to the house. The door has a wide surround with pilasters. Symmetrically flanking the door on each side are a pair of six-over-six windows with a modest surround and fixed shutters. A six-over-six window with the same motif is also placed in the one-story section, and a pedestrian door accessed by a small set of stairs is located in the hyphen between the house and garage. The shed dormer has three symmetrically spaced windows. The central window has six-over-six sashes and the outer two windows have eight-over-eight sashes. All three windows have fixed shutters.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a single fenestration bay on the one-story section. The first story has a three-sided canted bay window with a hipped roof that is supported by projecting braces. The southeast bay has a six-over-six window and the south bay has an eight-over-eight window. A six-over-six window with fixed shutters is located in the gable peak.

The north elevation has a box bay window with a shed roof projecting from its eastern end. It has three single-light windows on its north bay. To the west (rear) of this is a string of three one-over-one windows that share a modest surround. Two eight-over-eight windows are placed in the gable. Both have modest surrounds and fixed shutters.

The attached garage is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled structure. It has a shed dormer on its east elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl. A two-bay overhead door with arching upper window lights and panels resembling wood doors is placed in the east elevation. Two six-over-six window with fixed shutters are located in the dormer.

History

The house was erected in 1930.⁷⁴⁷ The first resident was Michael J. and Emma Murphy. Mr. Murphy was the secretary of the Globe Furniture and Manufacturing Company.⁷⁴⁸ By 1951 Harry and Harriet Rackham resided in the building. Mr. Rackham was a realtor.⁷⁴⁹ By 1960 Mrs. Elsie Shafer resided in the house.⁷⁵⁰ Residency changed to Robert F. and Anna M. Lang by 1970. Mr. Lang was the director of salaried personnel for American Motors.⁷⁵¹

⁷⁴⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

⁷⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 289.

⁷⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁵¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Evaluation

The house at 105 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 105 Linden Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed. The only change to the footprint since 1942 has been the addition of the front porch, which was likely constructed within the period of significance. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

115 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 115 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with and foundation plantings along the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street along the north side of the property to a detached garage to the west of the house. A picket fence encloses the back yard.

The house is a two-story, side-gabled, modest example of a Free Classic Queen Anne-style structure, that has an irregular footprint. A one-story, hipped roof porch spans the width of the façade; a two-story, gable-roofed addition extends to the west (rear) of the main block; a one-story porch is located to the rear of the addition; and a two-story, shed-roofed projection is placed on the south elevation of the addition. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is pierced on the south elevation by two exterior red brick chimney stacks: one at the rear of the south gable is narrower than the other along the two-story rear projection. A third external narrow, red brick chimney stack is placed at the rear of the north gable. The center of the façade roof slope is pierced by a gable dormer. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the house rests on a foundation of concrete block. The house is painted beige with darker beige trim.

The one-story front porch rests on a foundation of concrete blocks. The porch is accessed by three open, wood steps. Centered over the entryway is a gable extending from the center of the hipped roof, above the stairs. The porch features knee walls clad in wood clapboards and square, unfluted columns with bands of molding forming capitals span between the knee walls and the roof at the front corners and on each side of the entryway. The rear porch was barely visible from the public right-of-way and only a single square, unfluted column was visible at its northwest corner. The porch is low and seems to lack balustrades.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade is asymmetrical. The pedestrian door providing the main entryway to the house is centrally placed and aligned with the porch stairs. The door has a narrow, simple wood surround. To the north, placed nearly adjacent to the door, are paired one-over-one windows. To the north of this is a single-light window placed near the top of the wall. Paired one-over-one windows are also located to the south of the door. The second story of the

façade has two symmetrically placed paired one-over-one windows. In the gable are two three-light windows, with narrow, vertically oriented lights. All of the windows in the façade are vinyl replacement windows and have simple wood surrounds with drip caps.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a string of three one-over-one windows and a singly placed, smaller one-over-one window on the first story of the main block. The second story of the main block also has a sting of three one-over-one windows, and a small three-light window is placed in the gable peak. To the rear of the chimney stack, in the two-story addition, are a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story. A small, single-light window is placed on the first story of the two-story projection, and a one-over-one window is placed in the same fenestration bay on the second story.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes, on the main block, a one-over-one window on the first story and two one-over-one windows on the second story, with the eastern window larger than the western window. The rear, two-story addition has two fenestration bays. One bay is located directly behind the chimney stack and has a window on each story; however, the chimney stack obscured the view of the layout of the window lights. The second fenestration bay includes a single one-over-one window on each story.

The garage is located at the northwest corner of the property. It has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad in wood clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors with upper window lights are placed in the east elevation.

History

The house was built in 1923.⁷⁵² As of 1926, the building had become a duplex, having both addresses 115 and 117 Linden Street.⁷⁵³ The histories of the address are described separately below.

115 Linden Street

As of 1931 was Grover C. and Daisy Peters resided at this address. Mr. Peters was an auto worker.⁷⁵⁴ By 1943 this section of the building housed Mrs. Marie L. McKenna, a stenographer at Maybury Sanitarium.⁷⁵⁵ By 1951 Edward Angrove resided in the house.⁷⁵⁶ As of 1960 Gerald Verville was at this address.⁷⁵⁷ Mrs. David S. Boone resided here in 1970.⁷⁵⁸

117 Linden Street

⁷⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁵³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁷⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 189.

⁷⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 215.

⁷⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 320.

⁷⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

This address was listed as vacant in 1931. By 1943 it housed James L. and Lucille McKinney. Mr. McKinney was a police officer in Northville.⁷⁵⁹ By 1951 residency had changed to Orlow Owens.⁷⁶⁰ Margaret Sours lived here in the 1960s and 1970s.⁷⁶¹

Evaluation

The house at 115 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 115 Linden Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage at 115 Linden Street was also constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁷⁶² It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

217 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 217 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with and foundation plantings along the façade and north elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a gravel driveway leads from Linden Street along the north side of the property to a detached garage to the west of the house.

The house is a two-story, wood frame Foursquare-style structure with a hipped roof and a rectilinear footprint. A one-story, hipped roof porch spans most of the façade. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles has wide eaves and is pierced on the east elevation by a hipped dormer. A narrow, red brick chimney stack is placed in the north hip of the roof near the rear of the house. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete block. A wide, plain beltcourse runs between the first and second stories, and the house also features modest corner boards and a water table.

The one-story front porch is accessed by five concrete steps. The porch features knee walls clad in vinyl siding that extend to the ground. Four square, unfluted columns with bands of molding forming capitals span between the knee walls and the roof and are placed at the front corners and the top of the stairs. The main entryway to the house is a historic wood and glazed pedestrian

⁷⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 215.

⁷⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 320.

⁷⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁶² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

door with a modern screen door. The door is placed slightly off-center within the shelter of the porch. It has a simple surround with no ornamentation. Fenestration is placed symmetrically on the façade and each story has two sets of paired three-over-one windows, one set in each bay. The upper sash lights are narrow and vertically oriented. A single three-over-one window is centrally placed in the dormer. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation was largely blocked from view by the neighborhood buildings. However, a pair of windows was visible near the east end of the first story and a singly placed window was located in the second story. The north elevation includes a pedestrian door that is centrally placed and partially located within the foundation wall. A double-hung window is placed to the east of the door, and a smaller double-hung window is to the west of the door. A double-hung window in the same fenestration bay as the door is placed within and above the beltcourse. A double-hung window is also located in the western end of the second story. Remaining fenestration on the north elevation is a single-light window in the foundation wall, to the east of the door. The windows are modern replacements.

The detached garage is a small, one-story structure with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls have clapboards, and it has a single-bay overhead door in the east elevation.

History

The house was built in 1923.⁷⁶³ Both the house and garage retain their original form and footprint.⁷⁶⁴ As of 1931 Joseph H. and Helen Bolton resided in the house. Joseph worked as a foreman.⁷⁶⁵ By 1943 the house was the residence of James A. Huff Jr, who resided there through 1960.⁷⁶⁶ By 1970 residency had changed to Terry Danol, who was a funeral director for Casterline Funeral Home.⁷⁶⁷

Evaluation

The house at 217 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 217 Linden Street is a good example of a Foursquare dwelling. Typical features include rectilinear footprints, low-pitched hipped roofs with dormers, one-story front porches, and symmetrical facades. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 217 Linden Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the composite siding and

⁷⁶³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁶⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁷⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

⁷⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage at 217 Linden Street first appears in the 1926 Sanborn and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁷⁶⁸ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

223 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 223 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with and foundation plantings along the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street along the north side of the property to a detached garage to the west of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Craftsman-style bungalow with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a side-gabled roof and a rear, one-story wing has a gable-front roof. A one-story porch with a gable-front roof spans nearly the entire façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a large wall dormer with a gable roof that is centered on the façade. The walls are covered in stucco and the house rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks. A wood beltcourse runs beneath the upper windows.

The one-story front porch is accessed by several wood steps. The porch features knee walls between large, square piers, both of which are stuccoed and extend to the ground. Square, battered columns with bands of molding forming short plinths span between the knee walls and the roof. The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door placed in the northern end of the façade within the shelter of the porch. The door has flanking sidelights. A string of three windows is placed to the south of the door. The central window has five-over-one sashes, while the flanking windows have four-over-one sashes. The upper sashes have narrow lights arranged vertically. The fenestration on the upper story lies within the same fenestration bays. Each bay has a pair of three-over-one windows that reach from the bottom of the beltcourse into the wall dormer. The gable peak of the wall dormer has a six-light window, with each light narrow and vertically arranged.

The south elevation has two fenestration bays. The eastern bay of the first story has a pair of three-over-one windows, while the western fenestration bay has a bay window capped with a gable roof. The south elevation has a string of three windows, with the central window having four-over-one sashes and the flanking windows having three-over-one sashes. Remaining fenestration on the first story was blocked from view by vegetation, but appears to be confined to

⁷⁶⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

the rear, one-story wing. Fenestration on the second story includes a three-over-one window in the eastern bay and a string of small, square windows in the western bay.

Fenestration on the north elevation, on the first story, includes a small, three-light window and a one-over-one window. A one-over-one window is placed in the middle of the elevation, between the first and second stories. The second story has a small, single-light window and a one-over-one window that extends partially beneath the beltcourse.

The garage is located at the northwest corner of the property. It is a single story and has a gable-on-hip roof with a gable facing south. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior wall materials could not be discerned. A two-bay overhead door is placed near the northern end of the east elevation, and a pedestrian door with inset vertical wood planks and an upper window is placed to the south of the overhead door.

History

The house was built in 1923.⁷⁶⁹ The building retains its original form and footprint.⁷⁷⁰ As of 1931, Roy G. and Ethel Clark resided in the house. Mr. Clark was a rural letter carrier for the post office.⁷⁷¹ By 1951 the house was the residence of William A. and Ella Liebetreau. Mr. Liebetreau was an engineer for Ford Motor Company.⁷⁷² By 1960 Mrs. Liberteau resided in the house alone.⁷⁷³ By 1970 residency had changed to Robert Wright.⁷⁷⁴

Evaluation

The house at 223 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 223 Linden Street is an excellent example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs, grouped windows, and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house and garage at 223 Linden Street retain a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁷⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169.

⁷⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 280.

⁷⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.⁷⁷⁵ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

229 Linden Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 229 Linden Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the southwest side of the intersection of Linden Street and Dubuar Street. The house has foundation plantings along the façade and north elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street along the south side of the property to an attached garage on the south elevation of the house, and a second concrete driveway reaches from Dubuar Street to the northwest corner of the house, which also functions as a garage.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow with a side-gable roof. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The east roof slope extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. A one-story addition with a shed roof extends across the west (rear) elevation. The western corner of the north elevation projects forward slightly covers a garage that is incorporated into the house. It is covered by a gable roof that extends in front of a portion of the north elevation, forming a small porch. A one-story addition with a side-gable roof is placed on the south elevation, near the west end and functions as a garage. A larger dormer with two gables separated by a shed roof is centrally placed in the east roof slope. The side-gabled roof of the house has braces in the gable ends and a long cupola with a gable roof is located along the roof ridge. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the foundation of the house is rock-faced concrete block, and the exterior walls of the house are clad in wood siding.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a short flight of wood stairs. Square columns with strips of molding on the outer edges stretch from the porch decking to the roof. The posts have modest balustrades with closely spaced balusters between them, which also flank the sides of the stairs and terminate in short, square posts. Wide braces, each with a circular hole, run from the sides of the columns to the roof.

The main entryway to the house is placed on the south end of the east elevation and is accessed by the porch. It has a modest surround that is slightly eared. To the north of the door is a four-sided, canted bay window. Each bay has a six-over-six window with a surround that is slightly eared; all windows share a sill. A singly placed six-over-six window is located near the north end of the first story. Remaining fenestration on the façade is located in the dormer. The two gable peaks each has a pair of sliding windows; each side of the sliding windows has four lights, and

⁷⁷⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

each pair shares a surround that is eared. The middle, shed-roofed section has a single four-light window with an eared surround. The windows on the façade are modern replacements.

The fenestration in the south elevation, on the first story, includes a pair of six-over-six windows that share an eared surround that is located near the eastern end, and a second pair of six-over-six windows with the same type of surround that is placed near the west end of the one-and-one-half-story portion. A shed roof is placed between these two pairs of windows and shelters an area that has been surrounded with lattice panels. The second story includes a six-over-six window with an eared surround and a larger six-over-six window with an eared surround. A small window is also placed near the peak of the shed-roofed rear addition. These windows are also modern replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a box bay window with a shed roof. The bay window has a six-over-six window on its east side, a string of four six-over-six windows on its north side, and a single six-over-six window on the west side. To the west of the bay window is a small, four-light window with an eared surround. To the west of this, in the shed-roofed section, is a pair of six-over-six windows that share an eared surround. The rear porch is located adjacent to the paired windows. It is accessed by a flight of wood stairs and has wide, short wood posts with modest balustrades and has braces. A pedestrian door with an eared surround is located on this porch, and a single-bay overhead door is also placed beneath the gable roof that shelters the porch. A six-over-six window with eared surround is located in the second story, and several openings with louvers are located near the roofline. The windows are modern replacements. Two openings are also placed within the foundation wall.

History

The house was built in 1923.⁷⁷⁶ As of 1931 William T. and Mary Jones resided in the house. The Joneses operated Jones Floral Company.⁷⁷⁷ Between 1926 and 1940 a garage wing connected the rear of a greenhouse building that fronted at 417 Dubuar Street. The addition was removed and the greenhouse demolished circa 1975.⁷⁷⁸ The present attached garage is a modern addition. By 1943, Mrs. Jones resided in the house alone.⁷⁷⁹ She remained in the house through 1970.⁷⁸⁰

Evaluation

The house at 229 Linden Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 229 Linden Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs with knee braces,

⁷⁷⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

⁷⁷⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁷⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 246.

⁷⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

grouped windows, and large porches. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 229 Linden Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as the garage addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials; however, the replacement windows have diminished this somewhat. Integrity of workmanship is expressed through the porch details, knee braces, and door and window surrounds. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The attached garages were added sometime after 1942.⁷⁸¹ The building included at least one attached garage by 1969, indicating the rear addition was made within the last fifty years.⁷⁸² Therefore, the attached garage addition is contributing to the house.

265 Linden Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 265 Linden Street is a contemporary home. It is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a lot with large, mature trees ornamental landscaping near the façade, north, and south elevations of the property. A paved driveway leads from the street along the north side of the property and around to the rear of the house.

The one-story house has an irregular footprint with a high, side-gabled roof. The roof's east slope has a very steep pitch, while the rear slope a steep pitch in the upper portion that transitions to a much lower pitch. A one-story, shed-roof portion is also present to the rear of the main block. A tall, narrow, steeply pitched gable front is placed on the façade, and a small, projecting gable-front section is placed in front of this. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story exterior walls are clad in brick veneer, and the upper portions are clad in clapboards.

The main access to the house is provided by a pedestrian door on the façade that is sheltered within a recessed, arched entryway that is placed in the small, gable-front projection. Additional fenestration in the large front gable includes a canted bay window with a metal-clad hipped roof and single-light windows, and an ocular window is placed in the peak of the gable. Two windows with arched tops are placed in the southern portion of the façade. Additional fenestration on the remaining elevations includes windows placed singly and in pairs and a bay window.

History

⁷⁸¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁸² "Northville." *Northville Record*, May 22, 1969, 17.

The house was erected in 1987.⁷⁸³

Evaluation

The house at 265 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 265 Linden Street was constructed in 1987 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

335 Linden Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 335 Linden Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the southwest corner of the intersection of Linden Street and Linden Court. It is on a lot with large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping near the façade, north, and south elevations of the property. Sidewalks run along the east and north sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Court to an attached garage on the west side of the house. A brick walkway leads from the sidewalk along Linden Street to the façade of the house.

The one-and-one-half-story house has an irregular footprint with the front portion resembling a Gabled Ell. A one-story porch with a flat roof, square columns, and simple balustrades is placed on the side-gabled section and has low, square columns with balustrades surrounding the top of the roof. A one-story, side-gabled section with an exterior brick chimney stack is located on the north end of the main block, a one-story section with a gabled roof parallel to Linden Court is placed to the rear of this, and a one-story garage with a gable roof perpendicular to Linden Court is located farther to the rear. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer in the façade and two in the south elevation. The walls are clad in composite clapboards and the foundation is clad in brick veneer.

The main access to the house is provided by a pedestrian door on the façade that is sheltered beneath the porch roof. Additional fenestration in the façade and other elevations includes four-over-four windows placed singly and in pairs. A second pedestrian door is placed within the rear, one-story section within a recessed porch. The garage has a two-bay overhead door with multi-light windows in the upper panel.

History

The house was built in 2002.⁷⁸⁴

Evaluation

The house at 335 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

⁷⁸³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 335 Linden Street was constructed in 2002 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

373 Linden Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 373 Linden Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the northwest corner of the intersection of Linden Street and Linden Court. It is on a lot with ornamental landscaping along the façade and south elevation. A paved driveway leads from Linden Court to a detached garage located to the west of the house. A concrete paver walkway leads from the driveway and garage along the south elevation of the house and around to the façade.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a cross-gabled roof, a shed roof extends around the main block and incorporate a porch and several one-story sections, and a conical-roof tower is located at the southeast corner. The roof extends from the west elevation of the one-story section to the cross-gabled garage, providing a covered walkway. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story walls are clad in composite clapboards while the upper walls have composite shingles. The foundation is clad in stone veneer.

The porch has round, unfluted columns and shelters two pedestrian doors. Most of the windows in the house are four-over-four sashes, placed singly and in pairs. The house also has an oculus window, a four-light window, and eight-light windows. An additional pedestrian door is placed on the west elevation beneath the roof that extends to the garage. The garage has two single-bay overhead doors in its south elevation and a pedestrian door in its east elevation. Four-over-four windows are also placed in the garage, and a small cupola is placed in the center of the roof.

History

The house was erected in 2014.⁷⁸⁵

Evaluation

The house at 373 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 373 Linden Street was constructed in 2014 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷⁸⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

1.13 Linden Court

515 Linden Court (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 515 Linden Court is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a lot with large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping throughout the yard and along the façade. A sidewalk runs along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from Linden Court along the west elevation of the house.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a rectilinear footprint and a side-gabled roof with two front-gabled, projecting sections on the façade. A one-story hyphen springs from the west elevation and connects to a one-story, gable-front section, which has an additional smaller gable-front section projecting from its façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The lower sections of the main block walls, the hyphen, and the one-story projecting gable are clad in brick veneer. The remaining walls are clad in composite siding.

A one-story, flat-roofed porch projects from near the center of the façade and shelters a pedestrian door with sidelights that provides the main entry to the house. Additional fenestration includes eight-over-eight windows with and without transoms. Most windows have flanking fixed shutters.

History

The house was erected in 2006.⁷⁸⁶

Evaluation

The house at 515 Linden Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 2006 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

525 Linden Court (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 525 Linden Court is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street near its end on a lot with ornamental landscaping throughout the yard and along the façade. A sidewalk runs along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from the street along the east elevation of the house to a detached garage.

⁷⁸⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a rectilinear footprint and a side-gabled roof with three gable-roofed wall dormers. A one-story section is placed along the north elevation and a second one-story section with a hipped roof is placed on the south elevation. A roof extends from this addition to a one-story, cross-gabled detached garage, providing a covered walkway. A one-story porch spans two-thirds of the façade and curves around to terminate at the north one-story section. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first-story walls are clad in composite clapboards and the upper story is clad in composite shingles. The foundation is clad in stone veneer and the same material is used on the lower portions of the porch columns.

A pedestrian door with large sidelights and a transom is placed in the center of the façade. Most windows have six-over-one lights and are placed singly and in string of three. Windows on the upper story have surrounds with pediments. Additional fenestration includes four-over-one windows and a string of three three-light windows. The garage has two single-bay overhead doors on its north elevation and a four-light window in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in 2016.⁷⁸⁷

Evaluation

The house at 525 Linden Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 2016 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

531 Linden Court (Contributing)

Description

The house at 531 Linden Court is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street, west of where it terminates. It is on a lot with ornamental landscaping throughout the yard and along the façade. A gravel driveway leads from the street along the front of the house and along the north elevation.

The house is a one-story Ranch with an L-shaped footprint and a hipped roof. The northernmost section of the house steps down slightly from the main block of the house. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad in yellow running bond brick with a decorative band of soldier course brick at the roofline. The foundation was not visible. A small, concrete porch accessed by two concrete steps with no rail is placed at the junction of the two wings and is sheltered by a slight extension of the roof. The house has wood frieze boards, beneath which the brick is placed in short sections of soldier courses.

⁷⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

The porch provides access to a pedestrian door, which serves as the main entryway to the house. To the north of the door is a large picture window with a centered single-light window and a one-over-one window to each side. A one-over-one window is located in the lower section of the house. The remaining fenestration on the façade includes paired single-light windows on the southern end placed under the roof line. All windows have a simple wood frame and a cement lug sill. Any additional fenestration on the other elevations was not visible from the public right-of-way.

History

The house was built in 1959.⁷⁸⁸ The first residents were Jackie O. and Delores E. Boyd. Mr. Boyd was sheriff for the Wayne County Road Patrol.⁷⁸⁹ The Boyds remained in the house through 1970.⁷⁹⁰ The building has been owned by Noel Walker since 2000.⁷⁹¹

Evaluation

The house at 531 Linden Court is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 531 Linden Court is a good example of a Ranch-style dwelling. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

535 Linden Court (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 535 Linden Court is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street near its end on a lot with ornamental landscaping along the façade and west elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the west elevation of the house to a detached garage.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and ornamentation that resembles the Queen Anne style. The house has a gabled roof with projecting wall dormers. A one-story, shed-roofed porch wraps around the façade and a portion of the west elevation and has a conical-roofed section on its southwest corner. The roof extends from the rear of the north elevation of the house to the garage, providing a covered walkway. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in composite clapboards, and the projecting dormers and gable peak in the façade are clad in fish scale siding. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable peak of the façade. A chimney

⁷⁸⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

with stone veneer extends along the east elevation, and the same veneer is used to clad the foundation walls.

A pedestrian door with a sidelight is located in the façade and accessed from the porch. The house has a variety of windows, including 20-light windows, 12-light windows, nine-over-one windows, four-over-one windows, and six-over-one windows, some of which have transoms. The garage has a two-bay overhead door with multi-light windows in the upper panel on its south elevation.

History

The house was erected in 2007.⁷⁹²

Evaluation

The house at 535 Linden Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 535 Linden Court was constructed in 2007 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

541 Linden Court (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 541 Linden Court is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street near its end on a lot with ornamental landscaping along the façade, east, and west elevations. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the west elevation of the house to a garage. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house and has short, stone-veneered pillars adjacent to the street on both sides of the walkway.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and ornamentation that resembles the Queen Anne style. The house has a hipped roof with a gable-front section on the eastern side of the façade and a tower with a conical roof on the western side. A one-story, hipped-roof porch wraps around the façade and the west elevation and has a gable peak near its eastern end and a hipped dormer in the center of the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in composite clapboards and a section above the first story in the front gable has composite shakes. The foundation is clad in stone veneer.

A pedestrian door with sidelights is located in the façade and accessed from the porch. The house has a variety of windows, including twelve-over-one windows, nine-over-one windows, four-over-one windows, and four-over-four windows. The cross-gabled garage has a two-bay

⁷⁹² City of Northville Assessor.

overhead door with multi-light windows in the upper panel on its south elevation and a pair of four-over-one windows in the gable peak.

History

The house was built in 2006.⁷⁹³ As of 2018 it was owned by Andry and Krissie Krenz.

Evaluation

The house at 541 Linden Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house at 541 Linden Court was constructed in 2006 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.14 Main Street – East

1.14.1 Main Street, East, North Side

101 East Main Street/ 108–110 North Center Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 101 East Main Street/ 108–110 North Center Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the East Main Street and North Center Street intersection. A sidewalk runs along the south and west facades, and a narrow alley spans the north elevation and leads to a large, paved parking lot that is northeast of the structure. The east elevation abuts the neighboring commercial building at 105 East Main Street.

The two-story building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The first story of the south and west façades are brick. A cornice, which is composed of large panels, is ornamented with bands of molding and dentils, and is located beneath a modest brick parapet. The south and west façade each have a single storefront, while the west façade has additional pedestrian doors.

The storefront on the south façade, at 101 East Main Street, has a recessed entryway with a pedestrian door with a transom. Small display windows are also placed within the entryway, one on each side. Flanking the entryway are four single-light display windows, three to the east and one to the west. The spandrels below the windows have beige brick arranged in rectangular patterns. Awning are placed above the entryway and windows. A cornerstone engraved with “ORIN JEWELERS SINCE 1933” and a diamond is placed in the southwest corner.

The second story has three fenestration bays. The central bay has a pair of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement windows with single-light transoms. The outer bays have singly placed one-over-one windows with transoms. The window surrounds are a dominant feature of the

⁷⁹³ City of Northville Assessor.

building. They contain buff-colored brick, which form quoins. In the window hoods, the brick is set in a trapezoid pattern that is divided by a keystone, which is topped with a capital. The windows also feature lug sills with a band of ornamental molding.

Brick pilasters are located on the first story of the southern half of the west facade and define the fenestration bays. The southernmost bay has two single-light display windows, and two bays to its north each have one single-light window. The windows are capped with awnings and have rectangular patterns in the spandrels

The west elevation storefront is placed on the northern half of the building. It features large display windows flanking a recessed entryway. The recessed entryway has a pedestrian door with a transom and a sidelight. Two additional pedestrian doors are placed to the south of the storefront, one of which is capped by an awning. The northern half of the west elevation contains four rectangular capitals and base members to match the other pilasters; however, they lack the projecting brick that would form a pilaster.

The second story includes one-over-one, double-hung windows set singly, in a pair, and in a string of three. These windows also have surrounds that share the same motif as the ones on the south façade.

The north elevation features one-over-one windows with transoms set singly and in a pair. The paired window has one half covered by wood paneling. Each window is set within a segmentally arched opening that is topped with three rows of header bricks to create segmental archways. The windows rest on lug sills.

History

The building was erected for the Lapham State Savings Bank in 1907.⁷⁹⁴ The second story housed R. J. R. Craig, a dentist.⁷⁹⁵ The various histories for the three storefronts in the building are listed below. As of 2018, 101 East Main Street was occupied by Orin Jewelers and 110 North Center was occupied by Spice Merchants. Several offices are located on the second story, at 108 North Center.

101 East Main Street

Lapham State Savings Bank was located here from the building's construction in 1907 to the bank's closure during the Great Depression, circa 1932.⁷⁹⁶ The address remained vacant through 1935. By 1946 Villa Hat Shop and Benjamin Hendin Shoes were in the space. This transitioned to Gladstone's store, and Dean Herrick Jewelers by 1951.⁷⁹⁷ In the mid-1950s, 101 East Main became Tewksbury Jewelers, owned by Otis Tewksbury. A women's clothing outlet was housed

⁷⁹⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "Northeast Corner | Orin Jewelers | 101 East Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁷⁹⁵ Northville Historical Society, Photograph #5999, "N Side, Main St. Northville, Mich.," circa 1910.

⁷⁹⁶ Research Query. 101 E Main, Main Street, East, 100-122 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁷⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

at 101 East Main along with Tewksbury Jewelers, first the Marlene Shop in 1958, then the Villa Dress shop in 1960.⁷⁹⁸ In 1962, H. R. Noder bought Tewksbury's Jewelry and renamed it Noder's Jewelry.⁷⁹⁹ In 1968 it was joined by a travel agency, known simply as Travel Plans.⁸⁰⁰ The jewelry store remained through 1979.

108 North Center Street

The rooms on the second story of the Lapham State Savings Bank included various offices with a common entrance on North Center Street. As of 1931 the rooms were leased by Paul R. Alexander, a dentist; Milo N. Johnson, a realtor; Mrs. W. Bernadette Jentgen, public stenographer; Fred J. Cochran, lawyer; and the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.⁸⁰¹ The telephone company remained through 1943 and the offices changed to Kenneth J. Eastland, dentist.⁸⁰² By 1960, this section of the building housed the studio of G. Dewey Gardner, a music teacher.⁸⁰³ As of 1970 it included Wener Grunbend, dentist, and Kate's Tax Accounting Service.⁸⁰⁴

110 North Center Street

Not long after the building was constructed, Northville's post office was located behind the bank.⁸⁰⁵ By 1914 the post office had moved to the back of the building at 116 North Center, and 110 North Center had become a barber shop.⁸⁰⁶ These positions were reversed again by 1926; and 110 North Center was once again the post office. By 1943 Bell Telephone Company occupied all of 110 North Center Street.

By 1951, 108 North Center Street included Dr. Eastland's dentist office, Marle's Beauty Salon, and the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., which also had a space at 110 North Center Street.⁸⁰⁷ In 1957, the space at 110 North Center Street rented by Lila Collins for her floral shop, Lila's Flowers and Gifts.⁸⁰⁸ She remained here until circa 1963, when she moved the business to 115 East Main. Following Lila's Flowers, the storefront became Spinning Wheel fabrics, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Fred McLean.⁸⁰⁹ They remained in business at this location until 1968 when they moved to 146 East Main (not extant). The business at 110 North Center became Banbury Cross Gift Shop by 1970.⁸¹⁰

⁷⁹⁸ Research Query. 101 E Main, Main Street, East, 100-122 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁷⁹⁹ "Noder's Jewelry." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E

⁸⁰⁰ Research Query. 101 E Main, Main Street, East, 100-122 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁸⁰¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 205.

⁸⁰² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 239

⁸⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸⁰⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁸⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁸⁰⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

⁸⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 315.

⁸⁰⁸ "Lila's Flowers & Gifts." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁸⁰⁹ "Spinning Wheel Fabrics" *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 27-E.

⁸¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

116 North Center Street

Circa 1909 a barber shop was in this section of the building.⁸¹¹ By 1914 the post office and telephone exchange had moved to this section of the building. Both had moved to their original locations, one door south at 110 North Center, by 1926; 116 had become by a store. The telephone office had moved to this section of the building on the second story.⁸¹² As of 1943, Lee Shipley had a barber shop here, which had been established in a different building on Main Street in 1927. Shipley remained in the building until 1955 when he sold the business to John Chedrick, who subsequently moved the business to 126 North Center Street.⁸¹³ This address was not listed in subsequent city directories.

Evaluation

The property at 101 East Main Street/ 108–110 North Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 101 East Main Street/ 108–110 North Center Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. However, the replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The awnings slightly diminish the architectural character but could be removed without damaging historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the elaborate window surrounds, and the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building and is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

103–107 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 103–107 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a narrow alleyway is adjacent to the north. The east elevation abuts the building at 111 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 101 East Main.

The two-story, brick commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A one-story, brick section stretches across the north (rear) elevation and also has a flat roof. A single row of bricks arranged in a soldier course forms a small parapet, and a datestone that reads “TRUDEAU 2004” is centrally placed near the top of the façade. The building has two storefronts.

The western storefront has a pedestrian door within a recessed entryway. The door has a sidelight on its west side and a transom. Large, single-light display windows flank the door to each side

⁸¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁸¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

⁸¹³ “John’s Barber Shop.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

and rest on wood bulkheads. The storefront is sheltered by an awning. The eastern storefront features the same arrangement of recessed entryway and display windows. A secondary entrance is placed on eastern end of the facade. It is a pedestrian door with a transom and is also sheltered by the awning from the adjacent storefront. A wide signboard spans the façade above the awnings. It is unornamented, except for a band of molding forming an architrave.

The second story features three fenestration bays. The central fenestration bay features a pair of one-over-one windows. The outer two bays each have a string of three one-over-one windows. All of the windows are double-hung, vinyl replacements. The windows rest on concrete slip sills and have modest surrounds of projecting bricks arranged in stretcher and soldier courses.

The north (rear) elevation features three additional pedestrian doors. The westernmost and central pedestrian doors have a sidelight and transom and are sheltered by small awnings. The easternmost pedestrian door is set within a section with vertical wood paneling, has a one-over-one window to its west and a large transom with ornamental tracery, and has an entablature with dentils.

History

The two-story building was erected in 1935.⁸¹⁴ By the mid-1940s the facade included broad display windows on the storefront, metal casement windows on the second story, and a minimalist brick veneer cladding. Based on the date plate, the current façade was installed in 2004.

When it was first constructed, the building housed D&C Stores, Inc., a five and dime, which remained at this location until 1964.⁸¹⁵ After D&C moved out, 103 and 105 East Main split into separate businesses. The third address, 107 East Main, occupies the second story.

103 East Main

As of 1968, 103 East Main housed the Little People Shoppe, a children's wear store owned by Mrs. and Mr. Jack Farmer. The Farmers had moved the business from 131 East Main Street. The Little People Shoppe remained in the building through the mid-1980s.⁸¹⁶ At the time of recordation, the building housed the Northville Nail Boutique.

105 East Main

As of 1968, 105 East Main housed Barn Door Antiques.⁸¹⁷ By 1970, 105 the storefront had changed to a business called Young in Heart.⁸¹⁸ In 2018 the law firm Salvatore, Prescott, and Porter was located here.

⁸¹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸¹⁵ Francis P. Gazlay, *Greetings from Northville, a Post Card Album*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1998), 20.

⁸¹⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸¹⁷ "Barn Door," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁸¹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

107 East Main

In 1956, Boyd Wilson established the Lov-Lee salon at this address.⁸¹⁹ He remained here until the mid-1960s, when the salon was moved to 135 North Center. The second story was vacant at the time of recordation.

Evaluation

The property at 103–107 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and the social/recreation/entertainment of the city’s residents. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 103–107 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not been altered. Although the façade has been altered recently, as indicated by the 2004 datestone, the changes appear to be confined to the upper brick section, and the changes have retained the building’s historic appearance. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

111 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 111 East Main Street is located in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the building at 115 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 103–107 East Main.

The two-story, brick Italianate commercial building features a long, narrow, rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. It has a single storefront. A brick cornice that features several sections of corbelled bricks and dentils formed by two rows of header bricks stretches across the façade.

The storefront features a centrally placed pedestrian door with a transom within a recessed entryway. The door is flanked by large, single-light display windows that rest on wood bulkheads with ornamental wood panels. A secondary entrance is placed to the east of the storefront and has a transom window. The storefront and secondary entrance are sheltered by a fabric awning. Two rows of brick project above the awning, creating visual separation between the first and second stories.

The second story features two fenestration bays that are separated by a brick pilaster that rises to the cornice. Each bay has a one-over-one window within an elaborate surround. The windows

⁸¹⁹ “LovLee Beauty Salon,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

rest on lug sills, and immediately flanking the window are wood surrounds with tall, segmentally arched hoods. Above this, two rows of header bricks project to form segmentally arched hoods. Three rows of corbeled brick are placed at the bottom of the arches.

The north elevation features two pedestrian doors and a small, six-light window on the first story. The doors and window have modest wood surrounds and are sheltered by a pent roof covered in metal. The second story has two one-over-one windows and is clad in clapboards. A large, wood cornice features a small bracket on each end and ornamental molding.

History

According to Sanborn Maps, as of 1893 the building included a boots and shoes store on the first story and a dwelling on the second story, which remained present through 1899.⁸²⁰

A 1969 newspaper retrospective, however, states that circa 1889 the building became an ice cream parlor/confectionary, owned by Jim Spagnuolo.⁸²¹ He remained in business until 1907 when his nephew, also named Jim (James) Spagnuolo, took over the business. This is substantiated by a 1909 Sanborn map that noted the building as housing a confectionary.⁸²² By 1914 the first ice cream store was noted as a fruit market, indicating it may have expanded its offerings.⁸²³ In 1947 Jim's son, Joe Spagnuolo, took ownership over the family business and changed it from an ice cream/confectionary to a grocery store. By 1960, Joseph shortened the business name to Spagy's Grocery.⁸²⁴ His store remained in business into the 1970s.⁸²⁵ As of 2018, the building housed Van Dam's Boutique.

Evaluation

The property at 111 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 111 East Main Street is a good example of an Italianate commercial building and retains integrity of design, as its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern have not been altered. The building also retains original materials and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornice and the window hoods. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

⁸²⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸²¹ "Spagy's Grocery Store," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁸²² "D & C Stores, Inc." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, E-19.

⁸²³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

⁸²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

115 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 115 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the building at 117 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 111 East Main.

The two-story, brick Italianate commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. It has a single storefront. A highly ornamented brick cornice stretches across the façade. Two large, wood brackets with decorative panels on the top and bottom are placed on the outer sides of the cornice. Three smaller, wood, highly ornamented brackets are placed between these, and small, square block with a floral motif are placed in the frieze. Each block is topped by a pendant that extends from a band of ornamental molding.

The storefront features a pedestrian door within a recessed entryway on the eastern end of the facade. Large, single-light display windows that rest on wood bulkheads with ornamental wood panels span the rest of the first story. The storefront is sheltered by a pent roof with metal roofing panels. Fluted, wood panels are located on the east and western side of the storefront, and a small, wood signboard is placed above the pent roof.

The second story features a single, centrally placed fenestration bay. A single-light window is flanked by a one-over-one, double-hung window on each side, and each window has a single-light transom.

The north elevation features two pedestrian doors that are sheltered by a flat, pent roof with wood brackets. The second story is clad in clapboards and has two gabled wall dormers, each with a one-over-one window, that pierce a shingled faux-mansard roof. The gable peaks are decorated with dentils. Pairs of wood brackets are placed in the eave of the roof.

History

As of 1893 the brick commercial building contained a combination dry goods/boots and shoes store.⁸²⁶ By 1899 the west half of the building housed a confectionary and the east half a hardware and tin business.⁸²⁷ In the first decade of the twentieth century, the first story once again became a dry goods store, which it remained through 1931.⁸²⁸ By 1931, the dry goods store was owned by Bruno Freydl.⁸²⁹

⁸²⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁸²⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸²⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁸²⁹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

The dry goods gave way to C. F. Smith Co. Grocers by 1943, which remained in the building through 1951.⁸³⁰ By 1960 Hocking-Gillies Shoes was in the building.⁸³¹ Circa 1963, the storefront had changed to Lila's Flowers and Gifts, Inc., owned by Lila Collins.⁸³² She sold the business to Dewey Gardner, who kept the original name in 1965. The business remained at this location through 1970.⁸³³ At the time of recordation, the building housed Edwards café and catering.

On a 1914 Sanborn map, the building is noted as having a lodge room on the second story. This is not noted on the adjacent Union Block, which previously had lodge rooms across the second story.⁸³⁴

Evaluation

The property at 115 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 115 East Main Street is a good example of an Italianate commercial building and retains integrity of design, as its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern have not been altered. The building also retains original materials and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornice. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

117–127 East Main Street, Union Block (Contributing)

Description

The commercial block at 111–127 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the building at 129 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 115 East Main.

The two-story, brick, Italianate commercial building known as the Union Block has an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The block has been divided into three sections, each with its own storefront and cornice. Two of the sections also have a rear addition. Each section will be discussed separately below.

⁸³⁰ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 249.

⁸³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸³² "Lila's Flowers & Gifts." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁸³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁸³⁴ Northville Historical Society, Photograph #5999, "N Side, Main St. Northville, Mich.," circa 1910.

The three building sections share the same fenestration pattern on the second story. The second story has thirteen evenly spaced fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one window. The windows rest on stone lug sills and have segmentally arched wood surrounds. Each surround has a bullseye-like motif near its peak, although the details vary in each building section. Each window is further topped by three rows of header bricks in a segmental arch. Twenty rectangular, recessed, brick panels are placed in a string above the windows.

The storefront at 117 East Main Street features a centrally placed, recessed entryway. The pedestrian door has a transom and flanking display windows, also with transom lights. Large, single-light display windows flank the recessed entryway and feature two-light transoms above each window. The display windows rest on wood bulkheads. A secondary pedestrian entrance is placed on the western end of the façade. Fluted, wood pilasters with square panels in the capitals are placed on the outer sides of the display windows. A wider pilaster with square, wood panels is placed at the eastern end of the storefront, separating it from the neighboring storefront. A pent roof spans the façade and is pierced by three large, wood brackets with pediments.

The cornice at 117 East Main Street features four large, symmetrically spaced, wood brackets beneath a wide, overhanging eave. Modillions are placed between the brackets, and the fascia and frieze have ornamental bands of thin molding.

The north (rear) elevation of 117 East Main Street has a two-story, concrete block addition. The north elevation is clad in brick and is topped by a faux-mansard roof. A pair of pedestrian doors is centered on the first story within a large, wood surround resembling a storefront. The surround has wood pilasters and wood paneled bulkheads, and a large display window is located to the west of the doors. The door is sheltered by a large portico with wood brackets and lattice in the pediment. Two eight-over-eight windows are placed in the second story.

The storefront at 121-123 East Main Street features a centrally placed, recessed entryway. The pedestrian door has a transom and flanking display windows, also with transom lights. Large, single-light display windows flank the recessed entryway and also have transom windows. The display windows rest on wood bulkheads with planter boxes. A string of three fabric awnings shelter the entryway and display windows. A secondary pedestrian entrance is placed on the western end of the storefront and has a segmentally arched transom window. A small signboard with a recessed panel and projecting pilasters is placed above this door. Four arched panels are located above the storefront, one above each door and each section of display windows. The panels are filled with a sunburst motif and are topped by three rows of header bricks.

The cornice at 121-123 East Main Street features singly spaced wood brackets. Square, decorative panels are placed between the brackets.

The north elevation of 121-123 East Main Street features three fenestration bays. The central bay has a pedestrian door on each story, and the second-story door is accessed by a wood staircase. The western bay has a one-over-one window on each story, and the eastern bay has a one-over-

one window on the second story. The first story has a wide window opening that fills nearly the entire section and has been infilled with brick. The windows all have lug sills formed by a single row of header bricks. With the exception of the western first-story windows, all of the windows and doors have tall, segmentally arched hoods that are defined by a single row of segmentally arched header bricks. A pair of bulkhead doors is also placed on the western end.

The first story of the façade at 125 East Main Street is divided into two fenestration bays. The western bay contains an open, arched entrance to an interior, two-story arcade. A wood pilaster with large, wood brackets with pediments are placed on each side of the entrance. The eastern half is divided in two and features a single-light display window that rests on a wood bulkhead and an ATM. The display window and ATM section both have a transom window, and a simple, wood pilaster with a paneled capital is located on the eastern end of the façade. A simple cornice with two pairs of brackets spans the eastern bay.

The cornice at 125 East Main Street features singly placed wood brackets and several bands of ornamental molding in the frieze.

The north elevation has a pair of pedestrian door with sidelights and transom windows in the western half, which enclose the arcade. Within the same fenestration bay, in the second story, is a large, segmentally arched picture window that rests on a concrete lug sill. It is topped by three rows of header bricks, and several rows of soldier bricks are placed in the spandrel. A small, one-story, brick addition is placed on the eastern half. It has a pedestrian door with sidelights and transom windows that are sheltered by an awning on its north elevation, and a louvered door on its west elevation. The second story of the eastern half has a pedestrian door and a one-over-one window, both of which feature brick, segmentally arched hoods. A large, gabled skylight is placed on the roof, above the arcade.

History

The building was erected in 1893 and featured a lodge hall on the second story.⁸³⁵ Originally, the facade was surmounted by a broad pedimented cornice.⁸³⁶ The pedimented portion of the cornice was over the center address, 123 East Main. By 1960, the original cornice had been removed across the entire building, with the pediment coming down in August of that year.⁸³⁷ Over time, the individual storefronts of the building were divided into separate parcels and were remodeled to individualize the respective storefronts. The histories are provided below for each address of the large building.

117 East Main Street

⁸³⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), “123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery),” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018; Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁸³⁶ Fran Gazlay, Photograph, Sally Bell Bakery at 123 East Main, 1957.

⁸³⁷ Photograph. “Coming Down,” *Northville Record*, August 21, 1960.

In 1899, the westernmost storefront included a jewelry and stationary store, which remained present through 1914.⁸³⁸ This was likely the store of A. E. Rockwell, who advertised moving there in 1893.⁸³⁹ By 1931 it had become a shoe store owned by John McCully.⁸⁴⁰ Circa 1940 both 117 and 119 East Main were occupied by the Kroger Grocery store.⁸⁴¹ Beginning in 1942 the store was managed by Ed Barnes, who moved the business to another downtown building in 1951.⁸⁴² By 1960 the space at 117 East Main Street had become Stone's Gamble's Hardware, which it remained into the 1970s.⁸⁴³ In the 2010s, the storefront space was occupied by Gardenviews, a gift store.⁸⁴⁴

119–121 East Main Street

The first known use of the space at 119 East Main was a clothing store.⁸⁴⁵ In the early twentieth century it became a meat market, which remained through 1931 and was owned by Adolph C. Baiden.⁸⁴⁶ Circa 1940, both 119 and 117 East Main Street were occupied by the Kroger Grocery store, which remained until 1951.⁸⁴⁷ The absence of 119's listing in the 1960 city directory indicates that Gambles, like Kroger before it, occupied both 117 and 119 East Main. By 1970, 119 E Main housed the hall for the United Auto Workers union, Local 896.⁸⁴⁸

In 1960, the storefronts were glazed with modern display units and the second stories of both 119–121 and 123 East Main were veneered in metal panels, obscuring original detail and removing the cornice.⁸⁴⁹ Gambles, a hardware store, remained in the building into the 1970s. In the 2010s, the storefront space was occupied by Gardenviews, a gift store.⁸⁵⁰

123 East Main Street

Not long after the building was erected, a harness shop occupied the space at 123 East Main.⁸⁵¹ It was succeeded by a clothing store, which remained in the building through 1914.⁸⁵² By 1931, this was the location of Hammelef's Coffee Shop, owned by Maude Hammelef.⁸⁵³

⁸³⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸³⁹ Advertisement. "Moved!" *Northville Record*, September 8, 1893.

⁸⁴⁰ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁸⁴¹ "Local Supermarkets." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁸⁴² "Local Supermarkets." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁸⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸⁴⁴ Northville Historical Home Tour 2011, 430 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁴⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2; *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁸⁴⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁸⁴⁹ Christopher J. Johnson, Photograph, Foltyn's Pastry Shop, circa 1975; Photograph. "Coming Down," *Northville Record*, August 21, 1960.

⁸⁵⁰ Northville Historical Home Tour 2011, 430 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁵¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸⁵² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁸⁵³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2; *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

In 1939, C. F. Herr moved the Sally Bell Bakery from 134 North Center Street to the building.⁸⁵⁴ During that time, the UAW (CIO) Local No. 896 was also housed in the building, presumably in the second-story hall.⁸⁵⁵

In 1940 Mr. Herr sold the building to siblings Harold Searfoss and Julia Kempton.⁸⁵⁶ One source suggests they retained the Sally Bell name; however, by 1951 the store is listed as Liverson's Home Bakery.⁸⁵⁷

In 1960 the pedimented cornice over 123 East Main was removed and the façade was veneered in metal panels, matching the renovation of neighboring Gambles Hardware at 119–121 East Main Street.⁸⁵⁸ At the time, the building was owned by James Spagauolo. The Fraternal Order of the Eagles had a hall at this address as well as the Sally Bell Bakery; presumably the Eagles met on the second story.⁸⁵⁹ Searfoss and Kempton owned the Sally Bell Bakery until Harold's death in 1965.⁸⁶⁰ His widow, Daisy Searfoss, sold the bakery to Allen and Betty Leone in 1966, who rebranded in their own name; Leone's Bakery.⁸⁶¹

In 1971 the Leone's sold the bakery to Bertha Foltyn and her son, Frank, and the business became known as Foltyn's Pastry Shoppe.⁸⁶² The family remained in business until a fire resulting from arson gutted the building in 1980.⁸⁶³ Following the Foltyns, Rich Holloway remodeled the building and opened Holloway's Old Fashioned Bakery. Ten years later, a second fire damaged the building, this time beginning in the Tiffany Art Glass studio on the second story above the bakery. Holloway closed the bakery following the fire. The space was taken over by Sue Poster, who moved her bakery from Mary Alexander Court to this location.⁸⁶⁴ Known as Crawford's Bakery Connection, she remained in business at this location until 1994.⁸⁶⁵ As of 2018, the first story housed the Northville Art Gallery and the second story the Tiffany Art Glass studio.

⁸⁵⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁵⁵ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁵⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁸⁵⁸ Christopher J. Johnson, Photograph, Foltyn's Pastry Shop, circa 1975; Photograph. "Coming Down," *Northville Record*, August 21, 1960.

⁸⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸⁶⁰ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁶¹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁶² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁶³ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁶⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁶⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

125–127 East Main Street

The first story of this section of the Union Block is 125 East Main Street, while the second story is 127. The first was generally businesses and the second residences. Originally, this section of the building included a store selling men's clothing and footwear.⁸⁶⁶ This business was identified by a 1927 city directory as Stark Bros. Men's Furnishings, owned by Bert and Wilbur Stark.⁸⁶⁷ The Stark Brothers had been in business since the turn of the century, so it is possible they had occupied this space since the building was constructed.⁸⁶⁸

The brothers remained in business here until 1933 when it became Royal Ann Café.⁸⁶⁹ From 1935 to circa 1941 the space was occupied by the A&P Food Store.⁸⁷⁰ A&P was followed by a grocery and meat market known as Wolf's Cash Market, which remained in business through 1946.⁸⁷¹ By 1951 the store had become the Vel's Superette Grocery and Meats.⁸⁷² Following the grocery and meats store, the building housed a real estate and insurance office.⁸⁷³ A 1960 city directory reveals this to have been Don Merritt's real estate agency.⁸⁷⁴ This changed to Carl John's Real Estate by 1970.⁸⁷⁵

During the mid-twentieth century, from 1958 through 1977, the second story, 125 E Main, was converted from a residence to professional offices. It housed lawyers, bookkeepers, and the Northville Driving Club, managers of the Northville Downs.⁸⁷⁶ The façade of 125–127 East Main had been heavily remodeled; the cornice was removed, second-story windows were partially infilled and included metal-framed casements; and the storefront was modernized with horizontal brick units and modern display windows.

In 2001, 125 East Main became home to Michael's Angel Attic, a gift shop selling angel merchandise.⁸⁷⁷ The business was established in Livonia six years earlier by Lisa Reed-Tucker in memory of her young son. As of 2018, the building houses Comerica Bank, which is located

⁸⁶⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁸⁶⁷ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁶⁸ "523 W Dunlap (f.k.a. 56 Dunlap St.)." 523 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁶⁹ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁷⁰ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁷¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁸⁷³ Fran Gazlay, Photograph, Sally Bell Bakery at 123 East Main, 1957; Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁸⁷⁶ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁷⁷ Jennifer Norris, "Son's memory spawns downtown angel shop's advent." *Northville Record*, August 16, 2001. 5A.

next-door at 129–131 East Main Street. The store space at 125–127 East Main is no longer accessible from the façade, and the mid-twentieth century alterations have been removed.

Evaluation

The property at 117–127 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development, commerce, and the social/recreation/entertainment of the city’s residents. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial Union Block at 117–127 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Further, the rear additions have not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and are easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. Although the storefronts and cornices have all been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration dates to sometime in the mid-twentieth century, within the building’s period of significance. The original workmanship is still expressed in the second story and in the overall form of the building. The block also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

129 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 129 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the theater at 131–137 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the Union Block at 117–127 East Main.

The two-story Neoclassical Revival bank has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A one-story, concrete block addition with a flat roof extends from the north (rear) elevation. The façade is clad in gray granite. The building has a single storefront.

The façade is divided into three fenestration bays by two large, granite, Tuscan columns. A square, Tuscan pilaster is placed on the east and west sides of the façade, and all four columns and pilasters reach from a large, granite bulkhead to an entablature. The architrave features a band of ornamental molding, and a rosette is placed in the frieze above each column. The cornice has modillions and several bands of molding. A granite parapet stretches above the entablature.

Double doors of glass with thin aluminum trim with a transom is placed in a recessed entryway in the westernmost bay. The other two fenestration bays have large display windows with a large center light and a narrow light on each side. All windows appear to be replacements based on their tinted glass and metal frames. All three bays have awnings. Above the windows are tall,

arched hoods with large granite voussoirs. Above the door and windows, below the entablature, are carved panels with wreaths and festoons.

The rear, one-story addition has a pedestrian door, a pair of windows, and two singly placed windows on the north elevation. A window opening that has been filled with glass blocks is located on its west elevation.

History

The building was erected in 1926 and originally housed the Northville State Savings Bank.⁸⁷⁸ This changed to the Depositors State Bank circa 1933.⁸⁷⁹ Depositor's State Bank remained in the building through 1956.⁸⁸⁰ As of 1958, Depositors State Bank had changed to Manufacturers National Bank, which it remained through 1978.⁸⁸¹ At the time of recordation, the building housed a branch of Comerica Bank.

Evaluation

The property at 129 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The Neoclassical Revival bank at 129 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Further, the rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. The building also retains original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the granite façade, the pilasters and columns, the entablature, and the overall form of the building. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

131–137 East Main Street, Marquis Theatre (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 131-137 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the

⁸⁷⁸ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁷⁹ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁸⁰ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁸¹ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

commercial building at 139 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the bank at 129 East Main.

The two-story Mediterranean Revival theater has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The rear section, which contains the theater stage, is four stories in height. The façade of the main body of the building is divided into three fenestration bays, each with a storefront. A small recessed bay to the east was the entry to the office. The façade is clad in yellow brick in a running course, which has been painted beige on the first story. A stone belt course stretches along the façade above first story and serves as the sill for the second-story windows.

A parapet features a thin, stone belt course with a rope motif. Above this, a panel of soldier bricks set at 45-degree angles spans the façade. Placed in the center of the parapet is a large, stone cartouche that is ornamented with bullseyes and festoons. The parapet is topped with a stone cap.

The first story contains three recessed entryways. The central entryway includes two pairs of what appears to be the original wooden pedestrian double doors, each with large, single-light panels and stained-glass transoms. A large, single-light display window is placed to the west of the doors. The two outer recessed entryways mirror each other and have a wood frame pedestrian door with a large single glass pane and a transom. Large single-light display windows with narrow brass frames sit above green marble bulkheads. Above the two storefronts are decorative carved panels. Rosettes in square panels are placed on the edges and long panels with torches and foliated scrolls are placed between them. Small decorative brackets are located at the corners of the entry openings.

A projecting marquee is placed above the central entryway. The angled sides feature signboards, while the narrow, southern section reads “MARQUIS” in painted block letters and neon. This section is topped by a shield-shaped projection with vertical rows of small lights. Long, neon lights are placed at the top and bottom of the sides and while short U-s of neon are placed horizontally at the corners of the sign.

The second story includes a twelve-over-twelve window in each of the outer fenestration bays. Above these windows are carved stone panels with rosettes and festoons outlined with header bricks. The central fenestration bay includes a string of three twelve-over-twelve windows. The windows have unfluted colonnettes with highly decorated capitals that blend the Ionic and Corinthian styles. Capitals with a matching decorative motif and straight bottoms are placed on the outer sides of the windows, and lack pilasters or colonnettes. Each window is topped by an arch with large, stone voussoirs, which are further capped with a row of header bricks. Acanthus leaves are placed in the springers. The tympanum of each of the three windows is highly ornamented, with a central human face, with the mouth wide open, that is surrounded by foliated scrolls.

A narrow, two-story section with a lower roofline and a single fenestration bay is located on the eastern end of the building. A solid wood panel pedestrian door that is flush with the facade is located on the first story. Above this entrance, "OFFICE" is inscribed in a recessed rectangle in the stone. A nine-over-nine double hung window is located in the second story. This section has a modest stone parapet that has some chipping and damage at the bottom edge.

The four-story rear section has a pair of pedestrian doors on the north elevation. The north elevation of the building is painted with a large American flag mural.

History

In April 1925, a fire destroyed Northville's first movie theater, the Aliesum, and much of the north side of East Main Street.⁸⁸² The loss created a need for a theater in Northville, which was quickly filled by business partners Kate Penniman-Allen and Harry Lusk, who owned the Penniman-Allen Theatre in nearby Plymouth.⁸⁸³

Construction began on the Northville Penniman-Allen Theatre (P & A) in 1925. The theater opened in 1926 as a state-of-the-art movie house with 750 seats, an orchestra pit, a stage accommodating fourteen sets of scenery, and a \$13,000 Wurlitzer orchestra unit organ.⁸⁸⁴ The P & A was a focal point of entertainment in Northville during the 1930s and 1940s. Kate Penniman-Allen eventually sold the theater to Edward Hohler, who also owned the Farmington Civic Theater.⁸⁸⁵ In 1978 the theater was sold to the Zayti family, who renamed it the Marquis. The Marquis Theatre building includes three addresses, the center, 135 (originally 133) East Main Street, is the theater itself. The theater entrance is flanked by two storefronts at 133 (originally 131) and 137 East Main Street (originally 135). Upstairs were professional offices, historically 137 East Main Street. Their histories are described separately below.

131 East Main Street

The earliest known occupant for the space was the barber shop/beauty parlor of George W. and Mabel E. Hills.⁸⁸⁶ By 1943 it had become Isabel Hein's store for children's clothing, known as the Jack and Jill Store.⁸⁸⁷ Ms. Heins apparently married in the ensuing years, as by 1951 the store listed as Mrs. Isabel Willques's.⁸⁸⁸ The store became known as the Little People's Shop by 1960.⁸⁸⁹ It was sold to Mary Ware in 1961, who sold it the following year to Mr. and Mrs. Jack

⁸⁸² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "135- 139 East Main | Marquis Theatre | 135 E. Main; Great Harvest | 139 E. Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁸³ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "135- 139 East Main | Marquis Theatre | 135 E. Main; Great Harvest | 139 E. Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁸⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "135- 139 East Main | Marquis Theatre | 135 E. Main; Great Harvest | 139 E. Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁸⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "135- 139 East Main | Marquis Theatre | 135 E. Main; Great Harvest | 139 E. Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁸⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁸⁸⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁸⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

Farmer.⁸⁹⁰ The Farmers moved the business to 103 East Main. Following the Little People's shop, the space housed the Northville Republican party offices before becoming the Northville Antique Shop. The shop was owned by Mrs. Arlyn Reilly and remained in business through 1970.⁸⁹¹ At the time of recordation the storefront housed the Marquis Theatre offices.

135 East Main Street

As of 1931, this storefront was home to The Art Shoppe.⁸⁹² By 1943 it had become the Woolen Goods Store.⁸⁹³ This space gave way to Sibley's Style Shop, a women's clothing store, by 1951, which remained here through 1960.⁸⁹⁴ In 1969 the space housed J. L. Hudson, Real Estate.⁸⁹⁵ This transitioned to an arts and crafts store, known as The Littlest Gallery, later that year, owned by Walter and Dortha Carroll.⁸⁹⁶ As of 2018 the space housed a business called Urge.

137 East Main Street

Among its first occupants were Wilbur Handorf, a physician, and Wilbur Johnston, an osteopath. The doctors were replaced by McClur R. Patterson, a dentist, and Henry H. Handorf, a physician, as of 1943.⁸⁹⁷ Dr. Handorf had his office here through 1951.⁸⁹⁸ This address was listed as vacant in 1960.⁸⁹⁹ The address was not listed in 1970 and was not publicly accessible from the façade as of 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 131–137 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and social/recreational/entertainment. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 131–137 East Main Street is a good example of a Mediterranean Revival theater. It retains integrity of design, as it retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building also retains original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the elaborate ornamentation. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a theater and can be easily identified as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

⁸⁹⁰ "Little People's Shoppe." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

⁸⁹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970; "Northville Antique Shop," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

⁸⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁸⁹³ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁸⁹⁵ Advertisement "Congratulations..." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 9-E.

⁸⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁸⁹⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁸⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁸⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

139 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 139 East Main Street is located in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the commercial building at 141-143 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the theater at 131-137 East Main.

The modest, one-story, commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. It has a single storefront. The façade is clad with narrow, vertical siding on the first story, and the parapet is clad in drop siding. A recessed entryway on the western end has a pedestrian door with a transom and sidelight. The rest of the façade is covered by a bank of four large, single-light display windows resting on a low bulkhead that is covered with vertical wood siding. An awning spans the entire façade.

The north elevation features an additional pedestrian door with a sidelight and transom. Three large display windows are located to its east, and one to the west. An awning covers these windows and door. Another display window is placed near the western end. The entire north elevation is clad in the narrow, vertical siding.

History

The building was erected circa 1940 and housed the A & P Grocery Store.⁹⁰⁰ It was advertised as a “new modern self-serve market,” and the building was owned by S. L. Brader.⁹⁰¹ The A & P was here until 1964, when D & C Variety Store, the five and dime, moved here from 103–105 East Main Street.⁹⁰² The five and dime remained at this location into the 1970s. As of 2018 it housed the Great Harvest Bread Company.

Evaluation

The property at 139 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 139 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as it retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

⁹⁰⁰ Northville Historical Society, East Main P & A Theatre, circa 1945.

⁹⁰¹ Northville United Methodist Church (UMC), *Northville First United Methodist Church 1834-2009, A Proud Past- A Faithful Future 175 Years.* (Northville: Northville United Methodist Church, 2009), 26.

⁹⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970; “D & C Stores, Inc.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

141–145 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 141–145 East Main Street is located in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the commercial building at 149 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the theater at 139 East Main.

The two-story, variegated orange brick commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A one-story wing with a rooftop patio spans the rear (north) elevation, and a contemporary wood pergola was added to shade seating located on the rear (north) elevation. The building features a crenelated parapet with a concrete capstone, and a datestone in the center of the parapet reads “BRADER BLDG.”

The building has two storefronts that are separated by an entryway that is placed slightly off-center. The central entryway is flush with the façade and is defined by decorative brickwork. The paneled wood pedestrian door is topped by an arched fanlight and is placed in an arched opening that is defined by a single row of soldier course bricks with a concrete keystone and concrete bricks at the springline. Square concrete bulkheads are placed on each side of the door at ground level. The spandrel is filled with header bricks, which also extend down the sides of the door in a single row. The cornice above the entry is flush and is made of a course of soldier brick bookended by blocks of concrete. A course of stacked brick outlines the outside of the entry. A course of soldier brick stretches across the top of the transoms for the length of the building and there are concrete blocks at each end. Brick pilasters are placed on the east and west corners of the first story. Each is of stacked brick with a central, recessed row of header bricks and rise from concrete bases to a concrete block.

The western storefront features a string of four tall, narrow, single-light windows that extend to the ground. The eastern storefront has a recessed entryway with a pedestrian door, and three single-light windows each topped with two-light transom. These windows rest on a tall concrete bulkhead to the east of the door and are edged in concrete. Small sign boards are placed above each window on both storefronts.

The second story has three fenestration bays. The outer two bays have paired three-over-one windows with concrete lug sills. The central bay has two closely spaced sets of paired three-over-one windows with a continuous concrete sill. Each pair of windows has a header of a single row of soldier bricks with small concrete blocks on the ends. Above the second-story windows are two rectangular panels of recessed, basket weave brick outlined with header brick with a small concrete block in each corner.

The north elevation features on the first story two pedestrian doors with transom lights. Five three-over-one windows in various sizes are also located on the first story, and all rest on lug

sills. A contemporary rooftop patio has been built on top of the one-story section, which is accessed by a metal stairway. Two pedestrian doors and two pairs of three-over-one windows are placed on the second story.

History

141 East Main Street

The building was erected in 1928 after a 1925 fire destroyed the original buildings at this location.⁹⁰³ The storefront at 141 East Main housed Brader Dry Goods, owned by Samuel L. and Mary Brader, the building's namesakes. The store was rebranded to the Brader's Department Store and expanded to occupy the whole first story by the mid-1940s.⁹⁰⁴ Brader's Department Store remained through the 1970s.⁹⁰⁵ In the 2000s the ground story became home to Next Chapter Bookstore and Bistro.⁹⁰⁶

143 East Main Street

This is presumably the second story of the building, which housed four residences and the office of two realtors.⁹⁰⁷ By 1970 a single resident was at this address.⁹⁰⁸ In 2009, local architect Gregory Presley reconfigured the upstairs apartments into two two-bedroom units.⁹⁰⁹

145 East Main Street

According to the 1931 city directory, the space was first occupied by a hardware store, owned by Walter A. Ware.⁹¹⁰ Thomas W. McCardle, a plumber, had an office in the rear of the hardware store. The address is not listed in the subsequent city directories, suggesting that perhaps Brader's Department Store had expanded to include both storefronts.

Evaluation

The property at 141–145 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 141–145 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as it retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building also retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through modest ornamentation and overall construction. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and

⁹⁰³ Northville Historical Home Tour 2010, 143 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁹⁰⁴ Northville Historical Society, East Main P & A Theatre, circa 1945.

⁹⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁹⁰⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 2010, 143 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁹⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁹⁰⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 2010, 143 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁹¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

149 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 149 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation abuts the commercial building at 151–153 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 141-145 East Main.

The two-story commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A one-and-one-half-story, concrete block section is placed on the north elevation. The façade is clad in clapboards, which are placed between vertical boards that resemble wood framing; the framing on the second story is fluted. The building features a faux-mansard roof with wood shingles and a second-story jetty on the façade. Brackets are placed below the jetty and below the faux-mansard roof.

The building has a single storefront. A recessed entryway is placed in the eastern end of the façade. The remainder of the first story has large display windows that rest on low, paneled bulkheads. The second story has two four-light windows. The windows have surrounds with fluted pilasters and arched pediments that pierce the faux-mansard roof. Decorative scrollwork is placed within the pediments.

The north elevation of the structure features a pedestrian door and a pair of single-light display windows, which are sheltered by a wood-shingled pent roof. A brick veneer covers the lower section and wood panels are located above the pent roof.

History

The building was erected in 1970.⁹¹¹ At the time of recordation it housed a craft store, known as The Bee's Knees.

Evaluation

The property at 149 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1970 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁹¹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

151–153 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 151–153 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The east elevation is placed close to the commercial building at 157 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 149 East Main.

This one-story, brick commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A parapet spans the façade and features a datestone that reads “WARE BLDG 1929.” The building has two storefronts. A modest brick pilaster rises along the outer side of each storefront. Each pilaster has two columns of recessed header bricks separated by a column of stretcher bricks. A large panel of recessed brick spans the façade below the parapet. It features alternating rows on header bricks and soldier bricks, and contains a small, centrally placed, wood sign board.

The building features a centrally located, arched, recessed entryway with two pedestrian doors, one leading into each storefront. The entryway is flanked by large display windows that rest on brick bulkheads. An awning is located above each set of display windows.

The north elevation features a pair of pedestrian doors. A wood-shingled pent roof spans the elevation. A brick clads the lower walls and wood panels are located above the pent roof.

History

The Ware Building, based on the façade date plate, was erected in 1929. From Sanborn maps, and city directories, the building originally had two stories with multiple tenants.⁹¹² As of 1931 these included Ray H. Baker Real Estate, the Exchange hotel, and the residence of Daniel Merritt.⁹¹³

By 1942 the building has been reduced to one story. During this time the building was occupied by the Northville Electric Shop, which remained here through the early 1960s.⁹¹⁴ In 1962, half of the building was purchased by Del Black, who opened Del’s Shoe Store.⁹¹⁵ He purchased the other half of the building in 1966, expanding the storefront to the full footprint.⁹¹⁶ As of 2018 the building housed Baby Baby, Plus More, an infant supply shop.

Evaluation

⁹¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

⁹¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212

⁹¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁹¹⁵ “Del’s Shoes.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁹¹⁶ “Del’s Shoes.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

The property at 151–153 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 151–153 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as it retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building also retains original materials. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

157 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 149 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the south elevation and a large, paved, surface parking lot is located to the north. The west elevation is close to the commercial building at 153 East Main Street, and a small greenspace is located to the east.

The one-story structure has a rectilinear footprint and flat roof. It is sheathed in vertical, brick-textured, concrete panels and stone veneer. A large signboard is located above the centrally placed recessed entrance. Large, single-light, darkly glazed windows are located to the east and west of the entrance.

A canopy extends from the east elevation to shelter a fenced-in patio. An additional entrance is located north of the patio. The northeast corner of the structure is clipped, and a set of darkly glazed windows is located on the corner.

History

According to the city assessor, this building was erected in 1981.⁹¹⁷ The building housed a restaurant, Poole’s Tavern, as of 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 157 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1981 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁹¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor

NVA #12 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is a small greenspace located at the northwest corner of the East Main Street and Hutton Street intersection. A sign for Bank of America, located at 127 Hutton, is located on the southeast corner of the parcel. A patio associated with the building at 157 East Main Street extends into the western portion of the parcel. Large, mature trees dot the landscape.

History

The parcel is owned by the City of Northville.⁹¹⁸

Evaluation

No extant structures from within the period of significance are present at this location. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

341 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 341 East Main Street is located in a commercial district in the eastern end of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the road. A public sidewalk is located along the south edge of the property. A paved parking lot is located north of the structure, which can be accessed from two driveways on the north side of East Main Street. The east driveway features a fieldstone retaining wall on the east side and a row of stones on the west side. The west driveway features concrete pavers and is flanked by stone retaining walls. The parking lot abuts a public playground to the north. The south elevation of the building is decorated with raised garden beds lined with stones. A concrete paver walkway leads from the public sidewalk to the façade.

The building is a two-story, modest Italianate of wood frame construction with a rectilinear footprint and a truncated hip roof. It was originally built as a residential building and has been converted for commercial use. The roof is sheathed in brown asphalt shingles and the eave of the west elevation is pierced by an external, narrow brick chimney stack painted white. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards. The building is painted a deep beige with white trim. The frieze is decorated with white panels that resemble board and batten siding. The building rests on a stone foundation. Stone on the façade has been shaped into square, coursed blocks and the foundation on the east and west elevation is uncoursed rubble stone.

A one-story porch with a hipped roof extends across the façade. Wood stairs lead from the concrete paver pathway to the porch. A concrete ramp that is accessible from the west elevation rises in the west half of the porch and is concealed behind a wood and lattice knee wall. Latticework conceals the foundation below the porch. Five turned replacement posts rise from

⁹¹⁸ City of Northville Assessor

the decking to the roof and a replacement balustrade with narrow, turned spindles encloses the porch. Quatrefoils carved in wood decorate the porch frieze.

The porch provides access to the main entryway in the building. The wood pedestrian door features two panels of matching leaded glass and is surrounded by leaded glass sidelights and a leaded glass transom. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade includes a one-over-one window to the east of the door and three asymmetrically spaced one-over-one windows to the west. Four one-over-over windows are located in the second story. The windows in the façade have modest wood surrounds with simple drip caps.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes, on the first story, three one-over-one windows and a pedestrian door at the northwest corner. The northernmost window has had its lower sash enclosed by an air conditioning unit and the pedestrian door is inaccessible. Three one-over-one windows are located in the second story. Like the windows on the façade, these windows have modest wood surrounds with drip caps.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes, on the first story, a pedestrian door and a one-over-one window to the south of the chimney and two one-over-one windows to the north of the chimney. The second story features two one-over-one windows to the south of the chimney and one to the north. The pedestrian door is inaccessible. The windows and door have modest wood surrounds.

Window openings are placed in the foundation walls of the east and west elevation and have been infilled with glass blocks. The north elevation cannot be viewed from the public right of way.

History

The stone foundation and subtle Italianate stylings of the house indicate it was erected circa 1865. The building's original purpose was a respite home for returning Civil War Veterans.⁹¹⁹ In the late 1890s the building operated as Angie Smith's boarding house, which offered a place of residence for patients of Dr. Yarnall's Gold Cure Clinic, which opened across the street at 400 East Main Street.⁹²⁰ The clinic operated at this location from 1897–1918.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the boarding house at 341 East Main was owned and operated by James and Flora (Hutton) Smith.⁹²¹ Flora Hutton died in 1914 and her husband continued to rent rooms in the house into 1920.⁹²²

⁹¹⁹ "341 East Main Street", 1 Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁹²⁰ "341 East Main Street", 1 Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

⁹²¹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

Sometime between 1920 and 1932 the house was purchased by Ford Motor Company, likely to house workers at the Ford Valve Plant at 235 East Main.⁹²³ In May 1932, Ford Motor Company gifted the former boarding house to the Northville American Legion and Legion Auxiliary for its headquarters.⁹²⁴ The Legion remodeled the interior of the building, including removing partition walls and installing hardwood floors on the first story. During World War II, the American Legion sponsored the Northville Chapter of the Red Cross, which operated in the Legion's facilities until the end of the war.

In 1943 the American Legion sold the building to Fred and Blanche Moffitt; who owned it until their deaths in 1964 and 1973, respectively.⁹²⁵ In 1975 the building was remodeled for retail use, and became the Bedspreed Place, a discount bedding outlet.⁹²⁶ In 1983 brothers Don, Jim, and Bob Perkins opened the Wooden Shovel Antiques Shop in the building.⁹²⁷ It was open here a short time before Bill McQuire purchased the building in 1984 to open his own antique furniture store. He later transitioned from furniture to art, and his business was known as McGuire's Fine Art Gallery, which remained open through 2017.⁹²⁸

Evaluation

The property at 341 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development, healthcare and the social/recreation/entertainment of the city's residents. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 341 East Main Street retains a good degree of integrity and clearly conveys its historic character. The commercial building and former boarding house retains integrity of design, as the footprint and overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building has many original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall form and construction of the building. The building also expressed integrity of location and setting and can be associated with a specific period of time and architectural style, creating integrity of feeling and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

355 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 355 East Main Street is in a commercial district in the eastern end of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the road. A concrete sidewalk is located along the south edge of the property, and concrete and paver path with steps leads from the public sidewalk to the façade entrance. A gravel parking lot is located north of the structure, which is

⁹²³ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁹²⁸ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

accessed by a gravel driveway stretching from East Main Street along the east side of the property. The driveway is lined with shrubs and a fieldstone retaining wall on its western side. The parking lot abuts a public playground to the north which is lined with tall trees. The south lawn contains several wood and concrete block retaining walls.

The two-story wood frame building, originally built as a residence, has been converted for commercial use. The modest Queen Anne house has an irregular footprint and a cross-gabled roof. The eastern gable end has a two-story cutaway bay window. The north (rear) elevation has a small, one-story section placed on the eastern end, and a one-and-one-half-story wing extends from its western end. An open, shed-roofed porch is placed on the west elevation of the wing. The house's roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the side-gabled roof ridge. The exterior walls are clad with a combination of vinyl and aluminum siding. Bands of vertical panels decorate the frieze in the façade and cutaway bay, and in the lower portion of the first-story walls on all of the elevations. Wide, metal corner boards are placed on all exterior corners. The foundation is covered by a concrete parge coat.

A small, concrete stoop is centrally located on the gable-front section of the. The porch is accessed by concrete stairs leading to its east and west sides. Balustrades with turned spindles and turned posts are placed on the south side of the stoop and extend down both sets of stairs. The stoop provides access to the main entryway of the house, which is a pedestrian door with a large, central window light. The entryway features a wood surround with a transom window, a lintel with small brackets, and narrow paneling along the sides. Metal lanterns flank the doorway.

Additional fenestration on the façade includes a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows on each side of the door, within the side-gabled portion. A pair of one-over-one windows are placed in the second story of the front gable. The windows have unornamented, vinyl surrounds, and the first-story windows have fixed shutters and lintels.

The west elevation features a pair of windows on each story in the gable end. The vinyl windows are one-over-one, double-hung with vinyl surrounds. Two pedestrian doors are located to the north of the windows, below the porch roof. The east elevation features a fenestration bay in the eastern and southeastern sides of the cutaway bay. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window in each story. A one-over-one window is also placed in the east elevation of the one-story section. The north elevation was not visible from the public right of way.

History

The building appears to have been erected circa 1880. Based on review of Sanborn Maps, the house changed addresses multiple times, originally 19 Main Street, 221 Main Street by the 1920s, and 355 Main Street by the 1940s. The earliest known resident was Charles Booth in 1895.⁹²⁹

⁹²⁹ 1895, 6.

By the 1920s the house retained a similar form as today; however, a one-story open porch extended the full width of the façade.⁹³⁰ City directories indicate that the historical address of the property was 221 East Main Street.⁹³¹ As of 1931 it was the residence of Wayne B. and Elizabeth Chillson. Mr. Chillson is listed a farmer, presumably owning land outside of town or working on a farm outside of the village.⁹³² The addresses had reached their present numbers by the early 1940s, and the house was occupied by Fred J. and Blanch B. Moffitt.⁹³³

By the early 1950s, the Moffitts had moved next-door to 341 East Main and the subject house was occupied by Christian and Viola Burgess. Mr. Burgess was a machine operator for Ford Motor Company.⁹³⁴ By 1960 Mrs. Burgess resided alone.⁹³⁵ By 1970 the house was the residence of John H. and Mary R. Murray. Mr. Murray worked for J. R. Murray Sales.⁹³⁶ As of 2018 the building was occupied by 2nd Street Hair Cutting Place.

Evaluation

The property at 355 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and healthcare and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 355 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the footprint has not been altered and it retains its fenestration pattern. The house also retains original materials, although this area of integrity has been diminished by the vinyl replacement windows and shutters. The Although the former residence currently functions as a commercial building, the house retains its integrity of setting because it is located in a portion of the business district that contains many other former residences. The house also retains integrity of location, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

371 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This structure is located on the northwest corner of the East Main Street and Griswold Street intersection. A paved surface parking lot extends from the buildings east and north elevations. A public sidewalk borders the south and east edge of the lot and landscaping fills the southeast corner of the lot. A brick retaining wall separates the parking lot from the landscaped yard; where a brick paved path leads from the public sidewalk up a set of concrete steps to the building's principal entryway.

⁹³⁰ Sanborn, *Northville, Wayne County Michigan* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, February 1926), 1

⁹³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁹³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

⁹³³ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 238.

⁹³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 259.

⁹³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁹³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The structure has an irregular footprint. The hipped roof has three lower cross-gables which are located on the south and east elevation; with the third being a projecting gable end that clips the southeast corner of the structure. This building rests on a brick foundation with an exposed brick basement level visible on the east elevation. A shed-roofed section with a basement level is attached on the north elevation, and a single-story half-hipped enclosed porch wraps around the southwest corner of the building. An enclosed exterior stairway is located on the west elevation connecting to the north elevation of the enclosed porch. An interior brick chimney shaft extends from the eastern slope of the hipped roof.

The fenestration pattern consists of double-hung wood windows with patterned glass, picture windows with single light transom windows above, casement windows, and single-light square windows below the gables. The doors are a mix of modern panel doors, half glass doors, and a set of batten carriage doors on the lean-to basement level.

The basement level features a walkout entry on the east elevation. This entryway is covered by a flared hood and flanked by wood windows. The two windows on this level are decorated with segmental brick arches and lug sills.

The building's gables are decorated with a carved trim, typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The second-story exterior level is decorated with a combination of patterned wood shingles. The lower-level of the structure is sheathed in synthetic siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

History

The house was built by James A. Dubuar in 1875 as a wedding present for his daughter and son-in-law.⁹³⁷ As of 1893, the building has been erected but did not include the wrap-around enclosed porch on the facade, but rather a smaller open porch centered on the façade.⁹³⁸ Dubuar owned the A. Dubuar Lumber Company, located across the street at Griswold and East Main.

Mr. Dubuar died in 1919 and the company and house were sold to Henry Ford. The house then became used as a residence for the plant manager.⁹³⁹ As of 1931 the position belonged to Harry G. Marburger, who resided in the house with his wife, Alice.⁹⁴⁰ The Marburger's daughter kept show horses behind the house, in what was (as of 1983) a parking lot.⁹⁴¹ During Ford's ownership, the house was extended to the north with a large kitchen and bathroom addition. Ford sold the house in 1941 to Mike Allen, Northville's longest-serving mayor.⁹⁴² The Allen family lived upstairs and ran Allen Monuments from the basement level.⁹⁴³ The monuments business was established in Northville in 1935. Throughout its tenure, the company boasted of

⁹³⁷ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41; "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*, September 14, 1983.

⁹³⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville, Wayne Co. Mich.* (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, August 1893), 1.

⁹³⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41.

⁹⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁹⁴¹ "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*, September 14, 1983.

⁹⁴² "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*, September 14, 1983.

⁹⁴³ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41.

having major commissions, including monuments for three General Motors presidents and a \$30,000 mausoleum.⁹⁴⁴ The firm sold products across southeast Michigan, with other sales offices located in Flint, Milford, Chesaning, and Algonac.

The Allens also extended the front porch to the west and added an exterior staircase to the second story on the west elevation. Within the porch, the Allens operated a pottery and gifts store. The Allen family remained in the building through 1951.⁹⁴⁵ By 1960 two households resided in the building, which was rented out by the Allens.⁹⁴⁶ It was sold in 1966 to the Bruce McAllister family, who used the basement and front porch for a wallpaper and paint store.⁹⁴⁷ In 1969 the building was sold to John and Jeanne Van Tine whose antique shop, known as The Owl & The Wheel, occupied the basement, front porch, and second story.⁹⁴⁸

In 1975 the house was purchased by William S. Demray, DDS.⁹⁴⁹ Two years later, Demray installed his dental office on the first story and chose to reside in a four-room apartment on the second story. The building has remained a dental office, known in 2018 as Preservation Dental.

Evaluation

The property at 371 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 371 East Main Street is a good example of a Shingle Style dwelling and retains integrity of design, as the only change since 1942 has been the expansion and enclosure of the front porch. This addition is distinguishable from the historic structure and does significantly impact the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the property. The house retains many original materials, including the various decorative shingles in the upper story and the Queen Anne windows. The house also retains integrity of workmanship, expressed by the overall form, construction, and ornamentation. It continues to maintain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The building continues to clearly convey its historic character and is easily associated with the Shingle Style and is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

235 East Main Street, Ford Valve Plant (Contributing)

Description

This structure is located on the northeast corner of the East Main Street and Griswold Street intersection. The industrial building designed by Albert Kahn once served as the Ford Valve Plant and has been adapted to house multiple businesses including a gym and office space. A surface parking lot stretches across the south elevation of the building. This parking lot can be

⁹⁴⁴ "Allen Monument," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

⁹⁴⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁹⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁹⁴⁷ The Allens also operated a pottery and gifts store front the house.

⁹⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁹⁴⁹ "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*, September 14, 1983.

accessed via driveway from Griswold Street and East Main Street. The south elevation's central entrance is accessible by a ramp leading from the south parking lot. An additional parking lot is located on the north elevation of the building where a brick retaining wall extends north from the northeast corner of the structure. A public sidewalk wraps around the southwest corner of the property along Griswold Street and East Main Street. Ford Park East is located north of the building which connects to South Main Park to surround the north and east edge of the property. An interpretive sign describing the history of the Ford Valve Plant is located in the Ford Field Park.

This property is located west of the Middle Rouge River. A dammed stream from this source provides water to a metal overshot waterwheel housed on the south half of the building east elevation. This waterwheel rests in a fieldstone reservoir on the south elevation of a brick rectangular lean-to which houses the wheel machinery. A band of metal-and-glass windows extends north on the eastern elevation.

The original brick one-story rectangular structure designed by Albert Kahn features a clerestory and a basement level. The clerestory features darkly glazed single light serial windows on each elevation. A rectangular one-story addition designed by Eberle Smith Associates was added to the west elevation of the Kahn designed building in 1957.⁹⁵⁰ In 1966, an additional one-story concrete block addition was added to the north elevation of the 1957 addition of the structure, giving it the L-shape footprint seen today. These additions mirror the original brickwork that Kahn included in the Art Deco design.

The brick is laid in a Common Bond with a brick frieze band consisting of a pattern of dogtooth over-soldier over-dogtooth coursed bricks.

A band of thirty-five-light metal industrial windows with a concrete slip sill line the north, south, east, and west elevations of the building. These are not the building's original windows but are appropriate replacements.

The band of windows on the south elevation is interrupted by two entrances and two thirty-five-light metal windows. Both entrances are covered by a suspended metal canopy. The entrance on the eastern half of the south elevation was probably added after the initial Kahn construction since the brick work above the entry is not original and the new brick matches the massing of the industrial windows. This entry can be accessed by concrete steps leading up from the parking lot.

The thirty-five-light windows on the east and west corners of the south elevation are flanked by brickwork laid in a unique Common Bond with every-other stretcher course extending beyond the face of the other brick courses, giving the corners a different texture than the flat brick to resemble a pilaster. This jutting pattern wraps around the southeast, southwest, and northeast corners of the original Kahn structure and interrupts the brick frieze band where present. The

⁹⁵⁰ National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Ford Valve Plant, Elisabeth Knibbe, June 1995.

thirty-five-light windows on the south elevation feature an upside-down-T-shaped brick design which rises to the brick frieze present above the windows. This T-shaped brick pattern is also present above the entry way central to the south elevation and above the north entry to the Kahn structure.

The west elevation of the structure is part of the 1957 addition and features a band of thirty-five-light metal industrial windows. This band of windows is interrupted by a swing out door entry and an overhead door entryway. Access to the overhead door is provided by a driveway off of Griswold Street. The overhead door is flanked by patterned brickwork laid in a unique Common Bond with every-other stretcher course extending beyond the face of the other brick courses, matching the corner textured brickwork of the Kahn structure. The driveway is flanked by concrete retaining walls. The swing out door entry way is north of this overhead door and is accessible by ramp.

The north elevation of the structure (the 1966 addition) is concrete block that is painted yellow to match the yellow brick on the other elevations. Eighteen-light metal industrial windows stretch across this elevation above a concrete slip sill. The east elevation of the addition features metal and glass frieze windows and additional metal and glass industrial windows at irregular intervals. A rectangular block rests on the roof. The 1957 and 1966 additions that were joined to the original Kahn building are discernable through the changes in building material and window patterns.

The north elevation of the Kahn structure features an unbroken row of metal and glass windows through the middle of the upper level. A thirty-five-light window is located on the northeast corner and features an upside-down-T-shaped brick design which rises to the brick frieze present above the windows, matching the windows on the south elevation. A retaining wall surrounds the lower level. Evenly spaced metal and glass windows and a loading dock, which is accessible via a ramp that slopes east from the north parking lot. The entry to the loading dock houses the original oak doors.

A small single-story square outbuilding is located north of the eastern half of the building on a concrete foundation. A half glass door and the original metal windows are extant on the south and east elevations; however, the west elevation window has been bricked in. The brick bond matches the original Kahn structure.

History

In 1919 Ford Motor Company purchased the former Dubuar Manufacturing Facility at Main and Griswold Streets.⁹⁵¹ Ford opened his first village industry plant in the old Dubuar building. The original building was replaced by the extant facility in 1936 as the Ford Valve Plant. Ford moved out of the building in 1988 and sold to a new owner in 1994.

⁹⁵¹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "341 East Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

The interior was renovated and in 1998, the water wheel was reconstructed, as the original was badly deteriorated.⁹⁵² In 2005 the building was remodeled again to a multi-tenant commercial facility. The building was renamed Water Wheel Centre, and as of 2018, housed eleven tenants.⁹⁵³ The property adjacent to the building on the Rouge River has become a park. For a full history of the building, see the Industrial context of this report.

Evaluation

The property at 235 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development, commerce, and industry. The resource is also associated with Henry Ford, who brought one of his village industries to the community of Northville. Finally, the building is significant for both its architecture, and its architect, Albert Kahn.

The Ford Valve Plant at 235 East Main Street is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is an excellent example of an industrial building designed by notable Detroit architect Albert Kahn and continues to retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #13, East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This narrow parcel is located on the north side of East Main Street where it curves to the south. It is a small greenspace with trees and grass.

History

The parcel is owned by the City of Northville.⁹⁵⁴

Evaluation

The property at NVA #13, East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No extant structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #13, East Main Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

⁹⁵² Water Wheel Centre. "Historic Building: A Look Through the Years." accessed, May 14, 2018, <http://waterwheelcentre.com/history.html>.

⁹⁵³ Water Wheel Centre. "Historic Building: A Look Through the Years." accessed, May 14, 2018, <http://waterwheelcentre.com/history.html>.

⁹⁵⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

1.14.2 Main Street, East, South Side

102–106 East Main Street/103 South Center Street, Masonic Block (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 102–106 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the East Main Street and North Center Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the north and east elevations and a small alley extends along the south elevation. The east elevation abuts the building at 108 East Main Street.

This two-story, brick, Italianate commercial block features a rectilinear footprint, a mansard roof, and a tower on the eastern side of the north façade. The brick turret features corbelled bricks near the midpoint of the second story and is capped by a steeply pitched hipped roof that rises above the ridge of the rest of the structure. This roof and the mansard roof are sheathed in rounded asphalt shingles. A brick chimney stack pierces the lower slope of the roof in the west elevation.

A highly ornamented wood cornice stretches across the façade and west elevation. It features bands of ornamental molding and pairs of brackets. Wood panels are placed between the paired brackets and are topped with modillions. The cornice in the tower is more highly ornamented. It features rosettes in the wood panel and is topped by a pediment. The pediment has a carved, fanlight motif in the tympanum and is capped by a rosette.

The building contains three storefronts, two on the north façade that fronts East Main Street and one on the west elevation that fronts South Center Street. The eastern storefront (102 and 104 East Main Street) features a recessed entryway with two pedestrian doors. The business entrance (104 East Main Street) features a large display window to the west and a transom window above the modern glass and metal door. A short, paneled bulkhead is located below the display window. The secondary entrance (102 East Main Street) features a stained-glass transom window above the modern panel door. A large bracket is placed between the two transom lights. A small, modest cornice is located below the signboard, which is decorated with a series of wood panels. A paneled pilaster separates this storefront from the business to the east.

The western storefront (102 East Main Street) features a centrally placed, recessed entrance with a glass and wood door with sidelights. Large display windows flank the entrance on the façade. A wood bulkhead with sunburst design sits below the display windows and the same pattern decorates the top of the recessed entrance. Paneled columns are located on the east and west edge of this business' façade and between the entryway and display windows; the panels that flank the entrance also feature wood brackets and bullseyes. A signboard is placed above the storefront and is decorated with wood panels on the sides. The signboard is topped by a cornice with modest modillions and a frieze band that mimics fluting. Fenestration on the second story includes three fenestration bays. Like the other second-story fenestration, each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung window with an arched, stained-glass transom.

The second story contains five evenly spaced fenestration bays. Two fenestration bays are placed above 104 and 106 East Main. The eastern bay is placed in the tower, and the western bay is slightly recessed from the main wall plane. The remaining three bays are placed above 102 East Main. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung window with an arched, stained-glass transom. Three rows of header brick form arches above the stained-glass windows. A stone belt course stretches across the façade, in line with the bottom of the stained-glass transom windows. A vertical sign reading “MASONIC CENTER” is centrally located on the second story.

The grade of the parcel slopes downward toward the south. The west elevation contains a segmental arched window and pedestrian door within the foundation wall, near the center of the elevation. Each features a segmental arch formed by two rows of header bricks, and the segmentally arched surrounds have small diamonds in the peaks.

The third storefront in the building leads into the lower, basement level and is located on the southern end of the west elevation. A recessed entryway is accessed by several steps leading down from the sidewalk. The pedestrian door is flanked by a display window with a transom on each side, and the entryway is flanked by pairs of two-light windows. A wood cornice spans the storefront above the entry and windows. It features large, highly ornamented brackets on the outer sides and small ornamental brackets between them. A window opening that has been infilled with brick is located above the cornice. Additional fenestration on the west elevation includes four stained-glass, ocular windows that are unevenly spaced along the top of the second story. These windows have central, triangular-shaped lights in the center.

The south elevation of the structure features a pedestrian door that is flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows on the first story. The door is accessed by a wood stairway that leads to a small deck. A small, one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the foundation, below the stairway.

History

The single building was constructed by two parties in 1880, Barton Wheeler, who owned a grocery store on the first story, and the Masonic Lodge, who paid for and owned the second story.⁹⁵⁵ The separate storefronts of the building are described below; however, early in the building’s history, it appears that much of the first story was a grocery store. The Masons continue to use the upper level (106 East Main) to the present day.

102 East Main

This address was the location of Wheeler’s grocery store in the early 1890s, a combination grocery and drug store in the corner unit of the building.⁹⁵⁶ The drug store arm of the business came under ownership of A. M. Wheeler (presumably a relative of Barton Wheeler), who passed the business to his daughter, Elizabeth Wheeler Blackburn.⁹⁵⁷ Circa 1922, Barton Wheeler

⁹⁵⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁹⁵⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁵⁷ “Northville Drug Stores.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

retired and the grocery arm of the business was eliminated.⁹⁵⁸ The drug store had a succession of owners following the Wheelers, changing multiple times into the 1930s.

On May 11, 1934, the store was sold to Myron C. Gunsell, who renamed it Gunsell Drug Store.⁹⁵⁹ In 1964, Gunsell sold the store to his son-in-law, R. Douglas Lorenz, who renamed the business Lorenz Rexall Pharmacy in 1969.⁹⁶⁰ Lorenz remained in business as a drug store until he and his wife, Marilyn, opened a Colonial-themed gift shop, Williamsburg Inspirations, in the space in 1981.⁹⁶¹ They were replaced by a store known as Bon Loot in the mid-1990s.⁹⁶² Since 2015 the space has housed a restaurant known as Lucy & the Wolf.⁹⁶³

104 East Main

In the early 1890s, 104 East Main housed a furniture store.⁹⁶⁴ In the early twentieth century it became a bakery, which it remained through 1914.⁹⁶⁵ Circa 1920 it became a drug store.⁹⁶⁶ By 1931 the Royal Ann Café was in the space.⁹⁶⁷ The café gave way to Joseph Revitzer's shoe repair shop in April 1936.⁹⁶⁸ In 1971, Revitzer sold the business to Andrew Peccoli.⁹⁶⁹ The business was subsequently renamed Cobbler's Corner, which has remained in business as late as 2018.⁹⁷⁰

103 South Center

The east elevation of the building faces South Center Street and contains a small storefront in the lower basement level. As of 1890 this space housed a barber shop.⁹⁷¹ The storefront later became a "storage basement."⁹⁷² As of 2018, the storefront houses LoveWell Home Care.

Evaluation

The property at 102-106 East Main Street and 103 South Center Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and for its role in the social/recreational/entertainment of Northville's citizens. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

⁹⁵⁸ "B. A. Wheeler Dies at Home on Thursday." 1932 Newspaper Clipping, Find-A-Grave, accessed May 16, 2018, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38296681>.

⁹⁵⁹ "Northville Drug Stores." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁹⁶⁰ "Northville Drug Stores." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁹⁶¹ Advertisement. "Lorenz Rexall Pharmacy..." *Northville Record*, May 20, 1981, 3-A.

⁹⁶² "Merchants enjoy brisk sales" *Northville Record*, December 24, 1998, 7A.

⁹⁶³ "Downtown Northville welcomes four new restaurants," *Hometown Life*, June 16, 2015, accessed May 16, 2018, <https://www.hometownlife.com/story/news/local/northville/2015/06/16/northville-restaurants/28781713/>.

⁹⁶⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁶⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁹⁶⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

⁹⁶⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁶⁸ "Revitzers Shoe Repair Store." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁹⁶⁹ Advertisement, "Thank you" *Northville Record*, January 14, 1971, 3A.

⁹⁷⁰ Cobblers Corner. "Welcome to Cobbler's Corner." accessed, May 16, 2018, <http://cobblerscorner.net/>.

⁹⁷¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁷² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

The commercial Masonic Center at 102–106 East Main Street and 103 South Center Street retains integrity of design, as the building retains its original footprint and the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Although the storefronts at 102 and 104–106 East Main have been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration dates to within the building's period of significance. The building also retains original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornices, stained-glass windows, and overall construction of the building. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

108–110 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 108–110 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and the building at 113 South Center Street is adjacent to the south. The east elevation abuts the building at 112 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the Masonic block at 102–106 East Main.

The two-story, brick, Italianate commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. An elaborate cornice stretches across the top of the façade. The building has one storefront, the entirety of which is recessed.

The storefront is split in half by a pillar. The entrance is located in the western half, where four large display windows are located west of the pedestrian door. The eastern half of the storefront contains six large display windows of various widths. A metal fence spans the eastern half of the façade, enclosing a staircase that descends the basement level of the building. The windows rest on a wood bulkhead and have matching transoms. A signboard stretches across the façade above the storefront and is composed of thin, vertical wood panels.

The second story features six evenly placed fenestration bays, which are defined by brick pilasters. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung window. The windows rest on a continuous sill that is directly above the signboard. Each window also has a segmentally arched window surround that is capped with two rows of header bricks that form a segmental arch.

An elaborate cornice decorates the roofline. Corbeled bricks that resemble brackets are placed between the pilasters, above the windows in each fenestration bay. A second row of corbeled bricks is located above this and includes corbeled stretcher bricks above the pilasters and header bricks, also resembling brackets, in the bays. Header bricks that form segmental arches are placed above the corbels. The wood cornice that caps the building features bands of molding and pairs of large, wood brackets on the eastern edge and the center of the façade. These are capped by a large wood pediment. Single brackets are placed in line with the pilasters, and ornate wood modillions are placed between the brackets.

As a result of the proximity of surrounding buildings on the south elevation, the only visible fenestration is a pair of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement windows on the second story. The west elevation includes two pedestrian doors in the foundation wall, a two-light sliding window in the first story, and a one-over-one window in the second story.

History

Based on architectural details in historical photographs, the building was erected circa 1880.⁹⁷³ Originally, the building was one story. A second story was added in 1887 to expand the Masonic Lodge, located on the second story of the adjacent building, 102–106 East Main Street.⁹⁷⁴

108 East Main

In the 1890s, this section of the building, as well as 110 East Main, contained grocery stores, which remained through 1914.⁹⁷⁵ By 1920, only the 108 half of the building included a grocery store, which was owned by Sherwood B. Stevens.⁹⁷⁶ Mr. Stevens' store became the Royal Ann Café, which was only in the building a few months.⁹⁷⁷ In August 1931, E. M. Bogart opened E.M.B. Food Market in the building.⁹⁷⁸ Bogart had owned and operated another store in Northville previously, and had experience in chain retail. His new store included nationally advertised brands, home-grown foods, and a delivery service. Bogart sold the market in 1963 to Ray Garrod.⁹⁷⁹ E.M.B. Food Market remained in the building through the early 1970s.⁹⁸⁰ At the time of recordation, both 108 and 110 East Main housed Genitti's, a dinner theater restaurant. The survey revealed that at some point, likely the mid-twentieth century, the storefronts were altered to have walls of display windows that form an angled recess.

110 East Main

In the 1890s, this section of the building, as well as 108 East Main, contained grocery stores, which remained through 1914.⁹⁸¹ By 1931 the grocery store in this space had become a men's furnishings store, owned by Arnold G. Owen. Jewell's Cleaners and Dyers was also located in this section of the building.⁹⁸²

Later in 1931, an electronics store, known as the Northville Radio Shop, was established by Ed Bogart was established.⁹⁸³ By the mid-1940s, a clothing store known as The Men's Shop was in the building as well.⁹⁸⁴

⁹⁷³ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

⁹⁷⁴ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

⁹⁷⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁷⁶ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁷⁷ "EMB Food Market." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁹⁷⁸ "EMB Food Market." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁹⁷⁹ "EMB Food Market." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁹⁸⁰ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁹⁸¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁸² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁸³ "Ellis Electronics." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁹⁸⁴ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

In 1947, Bogart sold his shop to Mr. and Mrs. Monte Ellis and it was renamed Ellis Electronics.⁹⁸⁵ They expanded the stock to include televisions and modern electrical equipment. Ellis Electronics, remained here through the early 1970s.⁹⁸⁶ At the time of recordation, both 108 and 110 East Main housed Genitti's, a dinner theater restaurant.

Evaluation

The property at 108–110 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and the social/recreation/entertainment of the city's residents. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 108–110 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. However, the first-story storefront has been significantly altered since originally constructed. The building retains original materials, although the replacement windows and replacement storefront diminish this area of integrity. The integrity of workmanship is expressed on the second story through the cornice and ornamental brickwork. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

112 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 112 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and Mary Alexander Court is south of the structure. The east elevation abuts the commercial building at 116 East Main Street and the west elevation abuts the building at 108 East Main. A

The two-story, brick commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A two-story, brick section is located on the south (rear) elevation. Because of the change in slope in the land, the rear addition is set much lower than the main block of the building. This section appears in the 1893 Sanborn map and may be original to the building.

Brick pilasters stretch from the façade foundation to a brick parapet. A large, ornate, wood bracket is placed on each pilaster above the first story. Near the parapet, the pilasters extend toward the center of the façade, forming a flattened arch that is defined by a row of header bricks.

⁹⁸⁵ "Ellis Electronics." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁹⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

A wood cornice is placed above the storefront, between the wood brackets. It features several bands of molding and is otherwise undecorated. The storefront features a centrally located metal and glass pedestrian within a recessed entryway. A large display window resting on brick bulkheads flank each side of the door within the entryway, which in turn are flanked by large display windows with brick bulkheads. A leaded glass transom spans that façade. A small, wood signboard is centrally placed in the transom.

The second story originally contained three fenestration bays that have been infilled with brick. The fenestration bays have segmentally arched tops formed by two rows of header bricks. The ghosting from the original windows matches the segmental archways and massing of the adjacent structures. Currently, the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung replacement windows that have been set partially within two of the original fenestration bays. The windows have synthetic surrounds and lug sills.

Fenestration on the south elevation is confined to the rear, two-story section. A large, ten-light, wood window is centrally placed on the first story. It has a concrete slip sill and lintel. Two rows of header bricks above this window indicate that it is not the original fenestration opening. Two tall, narrow fenestration bays that have been covered by panels of vertical siding are symmetrically placed on the second story.

History

The building was erected in 1887 and housed a wallpaper store.⁹⁸⁷ It originally had an ornamented cornice that included a date plate and three tall one-over-one windows across the façade's second story.⁹⁸⁸ As of 1893 a furniture store and doctor's office were located in the building, the former likely being on the first story and the latter likely on the second story.⁹⁸⁹ By 1899 the business space had changed to a dry goods, which remained in the building through 1914. It was first Cohen Dry Goods and was later owned by Edwin White.⁹⁹⁰ As of 1931 the building housed the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company grocery store, better known as the A&P.⁹⁹¹ By 1943, the space was John R. Walker's billiards hall, which was formerly at 124 East Main Street.⁹⁹² It was purchased later that year by Charles Fredyl for the department store's menswear section.⁹⁹³

By 1951 the address had become Fredyl Cleaners and Men's Wear.⁹⁹⁴ By 1972 the Fredyl Stores had expanded to include three buildings from 112–118 E Main Street. The Fredyl's department store included both Men's Wear and Ladies' Wear sections, housed in the different buildings.

⁹⁸⁷ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

⁹⁸⁸ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

⁹⁸⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁹⁹⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2; "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

⁹⁹¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁹² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁹⁹³ "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

⁹⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

The Freydl family stores closed in 1992.⁹⁹⁵ At the time of recordation, the building housed Genitti's Little Theater.

Evaluation

The property at 112 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 112 East Main Street has diminished integrity of design due to the infilling of the original window openings on the second story and the addition of two new fenestration bays with one-over-one windows. Although the first-story storefront has been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration dates to sometime in the early twentieth century, within the building's period of significance, and the building maintains the same footprint as it did in 1893. Integrity of design has also been lost through the removal of the ornate, original cornice and date plate and replacement with a simple brick cornice. This alteration has also resulted in diminished integrities of materials and workmanship. However, the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

116 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This commercial building at 116 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and Mary Alexander Court is south of the structure. The east elevation abuts the building at 118 East Main Street and the west elevation abuts the building at 112 East Main Street. The two-story addition at 118 East Main also extends across the south (rear) elevation of this building.

The two-story brick building has a narrow, rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A simple brick parapet decorates the roofline. Immediately below the parapet is a single row of dogtooth bricks. Below this are T-shaped corbels, which are formed by two header bricks and a stretcher brick.

A wood cornice is placed above the storefront and features several bands of molding and modest brackets. The storefront has a wood and glass pedestrian door within a slightly off-center recessed entryway. The door is flanked by display windows that rest on tall bulkheads that have been covered by a parge coat. A vertically paneled signboard sits below the cornice.

The second story features a large, single-light window with a segmentally arched transom. The window has a lug sill and a segmental arch formed by two rows of header bricks.

⁹⁹⁵ Louie. *Northville*, 97.

History

This narrow building was erected circa 1895. It appears to have originally served as an extension of 112 East Main Street.⁹⁹⁶ It was noted as an office on a 1909 Sanborn map, which it remained through 1914.⁹⁹⁷ By 1931 James Sagunto and Eva Bovee are listed as residing in the building. Spagnuio owned a confectionary shop across the street at 111 East Main Street.⁹⁹⁸

In 1937 Charles Freydl, who owned the neighboring building at 118 East Main, purchased the building from Sherril Ambler.⁹⁹⁹ By 1943 the building housed the cleaning arm of Fredyl's store.¹⁰⁰⁰ Garrett T. Barry is listed as residing in the building in 1951.¹⁰⁰¹ By 1960 Barry Freydl's real estate office is listed in the building as well.¹⁰⁰²

In 1961, the Fredyl's sold the small building to Helen and Harold Hartley who established Hartley Powers Gallery in the space.¹⁰⁰³ Initially, the Hartleys sold license plates to make ends meet but eventually were able to expand to showcase the work of Michigan Artists. They remained in the building through the end of the decade.¹⁰⁰⁴

In February 1975 a new business, known as the Sunflower Shop, owned by Marie Bonamici, moved into the space. A new sign with "Victorian" lettering was installed over the storefront.¹⁰⁰⁵ By 1983, 116 East Main housed Bookstall on the Main, a book store.¹⁰⁰⁶ At the time of recordation, the building housed The Moon & Me, a baby and toddler boutique.

Evaluation

The property at 116 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 116 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. However, the first-story storefront has been altered since originally constructed. The building also retains original materials and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the modest cornice and ornamentation and the overall construction. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and

⁹⁹⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁹⁹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁹⁹⁸ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁹⁹⁹ "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰⁰⁰ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

¹⁰⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰⁰³ "Hartley Powers Gallery." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

¹⁰⁰⁴ "Hartley Powers Gallery." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

¹⁰⁰⁵ "Sign Raising." 116 E Main, Main Street, East, 100-122 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

¹⁰⁰⁶ Advertisement. "Bookstall on the Main." Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

118 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 118 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and Mary Alexander Court is south of the structure. The east elevation abuts the Coonley Block, at 120–124 East Main Street, and the west elevation abuts the building at 116 East Main Street.

The three-story, brick, Italianate commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. A two-story, brick addition is located on the south (rear) elevation. Because of the change in slope in the land, the rear addition is set much lower than the main block of the building.

The building has an elaborate wood cornice. Large, ornately carved brackets are placed on the ends of the cornice, and two slightly smaller brackets are placed near the center. The cornice features several bands of molding across its top. The lower portion, between the brackets, have arched panels with recessed spandrels.

A brick pilaster stretches along the western side of the façade from the foundation to a cornice above the first story. The pilaster is topped by a large, wood bracket. This cornice features bands of ornamental molding with dart-shaped modillions.

The storefront features a centrally placed glass pedestrian door with a transom within a recessed entryway. The door is flanked by large display windows on each side. The windows rest on low bulkheads. A vertically paneled signboard is located below the cornice separating the first and second stories.

Three fenestration bays are symmetrically placed in the second and third stories, which align with the arches in the cornice. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung, replacement window. The windows feature stone lug sills and segmental arches formed by two rows of header bricks.

On the south elevation, two pedestrian doors are placed in the one-story addition. Two one-over-one windows are located in the third story of the main block and also feature stone lug sills and segmental arches. A small addition projects from the third story of the west elevation. It is clad in synthetic siding and has a single-light window.

History

The building was erected in 1875 by William Ambler.¹⁰⁰⁷ As of 1893, a jewelry and stationary store was located on the first story, while the third story housed the Knights of the Maccabees

¹⁰⁰⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

hall.¹⁰⁰⁸ By the end of the decade, a dry goods and clothing store was on the first story, and the hall space was occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR).¹⁰⁰⁹ The GAR moved their hall to the second story of 128-130 East Main Street in the early twentieth century.¹⁰¹⁰

The dry goods and clothing business remained in the building through 1909. By 1914 the space had become a clothing store.¹⁰¹¹ Circa 1920 Bruno Freydl purchased the building from William Ambler, opening a men's clothing business in the front of the building, and later a cleaning business in the rear of the building, ran by his son, Charles M. Freydl.¹⁰¹² The stores came under the younger Freydl's control who expanded the store in 1937, acquiring 114-116 East Main, previously owned by Sherril Ambler.¹⁰¹³ The store space required expansion once more, and in 1943 the Freydl purchased 112 East Main, which became the men's section; and 118 East Main was the women's section; while the cleaning division remained in a concrete block addition to the rear of 118 East Main.¹⁰¹⁴ The Freydl family stores closed in 1992.¹⁰¹⁵ At the time of recordation, the building housed Adorn Fine Flowers/Chocolates by Renee.

Evaluation

The property at 118 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development, commerce, and social/recreation/entertainment. Additionally, the building is significant for its architecture under Criterion C.

The commercial building at 118 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The small, rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. Although the first-story storefront has been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration dates to within the building's period of significance. The building also retains original materials, although the one-over-one replacement windows diminish this area of integrity. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornice and other ornamentation. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

¹⁰¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁰¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

¹⁰¹² "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰¹³ "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰¹⁴ "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰¹⁵ Louie. *Northville*, 97.

120–124 East Main Street, Coonley Block (Contributing)

Description

This commercial block at 120–124 East Main Street is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and Mary Alexander Court is south of the structure. The east elevation abuts the Beal Block, at 126–134 East Main Street and the west elevation abuts 118 East Main Street.

The two-story, brick Italianate commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof with a bracketed cornice along the façade. A one-and-one-half-story, L-shaped addition is placed on the south (rear) elevation. Because of the change in slope in the land, the rear addition is set much lower than the main block of the building.

An elaborate cornice stretches across the top of the block and features multiple bands of molding and modillions. Large, ornate brackets are placed on the eastern and western ends of the façade and two are placed closely together near the center. A datestone, which reads “1874,” is located below the cornice and between the two central brackets.

The building has two storefronts. The storefronts are divided by a brick pilaster on the first story that is topped by a large bracket, which shares the same ornamental motif as the brackets in the cornice. These pilasters and brackets are also placed on the ends of the block.

The western storefront, at 120 East Main Street features a deeply recessed entryway with large glass display windows with brass frames that rest on green marble bulkhead walls. The entry door is centered and has a wood frame with a large, single-glass panel. A contemporary, vertically paneled signboard spans the width of the storefront and has a cornice with dentils that is topped with standing seam metal panels.

The eastern storefront, at 124 East Main Street, is narrower than the storefront at 120 East Main. A large wood and glass door is centrally located in the storefront, with a recessed entryway, and is topped by a prism light transom window. A modern replacement storefront from the 1950s with a thin aluminum frame glass display windows rests on granite bulkhead walls that flank the entryway. The bulkhead at 124 is twice the height of that at 120 East Main. A fabric awning is placed above the entrance.

Seven bays of windows are evenly spaced in the second story of the façade. The windows have stone lug sills and wood window hoods. The hoods resemble entablatures and feature brackets, dentils, and round pediments with bullseyes. Four of these fenestration bays are placed above 120 East Main Street and have six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. Three fenestration bays are placed above 124 East Main and have two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows.

The south (rear) elevation has five additional pedestrian doors. Two are located on the first story of the addition: one leads into 120 East Main and is covered by an awning, and the other leads

into 124 East Main. The other three doors are placed on the second story and are accessed by a metal set of stairs that leads to the roof of the rear addition. Two pairs of one-over-one vinyl windows are also located in the second story.

History

According to the date plate on the second story, the commercial block that extends from 120-124 East Main Street was erected in 1874. One historical narrative of the building suggests it was erected circa 1880, after the property was purchased by Baldwin S. Coonley, and the building was commonly known as the Coonley Block.¹⁰¹⁶ As of 1893 the whole first story contained one large grocery store.¹⁰¹⁷ The building's storefronts later contained a variety of businesses, described separately below.

120–122 East Main

The 120 East Main half of the building has housed a variety of retail throughout its history. In 1895 Holmes, Dancer & Company opened in the building, selling men, women, and children's clothing as well as hats, suspenders, and ladies shoes and corsets.¹⁰¹⁸ At the time, the storefront was framed by wrought-iron pilasters with glazed bulkheads below the display windows.¹⁰¹⁹

Holmes, Dancer & Company sold their stock in 1899 and E. J. Cox Hardware took their place in the building.¹⁰²⁰ Shortly thereafter, the hardware store was replaced by the dry goods store of T. J. Perkins & Co.¹⁰²¹ Perkins' stock and store was purchased by 1910 by Charles A. Ponsford, who renamed the business Ponsford's.¹⁰²²

Ponsford stocked the store with "quality merchandise for men, women and children," as well as fabrics, sewing materials, and blankets.¹⁰²³ The store was credited for erecting the first modern storefront on Main Street in a 1926 remodel, which was still extant by the late 1960s and mostly intact by 2018.¹⁰²⁴ A few years later, an addition was made to the rear of the building that housed a tailor's shop and alterations became a major component of the business.¹⁰²⁵

¹⁰¹⁶ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

¹⁰¹⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰¹⁸ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰¹⁹ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, Holmes, Dancer & Co. circa 1895.

¹⁰²⁰ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰²¹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰²² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰²³ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

¹⁰²⁴ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

¹⁰²⁵ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

Charles Ponsford died in 1932, and his daughter, Beth Lapham, continued the business until 1937.¹⁰²⁶ Although no longer in retail, she retained ownership of the building, renting it out to various tenants. In 1943 the Woolen Goods Store was located in the building and several individuals rented apartments upstairs.¹⁰²⁷

Woolen Goods was bought out by the Lapham family in 1947, who converted the store to selling menswear, and was known as Northville Men's Shop.¹⁰²⁸ The store was managed by George Sinclair. In the 1950s, following service in the Korean War, Charles Ponsford's grandson and Beth Lapham's son, Charles Ponsford Lapham, became part owner with his mother and assumed management duties.¹⁰²⁹ Beth Lapham, like her father, established a tailoring business in the building. The mother-son team renamed the business Lapham's Men's Shop and Lapham's Tailoring Shop.¹⁰³⁰ The business remained open until 1994. At the time of recordation, the building housed a restaurant, known as Browndog.

124 East Main

As of 1899, the east half of the building included a hardware store; perhaps E. J. Cox had relocated his store from the 120–122 half of the building.¹⁰³¹ A hardware store remained at 124 East Main through the 1920s, later owned by James A. Huff.¹⁰³² A photograph from the period indicates it was named Elliott's hardware.¹⁰³³ As of 1931 the space housed a billiards hall, owned by John R. Walker.¹⁰³⁴ Walker was joined by a barber at this address, George W. Hill, in 1933.¹⁰³⁵ The barber shop changed hands in 1935, becoming that of Charles H. Conklin. The billiards hall/barber combination remained at the location through 1941.¹⁰³⁶

By 1943 the storefront housed Orrin C. Casterline's gift shop, which became Johnson's gifts by 1951.¹⁰³⁷ The second story façade window openings were reduced in size and infilled by brick, replacing the nineteenth-century tall sashes with smaller two-over-two horizontal light sashes. The storefront was also remodeled with metal panels across the sign board. Johnson's remained in the building through 1960.¹⁰³⁸ After Johnson's it became Stuart's Art Supplies.¹⁰³⁹ The store

¹⁰²⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰²⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰²⁸ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

¹⁰²⁹ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

¹⁰³⁰ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰³¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

¹⁰³² Businesses at 124 E Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁰³³ Fecht, *Northville*, 60.

¹⁰³⁴ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

¹⁰³⁵ Businesses at 124 E Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁰³⁶ Businesses at 124 E Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁰³⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

¹⁰³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

was purchased by Hugh Jarvis in 1967.¹⁰⁴⁰ Jarvis, owner of Hugh Jarvis Gifts, also had stores in Plymouth and Marquette. He remodeled the building with a new storefront and interior. Jarvis's store was replaced by Summit Gifts by 1974.¹⁰⁴¹ In 1978 it the store had become Sandle's Hallmark.¹⁰⁴² As of 2018, the storefront housed LeGeorge, Mediterranean Bistro.

Evaluation

The property at 120–124 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The Coonley Block at 120–124 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The small, rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and is easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. The building also retains original materials, although the six-over-six windows are not a historically appropriate design for this commercial building. Although the first-story storefronts have been altered since originally constructed, the current configurations date to within the building's period of significance and are representative examples of mid-century modernization. The awning over 124 East Main Street could also be removed without damaging historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornice, window hoods, and additional ornamentation. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

126–134 East Main Street, Beal Block (Contributing)

Description

This commercial block at 126–134 East Main Street is located in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and Mary Alexander Court is located south of the structure. The Northville Town Square at 156 and 158 East Main Street is directly east of the structure, and the west elevation abuts the building at 120–124 East Main.

The two-story, brick, Italianate commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof with a bracketed cornice along the façade. A two-story, circa 1960, concrete block addition is placed on the eastern end of the south (rear) elevation and has a one-story extension with a rooftop patio. A one-story addition is placed on the western end of the south elevation.

¹⁰³⁹ "Hugh Jarvis Gifts." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

¹⁰⁴⁰ "Hugh Jarvis Gifts." *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

¹⁰⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁰⁴² *Businesses at 124 E Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address*, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

The cornice has a row of single wood brackets placed equi-distant under the roofline. Rectangular panels are placed between the brackets and several bands of molding span the top and bottom of the cornice. A wood, semi-elliptical arch is placed below the cornice and stretches across the entire façade. Large decorative brackets with lower rosettes are located above the pilasters.

The building has three storefronts, which are divided by brick pilasters that stretch from the foundation to the cornice; a brick pilaster is also placed on the eastern end of the facade. The three storefronts also share a wood cornice above the first story. This cornice features several bands of ornamental molding and large, wood brackets with pyramidal tops on the brick pilasters. The brackets have a similar motif as the brackets on the upper cornice; however, these brackets lack rosettes.

The westernmost storefront, at 126 East Main, at two bays, is roughly half of the width of the other two storefronts. It features a recessed entry with a stained-glass transom window and a tall, narrow, single-light window. A display window with a large transom window with large, single lights of wavy, opaque glass comprises the rest of the storefront. Both windows rest on wood bulkheads. A narrow, wood pilaster with an ornate pedestal and capital is placed between the recessed entryway and the display window. A small bullseye is placed in the center of the pilaster; below this, the pilaster is fluted. The second story features two fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one, double-hung window. The windows have a stone slip sills and segmental arches formed by two rows of header bricks.

The middle storefront carries the address of 128 East Main Street. The storefront has a centrally placed pedestrian door in a recessed entryway. The replacement wood door has an upper panel with a nine-light window at the top and a paneled bottom. Within the recessed entryway, the door is flanked by two narrow, single-light windows resting on wood bulkheads. A large, single-light display window resting on the wood bulkhead flanks the recessed entryway on each side. The entire storefront is covered by a prism glass transom window. The second story features four bays of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement windows with stone lug sills and segmental arches formed by two rows of header bricks. The second story bricks are painted a teal blue with cream trim. The first story is painted dark brown.

A pedestrian entrance to the second story is found between the storefronts at 132 and 134 East Main and consists of a four-panel wooden door with a four-light transom at the top. Above the door is a clear single pane rectangular transom window.

The eastern storefront, at 134 East Main Street, is a classic “modern” replacement from the 1950s or early 1960s that has gained significance in its own right. There is a possibility that the storefront is from the Kawneer company, but this is unverified at this time. It features an aluminum glass pedestrian door in a recessed entryway and is flanked by large, single-light, thin frame, aluminum display windows above a green marble bulkhead. A replacement transom spans the entire first-story. It consists of six lights with thin aluminum dividers. Brick pilasters are

placed on each side of the storefront and stretch from the ground to a wood cornice above the transom. Fenestration on the second story includes four fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one, double-hung replacement window that is sheltered by a vinyl awning. These windows have narrow planter boxes that rest on the lower cornice.

Fenestration on the east elevation of the building is limited to the second story, which has six asymmetrically spaced fenestration bays. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement window with a vinyl awning and a stone slip sill.

The eastern, two-story, 1959 rear addition features a second-story patio enclosed with a black metal balustrade. Overhanging eaves project to protect the first-story entrance on the south elevation, which consists of a pedestrian door with a large, clear single light transom. A single-bay overhead door is located in the center of the south elevation and a wood, bracketed pergola extends from the wall above the overhead door. The second story includes a pair of pedestrian doors and large, single-light windows that are sheltered by a large awning. A brick retaining wall topped with a privacy fence extends from the rear elevation to the south to provide a barrier between the structure and the adjacent Northville Town Square. Its east elevation has a string of five single-light windows on the first story that is covered by an awning. The second story has a string of three single-light windows with an awning.

The western, one-story, rear addition is clad in a variety of materials, including vertical wood paneling, lattice, and asphalt shingles. A wood staircase rises along the eastern side to access the second story of the original block. Fenestration includes two multi-light replacement windows on the second story, both of which have segmental arches formed by two rows of header bricks. A pedestrian door is placed beneath a small shed roof on the eastern side of the second story, and a small addition with vertical wood siding houses a second pedestrian door on the western side.

History

The large commercial building with three storefronts was erected circa 1889.¹⁰⁴³ Separate histories for each address are provided below. An engraving from 1892 shows the building as having a prominent central cornice.

126 East Main Street

As of 1893 the first story of the building housed a grocery store and the second story housed a tailor.¹⁰⁴⁴ An engraving from the previous year indicates that this was likely the grocery arm of the large Teichner & Co. firm, with its main storefront located adjacent at 128–130 East Main.¹⁰⁴⁵ In 1895, Dickerson & Slater, a millinery, was located in the building.¹⁰⁴⁶ By 1899 the storefront became a jewelry and stationary store at the front of the building, with a one-story

¹⁰⁴³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 19.

¹⁰⁴⁶ 1895, 8.

section housing a tin shop at the building's rear.¹⁰⁴⁷ In the early twentieth century, 126 East Main became a boots and shoe store, which it remained through 1914.¹⁰⁴⁸ By the mid-1920s this space housed a restaurant, known as the Airport Restaurant as of 1931.¹⁰⁴⁹

In the mid-1950s, this building housed a restaurant in both the 126 and 128–130 storefronts. The 126 third of the building contained the Bean Pot restaurant, advertised by neon signs as selling steak chops, hamburgers, chili, and being air conditioned.¹⁰⁵⁰ In 1960, the Bean Pot closed and was purchased by Pauline Simms, who reopened it as Pauline's Restaurant.¹⁰⁵¹ Pauline's Restaurant remained in the building into the 1970s.¹⁰⁵² At the time of recordation, both 126 and 128 East Main are occupied by Table 5, a restaurant.

128–130 East Main Street

In 1889, Teichner & Co opened in the building.¹⁰⁵³ The firm was noted for carrying dry goods, men's clothing, carpeting, groceries, and produce.¹⁰⁵⁴

By 1899 the first-story business had changed to a drug store, perhaps associated with the adjacent drug store at 132–134 East Main.¹⁰⁵⁵ The drug stores in these two storefronts remained through 1914. By 1926 the building is listed simply as a store.¹⁰⁵⁶ In the 1920s and 1930s the space was a hardware store owned by Fred W. Lyke.¹⁰⁵⁷ In the 1940s this became branch of the Midwest chain store, Gamble's, and an apartment was rented upstairs.¹⁰⁵⁸

In the mid-1950s, this building housed a restaurant in both the 126 and 128–130 storefronts. The 128 third housed the Old Mill Restaurant, which moved to the location in 1953 from a mill building outside of downtown.¹⁰⁵⁹ The restaurant was owned and established by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mitchell.

In 1951, 128 East Main is not listed; however, 130 is noted as Gamble's Hardware.¹⁰⁶⁰ Neither 128 nor 130 are listed in the 1960 directory. By 1970, 130 East Main is listed as Old Mill Restaurant.¹⁰⁶¹ At the time of recordation, both 126 and 128 East Main are occupied by Table 5, a restaurant.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Fecht, *Northville*, 60; *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, East Main Street, circa 1955.

¹⁰⁵¹ "Northville Refrigeration." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

¹⁰⁵² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁰⁵³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 20.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3. Fecht, *Northville*, 60.

¹⁰⁵⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211;

¹⁰⁵⁸ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰⁵⁹ "Old Mill Restaurant." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

¹⁰⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The earliest known occupant on the second story, 130 East Main, was the tailor shop of Bruno Freydl from 1894–1898.¹⁰⁶² By 1909, the Grand Army of the Republic had moved their meeting hall from 118 East Main to the second story of 128–130 East Main.¹⁰⁶³ Apartments were located on the second story by the 1940s.¹⁰⁶⁴

132–134 East Main Street

A drug store has been located in this building at 134 East Main Street since the 1890s.¹⁰⁶⁵ As of 1892, it was the business of Charles R. Stevens.¹⁰⁶⁶ City directories from the 1930s through the 1970s list the pharmacy as Northville Drug Company.¹⁰⁶⁷ In the 1950s, the business was owned by Leo Mainville. Mr. Mainville remodeled the building in 1959, including painting and waterproofing the exterior and updating the interior.¹⁰⁶⁸ The biggest change of the 1959 remodel was a modern addition to the rear of the building. The addition expanded the prescription room and provided a modern ramp entrance, thereby providing easy access to alley parking. In the basement, Mainville housed Stenz Liniment Company, which manufactured a horse liniment. Mainville patented this in 1941 and the liniment had been marketing since 1946.¹⁰⁶⁹ Northville Drug Company eventually became known as Northville Pharmacy. It remained in business until 1993 when a policy change by a major Michigan insurance provider caused a loss in business.¹⁰⁷⁰ Since circa 2014, the storefront has housed Rock on Main, a clothing store.¹⁰⁷¹

The upstairs unit, 132 East Main Street, was historically used as a residence.¹⁰⁷²

Evaluation

The property at 126–134 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial Beal Block at 126–134 East Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. Further, the rear additions have not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building and are easily distinguishable from the original building as a result of the different materials used for construction. Although the storefront at 134 East Main has been altered since originally constructed, the current configuration dates to sometime in the mid-twentieth century, within the building’s period of significance and exhibits the characteristic features of storefront modernization from the 1950s and 1960s and has gained

¹⁰⁶² “‘Freydl the Tailor’ arrives here in ’94,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰⁶³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁰⁶⁴ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰⁶⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 20.

¹⁰⁶⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

¹⁰⁶⁸ “Big Difference,” *Northville Record*. 134 E Main, Main Street, East, 134-311 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁰⁶⁹ “Stenz Liniment Company,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Steve Kellman, “Era will close along with store.” *Northville Record*, June 21, 1993, 1.

¹⁰⁷¹ Rock on Main Clothing Company, accessed May 16, 2018, <http://www.rockonmainjeans.com/>.

¹⁰⁷² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

significance in its own right. The building also retains original materials, although the replacement windows diminish this area of integrity. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the cornices, prism glass transom, ornamentation, and overall construction of the block. The window awnings slightly diminish the architectural character but could be removed without damaging historic materials. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

156–158 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This urban park is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, between the south side of East Main Street and the north side of Mary Alexander Court. A public sidewalk connects the Town Square to the adjoining public sidewalks. Mixtures of red and buff colored bricks pave the Town Square and the sections of roadway on East Main Street and Mary Alexander Court. A clock tower rests on a brick base in the center of the roadway on the northern edge of the park. A glass and metal pavilion is located in the center of the south edge of the park. Parking barriers and large planter pots line the roadways and raised brick garden beds decorate the parks east and west edges. A concrete block fountain sits in the center of the park.

History

Historically, the large parcel that houses the Northville Town Square included two residential and commercial buildings extending from 156 to 158 East Main Street.¹⁰⁷³ The house located at 156 East Main was moved to 456 Orchard Place in 1951.¹⁰⁷⁴ As of 2018 the space houses a brick plaza.

Evaluation

The property at 156–158 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The Northville Town Square was constructed in 2007 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

160 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and street parking lines Mary Alexander Court south of the structure. This structure is part of a series of connected buildings to the east. The Northville Town Square is directly west of the structure.

¹⁰⁷³ Sanborn 1942, 2.

¹⁰⁷⁴ 156 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

The two-story, flat-roofed structure is decorated with a simple entablature and corner pilasters on the façade. The façade is decorated with paired, single-pane, rectangular windows on the lower level and large picture windows with square transoms on the second story.

The west elevation features paired single-light, rectangular windows on the first story and four sets of serial windows on the second story. Large, beveled panels provide texture to the west elevation of the building.

The south elevation is covered with a brick veneer. Two metal doors provide access to the first story and two small, double-hung windows with shutters are located on the second story. A hood protects the doorway on the west half of the south elevation.

History

Google imagery shows the building's façade looking quite different from the 2018 recordation. The online imagery shows a blond brick two-story building with a date plate indicating it was constructed in 1956. By 1960 it was occupied by Northville Realty and Clark Insurance Agency.¹⁰⁷⁵ By 1970 it was the law office of Philip R. Ogilvie.¹⁰⁷⁶ At the time of recordation the brick had been enclosed by pilasters and a cornice, and the façade had been clad in a metal or faux metal material. An Italian restaurant was planned for the building.

Evaluation

The property at 160 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The building at 160 East Main is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The façade and west elevation have been significantly altered recently, including the creation of a new, two-story storefront and the installation of windows and doors along the west elevation. This has resulted in a loss of integrity of design. The integrity of materials and workmanship has also been lost as a result of the installation of EIFS. The building can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

170 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and street parking lines Mary Alexander Court to the south of the structure. This structure is part of a series of connected buildings.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The three-story, rectilinear, brick structure features a flat roof that rises above the height of the two adjoining structures and has a simple projecting cornice along the entire structure.

The façade faces north towards East Main Street. The three-bay façade features three large, concrete, segmental archways with keystones on the lower level, which house glass windows and doors. The second level has matching archways filled with serial windows. The third-level features three sets of rectangular windows that are decorated with a flat jack arch above and a three-part concrete spandrel below. The spandrels are decorated with acanthus leaves.

The south elevation features three sets of serial windows on each level, with jack arches decorating the upper stories and segmental arches on the first story. A cement walkway lines the south elevation of the structure and is enclosed with a black metal rail. A brick and cement rail extends from the entryway on the west side of the south elevation to connect to the parking lot.

History

Historically, the site of this modern commercial building was occupied by a wood-framed store at 142–144 East Main Street.¹⁰⁷⁷ The extant three-story multi-tenant commercial building was erected circa 2006.¹⁰⁷⁸

Evaluation

The property at 170 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 2006 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

182–186 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and street parking lines Mary Alexander Court to the south of the building. This structure is part of a series of connected buildings. The east elevation abuts the two-story building at 190 East Main Street and the west elevation abuts the three-story building at 170 East Main Street.

The three-story, gray, brick structure has a rectangular building footprint and a flat roof. The façade features a central, projecting, rounded bay that rises slightly above the roofline of the rest of the building. The façade's recessed entry is centrally located. Two glass swing-out doors are separated by a brick pillar. Large display windows with a string of square transoms flank the entry. Two corbeled brick pilasters are located on each side of the recessed entryway. A double belt course is present between the first and second story of the structure.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Sanborn 1942, 2.

¹⁰⁷⁸ "New in Northville," *Northville Record*, December 14, 2006, 11A.

The fenestration pattern consists of one-over-one, double-hung windows with serial windows in the central section of the façade. The windows on the upper stories of the north elevation are decorated with segmental brick arches and elevation's third-story windows feature brick sills.

Below the frieze a central datestone reads "LONG 2000."

History

The large commercial building was erected in 2000.¹⁰⁷⁹

Evaluation

The property at 182–186 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 2000 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

190 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is in the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the southwest corner of the East Main Street and Hutton Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation and street parking is located along the east elevation of the building. A paved parking lot is located south of the structure.

The two-story, flat-roofed, brick structure has a rectilinear footprint and is located on the south side of East Main Street. The façade features large display windows on the lower level resting on a concrete knee-wall. The central recessed entryway includes a pair of wood pedestrian doors with large window lights and is surrounded by single-light, square windows. The entryway is flanked by tall, rectangular, single-light windows and brick pilasters. The first story is decorated with a thick window cornice that projects slightly above the recessed entryway. The second story features seven casement windows with header brick sills and soldier brick course above each window. A band of dark soldier bricks decorates the frieze. Below the frieze a central datestone reads "LONG 1974."

The west elevation contains a single entry door with an awning on the lower level and ten casement windows on the upper level. Two-story, thin, brick pilasters are located between every two windows. The east elevation of the structure abuts the three-story brick Wells-Fargo building.

The south elevation features a single-entry door with an awning and an overhead door on the east half of the elevation. Five casement windows are located on the upper level.

¹⁰⁷⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

History

The building was erected in 1974 to house Long's, a bathroom design center.¹⁰⁸⁰ Has remained in the building as late as 2017.

Evaluation

The property at 190 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1974 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

200 East Main Street, First Presbyterian Church (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is located on a parcel that is bordered on the north by East Main Street, to the east by Church Street, to the south by East Cady Street, and to the west by Hutton Street. The structure, a church, has expanded to cover nearly the entire parcel. Street parking lines the west, north, and east elevations, and border plantings line the public sidewalks on each side of the structure. Landscaping features have concealed the foundation around most elevations, except the modern southern section, which rests on a concrete block foundation. The southeast corner of the lot features stepped garden beds, tall trees, and benches. A Michigan Historic Marker is located at the northwest corner of the parcel.

Stone retaining walls surround the sidewalks leading to the entryways on the north and east elevations. These retaining walls create a ramp on the east elevation, which slopes north. Additional stone retaining walls outline raised foundation gardens on the east elevation.

The original rectilinear, gable-roof structure can be seen on Sanborn maps as early as 1899. Sometime between 1909 and 1914, the rear side-gabled addition was completed. Originally, this addition was timber framed with a brick veneer. By 1946, this addition was expanded and rebuilt with brick masonry.¹⁰⁸¹ In the late 1960s the church had a second addition erected on the south elevation of the addition. A third modern addition has been added to connect to the second addition. These additions form an irregular building footprint consisting of four rectilinear, interconnected masses.

Historically, the façade would have been the north elevation.¹⁰⁸² Today, this elevation features a pedimented front-gable that houses a centrally placed stained glass oculus window and is sheathed in synthetic siding. The pediment is supported by six colossal Doric columns, which create a full-façade porch on a poured concrete deck. A simple entablature surrounds the gable-front portion of the building. Three large, arched, stained glass windows decorate the east and

¹⁰⁸⁰ Advertisement, "Longs." Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁰⁸¹ Sanborn, Northville, 1899, 1914, 1926, 1946.

¹⁰⁸² Michele Fecht, *Images of America: Northville*, (Chicago: Arcadia, 2010), 84.

west elevations with identical porticos on each elevation. The porticos feature four columns and four pilasters below each gable.

The gable-front building features an octagonal belfry and tall spire, and brick quoins are present at all four corners.

An irregular fenestration pattern contributes to the rest of the building. A mix of modern double hung windows, porticos, French doors, and swing-out panel doors decorate the structure. The east elevation is the principal façade today.

The first two-story brick addition to the gable front building (built sometime in the 1930s) is connected at the south elevation of the gable-front structure and is oriented perpendicular to Church Street. A two-story gable end projects east and is decorated with three brick crosses built into the east elevation, below the broken pediment gable roof and above the portico roof. The west elevation of the first addition features a portico with an oculus window in the pediment, supported by four Doric columns and two pilasters.

The second two-story brick gable-roofed addition (built sometime in the 1960s) is connected to the south elevation of the first addition and is oriented perpendicular to Church Street. A two-story ell connects these two additions. The east elevation has double-hung windows and double swing-out doors below the portico. Two brick retaining walls extend east on either side of the entry. A landscaped courtyard is located between the two additions and their connecting wing.

The third addition is a modern three-story brick rectangular gable-roofed structure. This addition is connected to the south elevation of the second addition. A pair of French doors with sidelights provides entry to the wing connecting the two buildings. These doors are on the second story, which can be accessed by a concrete stairway. The three-story addition features a three-story gable end that projects below the gable of the addition on the east elevation and has no windows or doors. This addition sits on a concrete block foundation. The first story is composed of rock faced concrete blocks and a brick veneer on the upper two stories which is divided by a belt course. A pediment with an ocular window decorates the southern roof slope. The massing of the south facing pediment matches the massing of a rectangular flat roofed porch on this elevation. The porch is supported by five pairs of Doric columns. The west elevation of the addition and the connecting wing sit flush with the public sidewalk. The west elevation of the addition has three recessed panels of brick work that rise through the second and third story and square, four-light windows decorate the third story in addition to the square four-light windows and double-hung six-over-one windows on the other elevations.

The west wing connecting the second two-story brick addition to the modern three-story brick addition has a side-gable roof with a portico on the north elevation. The portico is supported by four Doric columns and has two pilasters. French doors with side lights lead into the north elevation entry.

History

The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1829. The extant building dates to the 1870s but has undergone many renovations, with a new sanctuary built in 1970.¹⁰⁸³ The church house was built in 1929 and fellowship hall added a few years later.

Evaluation

The property at 200 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The First Presbyterian Church 200 East Main Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Alterations have included the construction of large additions to the side and rear of the church that have significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. A sanctuary constructed in 1969 further obscured the original footprint, fenestration pattern, and other features. Few original materials remain, diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship. The church is no longer able to convey its historic associations as a mid-nineteenth century church. Overall, the church lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

302 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This property is located on the southeast corner of the East Main Street and Church Street intersection in the eastern end of the central business district of Northville, Michigan. Surface parking lot is located to the east, west, and south of the structure. Public sidewalks wrap around the north and west edge of the lot. An L-shaped patio adjacent to the main entrance is surrounded by black metal gates.

The single-story, concrete block, flat-roofed structure has an irregular footprint. The facade curves around the northwest corner and a projecting one-and-a-half story ell is attached to the west elevation. The façade features faux cobblestone siding below a parapet, with a faux-mansard roof that is sheathed in wood shingles that extend around the north and west elevation of the building. The eaves are supported by simple wooden brackets. Five large single-light windows wrap around the curved facade. A pedestrian door is placed near the center of the façade and functions as the building's main entryway. A matching twelve-light window is located south of the entrance.

The west elevation ell features an eyebrow dormer with an arched lattice stained glass window. A casement lattice window is located below the eave. A belcast hood covers the second-story entryway above a pedestrian door, which is accessed by a wooden staircase. Directly below the

¹⁰⁸³ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 36.

staircase is a tertiary entrance flanked by two cobblestone retaining walls leading to the public sidewalk.

The south and east elevations of the building contain no fenestration.

History

The former filling station was erected circa 1940. As of 1951 the business was known as Doren's Standard Service Station.¹⁰⁸⁴ That changed to Sanford's Service Station by 1960, and again to Cook's Standard by 1970.¹⁰⁸⁵ At the time of recordation, the building housed a Starbucks Coffee. Research did not reveal historical photos of the building but is highly unlikely the stone veneer and wood-shingle mansard roof are historic features of the building. The northwest curved corner of the building, and construction period, indicates it was likely originally an Art Moderne style building, like the former service station at 202 West Main.

Evaluation

The property at 302 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The structure at 302 East Main Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. A likely circa 1970s remodel included the expansion of the northern half of the building, the addition of the stone veneer, and the addition of the faux-mansard roof. The fenestration pattern has likely been altered as well to accommodate a different type of commercial use, which is currently a coffee shop. The structure can no longer be associated with its historic use as a service station. Overall, the property has diminished integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

324 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This structure is located on the south side of East Main Street. A surface parking lot is situated south of the structure. A public sidewalk passes across the north boundary of the property.

A truncating hip-roof covers the two-story red brick structure, which has a rectilinear footprint and rests on a brick foundation. The building is covered with a running course brick accented with patterned brick, clinker bricks, decorative half-timbering and limestone details.

The three-bay façade faces north, towards East Main Street. A prominent projecting cross gable extends north from the eastern side of the facade. Typical of the Tudor Style of architecture, this gable end is decorated with half-timbering and brick infill. The brick infill is a combination of basket weave, herringbone, and header bond masonry. A flat-roofed, canted bay window is situated on the first story with a large single-light fixed window flanked by two narrow

¹⁰⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

rectangular single-light windows. These windows are separated by brick and 3 sets of rectangular paired quoin stones and topped with stone lintels. Large, irregular shaped stones are set into the masonry above the lintels and a stone belt course separates the windows from the brick base of the bay. A string of three four-over-two rectangular casement windows are set below the gable on the second-story. They are topped by a large wood beam with a slight arch at the center

The building's entry rests in a two-story half-hipped ell. This ell sits back from the cross gable that projects north. The entryway features a carved wood door with a narrow, centered window of leaded glass, a stepped, heavy wood door frame with a slightly arched lintel, and door surround of two stepped rows of header brick masonry with a central keystone. A large metal (brass) and glass hexagonal lantern hangs above the keystone and a shed-roof dormer with a stained-glass window that contains a center shield among vertical rectangles of brown, gold and frosted glass and a header brick sill that tilts outward sits within the second-story dormer.

The recessed facade bay, at the northwest corner of the structure, features a casement window on the first-story. Each casement has eight lights and is topped by a four-light transom. A limestone stone window surround with a keystone decorates the first-story window. A shed-roof dormer pierces the roof's eave and houses a set of casement windows, each with six lights, and topped with a four light transom. The second story of this recessed bay is decorated with half-timbering with a combination of ornamental brick infill below the eave which includes large rectangles of basketweave on each side of the window. Underneath the window is a timber square with a timber X that is the width of the window. Inside the upper and lower halves of the X are filled with soldier course brick while the sides are brick regular running course.

The west elevation of the building exits directly into a surface parking lot. A small gabled hood covered in asphalt shingles and supported with plain, open brackets covers a pedestrian door with stone sill. Two small six-light windows with outwardly tilted brick sills flank the entryway on the first story, and two basement egress windows are visible on either side of the entry at the ground level. A six-light casement window is located north of the entryway. This window has a stone sill decorated with four irregularly shaped stones, at the top corners and at the windows mid-height, and a keystone. An arched stained-glass window is located above the entryway, between the first and second stories. This window has a tilted brick sill, limestone keystone and limestone blocks at the arch's springline. Two shed-roofed dormers pierce the eaves from the second-story and contain 6 light casement windows with a four-light transom. These windows have tilted brick sills. These dormers flank a centered, half-hipped wall dormer situated on the western roof slope houses a pair of six-light casement windows. f

The south elevation is not visible from the public right of way.

A wide brick chimney rises from the northern corner of the west elevation of the building and pierces the eave of the north elevation's projecting gable-front section. The chimney shaft rises to the summit of the roof ridge. It has decorative rows of raised course brick at the top, a row of raised brick near the second story roof line, and below that a centered, narrow panel of recessed

brick that runs for about 20 courses. This chimney is a dominant architectural feature; however, it is obscured by a tall pine tree growing northwest of the building. Three bays of rectangular multi-light casement windows decorate the west elevation and a shed-roofed dormer sits on the east roof slope.

History

The house was erected in 1937 as the residence of physicians Dr. H. I Sparling and Dr. Irene Sparling.¹⁰⁸⁶ The couple lived in the house through the 1950s.¹⁰⁸⁷ As of 1960, Irene Sparling resided in the house alone.¹⁰⁸⁸ By 1970 the building had a dual commercial and residential use, serving as the residence of Bruce McAlester and the office of McAllister's House of Decorating.¹⁰⁸⁹ At the time of recordation, the building housed Corriveau Law.

Evaluation

The property at 324 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 324 East Main Street is an excellent example of a Tudor style dwelling. Tudor houses were very popular between 1890 and 1940, and typical features include decorative wall timbering, brick wall cladding, a prominent cross gable on the façade, massive chimney stacks, grouped windows, and bay windows. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 324 East Main Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property retains many original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the use of different patterns of brick and half timbering, the fenestration, the ornamentation, the stained and leaded glass, and the overall form and construction of the property. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

332 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The structure is located on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk is located north. A driveway and residential structure are east of the building. South of the building is a parking lot that abuts a vacant lot, which is lined by trees.

¹⁰⁸⁶ City of Northville Assessor; "Sparlings Build Home on Former Village Property," 324 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

¹⁰⁸⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Originally constructed as a residence, this structure has retained its original footprint over the years. The cross-gabled residence was constructed with a two-story, T-shaped footprint with an L-shaped, one-story wing on the south elevation, creating an irregular cross gable. The one-story wing has been increased to two stories sometime after 1942. The structure has clapboard sheathed exterior walls and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The entire foundation is concealed from view by a combination of lattice work, porches, synthetic siding, and foundation plantings.

Typical of the Queen Anne style of architecture, a curved single-story porch wraps around the northeast corner of the gable front section, across the façade and east elevations. A stairway clips the northeast curve of the porch leading to the main entryway. The entryway also clips the northeast corner of the structure. Three unfluted columns flank each side of the porch's stairway. These evenly spaced, single, round, Doric columns rise from the porch's knee wall railing to the cornice, which is lined with dentils.

A second single-story, wrap-around porch encloses the east and south elevations and was added sometime after 1942, possibly when the second story was added to the rear wing.¹⁰⁹⁰ A combination of stairways and ramps allow access to the additional entryways on the east and south elevations. This secondary porch is decorated by a spindlework frieze and balustrade that are connected by turned posts.

The facade features ornate detailing within the gable. A bracketed cornice marks a recessed slope decorated with staggered wood shingles and three rows of fish scale shingles. The side-gables on the east and west elevations contain recessed slopes with fish scale shingles.

The main entryway at the northeast corner of the building is a contemporary pedestrian door with a large, central, stained glass panel. Additional fenestration in the façade includes a central fenestration bay with a large one-over-one window on each story. The northwest corner is also clipped on the first story and has a large one-over-one window. All of these windows are modern replacement windows and have unornamented surrounds. A stained-glass Palladian window rests in the peak of the gable above the bracketed cornice. The central window has a large wood keystone in its surround, and its flanking windows resemble fanlights.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a fenestration bay to the north of an ell with a one-over-one window on each story. The ell has a one-over-one window on the north and west sides of the first story and a one-over-one window on the west side of the second story. A four-light, stained glass ocular window is located in the gable. No additional fenestration on the west elevation was visible from the public right-of-way. All of the windows are modern replacement windows and have unornamented surrounds, except for the ocular window, which appears to be original.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

The east elevation has a large one-over-one window on the first story and a smaller one-over-one window in the second story. To the south of this is an ell, with a clipped northeast corner. One-over-one windows are located on the first story of the ell on its north side and northeast corner, and on the second floor in the north and east sides. The east side of the first story has a one-over-one window within a square bay that is capped by a hipped, asphalt-shingle-clad roof and a dentil-lined cornice and is clad in fishscale shingles. All of these windows are modern replacement windows. A stained glass ocular window is also located in this gable peak.

The rear, L-shaped wing has a pedestrian door in the east projecting elevation that is sheltered by the rear porch. The paneled wood door has a single-light transom and sidelights. A square, single-light window is located to the south of the door. A second wood pedestrian door with a transom is located on the south side of this wing's projecting section. Additional fenestration on the first story includes three one-over-one windows. The second story of the east elevation has a four-light, arch-topped window in a small cross-gable; a two-light sliding window in a small, square, bay window; and a one-over-one window in a gabled wall dormer. All of the windows and doors have simple surrounds and are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a paneled wood pedestrian door and a one-over-one window on the first story. A Palladian window decorates the south elevation gable. All of the windows and doors are modern replacements.

History

Based on Sanborn map research, the house was erected circa 1895, with the historical address 210 East Main.

The earliest known residents were a widow, Frances M. Horton, who resided in the house with her son, Edward S. Horton Jr. during the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁰⁹¹ Her husband, Edward S. Horton Sr. died in 1903. His obituary noted that he was postmaster of Northville for 20 years and a real estate developer, having built "a number of the best residences in Northville."¹⁰⁹² Research did not reveal specific houses attributed to Horton, however a newspaper article from 1893 describes him as erecting a large brick building on Main Street with a Lodge Hall upstairs, matching the description of the Union Block, constructed that year at 117-127 East Main.¹⁰⁹³ The earliest evidence of the Hortons residing on Main Street is a 1918 newspaper advertisement that reveals Mrs. Horton worked for, or leased space to, Dr. Ruth Jepson Beebe, an osteopath, who had offices in Detroit and Northville. The Northville office was located at "Mrs. Frances Horton's, Main Street."¹⁰⁹⁴

¹⁰⁹¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 178.

¹⁰⁹² "Reaper Death Again Busy," *Northville Record*, February 26, 1903, 1.

¹⁰⁹³ "This is Business," *Northville Record*, April 20, 1893, 1

¹⁰⁹⁴ "Professional Cards." *Northville Record*, December 16, 1914, 4.

By 1943 residency had changed to Blanch E. McKinney.¹⁰⁹⁵ By 1951 it was the offices of Frank Billman, a real estate agent.¹⁰⁹⁶ As of 1960 the building included four households.¹⁰⁹⁷ By 1970 two residences were in the house as well as the Doris Beauty Salon.¹⁰⁹⁸ At the time of recordation the building housed four offices and was known as the Franklin Center.

Evaluation

The property at 332 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The building at 332 East Main Street is a good example of a Queen Anne-style dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. However, the synthetic siding and vinyl windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation, stained glass, and overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

342 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This house, which currently functions as a commercial building, is located on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans across the north edge of the parcel. A paved driveway leads south to a paved parking lot. Wood retaining walls with border plantings line the public sidewalk and pathway leading up a set of concrete stairs to the north façade entryway. Northeast of the residence, a wood and metal memorial bench is surrounded on three sides by the retaining wall.

The building is a two-story wood frame Italianate with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a T-shaped footprint, with a one-story rectangular ell attached on the south elevation. These portions of the house rest on a fieldstone foundation. A gable-roofed rectilinear addition with a concrete block foundation was added to the south elevation during the 1980s.¹⁰⁹⁹ This addition created a telescope effect that expands from south to north. The entire structure is sheathed in wavy asbestos siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The two-story house has a shallowly sloping hipped roof with small cross gables on the façade and east and west ells.

¹⁰⁹⁵ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹⁰⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Michele Fecht, "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

The two-story portion is decorated with a wide, wood cornice and brackets below the wide, overhanging eaves, placed singly and in pairs, which is typical of the Italianate style of architecture. A shallow decorative gable is centered on the roof line.

The façade features three evenly spaced fenestration bays. The first story has two two-over-two windows on the first story, and a modern replacement pedestrian six panel door with sidelights in placed in the westernmost bay. The three light sidelight has decorative panels at its base. The entry is defined by a wide wood door surround with decorative square blocks in the upper corners. The second story has three two-over-two windows.

A secondary entrance is located on the north elevation of the west ell. This wood door appears to original and has two narrow, arched window lights in its upper panel. Simple cement slabs provide steps to the entryway. Remaining fenestration on the west and east elevations includes two-over-two windows, some of which are in pairs, in evenly spaced fenestration bays. The rear, one-story section includes two-over-two and single-light windows. All of the windows have modest surrounds.

History

The house was built in 1873 by Northville pioneer Lewis H. Hutton.¹¹⁰⁰ Mr. Hutton came to Northville in 1854 and manufactured buggies, wagons, and sleighs. He also owned and managed Northville Mills.

In 1897 Lewis Hutton sold the house to Dr. Yarnall for \$3,000.¹¹⁰¹ The interior was updated with new paint, wallpaper, and wainscoting in every room. From 1897 to 1918 the building housed Dr. Yarnall's Gold Cure institute, serving as a sanatorium for those struggling with alcohol and smoking addictions.¹¹⁰² At the time Yarnall owned the building, the house had front and side porches and the windows were surmounted by pediments.¹¹⁰³ An arched sign extended over a paved pedestrian path in front of the house.

Following Yarnall's departure, the house became a private residence. One of the original addresses appears to have been 212 East Main Street. The house was converted to apartments by the late 1920s. As of 1931, the house was occupied by two families, George E. and Cora Shoebridge and Mrs. Susie J. Calkins. George Shoebridge was a plumber.¹¹⁰⁴ Mrs. Calkins was a widow and worked as a server at Royal Ann Café.¹¹⁰⁵

¹¹⁰⁰ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹¹⁰¹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹¹⁰² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹⁰³ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, Yarnall Gold Cure Institute 342 East Main, circa 1900

¹¹⁰⁴ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194.

¹¹⁰⁵ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 233.

In the 1940s Harold F. and Thelma A. Wagenschultz and William B. and Barbara E. Petz resided in the building. Wagemzchultz was a bartender.¹¹⁰⁶ Petz worked at the Petz Corner filling station at 470 East Main Street.¹¹⁰⁷

By 1951 Robert and Laura Black, Albert G. and Ruth Wilson, and Walter E. and Marion Barlow resided in the building. Robert Black was a driver for the Northville Taxi Company.¹¹⁰⁸ Albert Wilson was a bookkeeper for Petz Brothers.¹¹⁰⁹ Walter Barlow was a driver for Stevens Van Lines.¹¹¹⁰ In the 1960s residents were Archie Niles, Jr. and Donald Hall.¹¹¹¹ Three residents were here in 1970.¹¹¹²

In the early 1980s it was purchased by Ron Bodnar, who expanded the building with a rear addition for his printing business, Copy-Boy Printers.¹¹¹³ The first story housed retail businesses, including Handcrafters Unlimited (1983), and Sherwood Picture Framing (1989).¹¹¹⁴ The building was vacant at the time of recordation in 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 342 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and healthcare. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 342 East Main Street is a good example of an Italianate-style dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the small, rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the house during the period of significance. The house retains its original brackets and wood windows. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation and overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹¹⁰⁶ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

¹¹⁰⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 222.

¹¹⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 230.

¹¹⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

¹¹¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 309.

¹¹¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹¹¹³ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

¹¹¹⁴ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

400 East Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of East Main Street and Griswold Street. A public sidewalk spans the property on the north and west, and border plantings run along the west edge. A driveway spans the entire west elevation of the building and leads to a surface parking lot on the south elevation. A stepped retaining wall topped with a white fence is placed between the building and parking lot. The east elevation of the building is landscaped with levels of raised garden beds and concrete steps leading to the building's entryways on the north and south elevations. A sidewalk lined with plantings projects north from the north entrance to connect to the public sidewalk.

The one-story, cross-gabled, brick-clad commercial structure rests on a concrete foundation and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The north elevation features a minor projecting gable which houses serial windows and is covered with aluminum siding. This gable-front wing features two gable dormers on the eastern roof slope.

The east ell features a gable-roofed porch supported by brick columns that shelters the north elevation entrance. The east elevation has a central projecting gable that houses serial windows. A gable-roofed porch supported by brick columns shelters the south elevation entrance and a secondary projecting gable is supported by two brick pilasters.

A gable dormer pierces the cornice on the northern half of the west elevation. This elevation of the structure contains a three-lane drive-through that is sheltered by a gable-roof canopy. The canopy is supported by two sets of brick columns.

The fenestration pattern consists of large single-light rectangular windows topped by single-light transom windows, twelve-light windows, and glass pedestrian doors.

The building is decorated with a soldier-brick course below the cornice, and a double soldier-brick course around the foundation of the entire structure. A band of square stones are set at intervals around the structure.

History

This modern building and parking lot replaced a circa 1870–1880 residence owned by Dr. Ball, 358 East Main Street.¹¹¹⁵ Dr. Ball worked at the Yarnall Gold Cure clinic at 342 East Main Street. The extant credit union building was erected in 1989.¹¹¹⁶

Evaluation

The property at 400 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 1989 and falls outside the period of

¹¹¹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹¹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

410 East Main Street (Residence/Commercial Building: Contributing; Outbuilding: Non-Contributing)

Description

This building was originally built as a residence and has since been converted to a business. The building is located on the southeast corner of the East Main Street and Griswold Street intersection. A public sidewalk stretches across the north and west edges of the property. A concrete driveway leads to a small parking lot on the south elevation of the building from Griswold Street, and a second small parking area is placed to the east of the house and is accessed from East Main. A white picket fence surrounds the east and south border of the property. A stone retaining wall trims the northwest corner of the parking lot, and a small gable-roof shed is located on the southeast corner of the parking lot.

The two-story, cross-gabled Gothic Revival-style house rests on a fieldstone foundation. The façade faces north towards East Main Street. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards painted blue with white trim and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles in a fish scale pattern. A two-story, gable-roof sections spans the south (rear) elevation, and a one-story section is placed to the rear of this. A central gable-dormer pierces the roof cornice of the façade and is decorated with cut out bargeboards typical of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Bargeboards are also present on the east and west gable ends of the structure.

A small, one-story porch with a shed roof and a cross gable is centrally placed on the façade. The roof is supported by two square columns and two square pilasters with large capitals. Highly decorative open scrollwork resembling bargeboards are placed below the porch roof. A second small, shed-roofed porch is placed on the west elevation of the one-story section, and a third shed-roofed porch is placed on the east elevation to the two-story, gabled section. Both porches have turned posts and modest balustrades, and the eastern porch has a spindlework frieze. The façade has three fenestration bays. A centered pedestrian door, which is a replacement wood door with a large leaded glass window light, is sheltered by the porch and a four-over-four, double-hung window is located to each side of the porch. These windows and the door have wood, eared surrounds. Paired one-over-one-pointed arch windows are placed in the dormer. These windows have a highly ornamented wood surround with unfluted pilasters with large pedestals and capitals, which support a pediment with two pointed arches.

The east elevation features a four-over-four window and an ocular window with a hood mold on the first story, both of which have eared surrounds. A pair of Gothic windows with two-light lower sashes and five-light upper sashes is placed in the gable peak. Like the pair of windows on the façade, these paired windows also feature a surround with two pointed arches; however, they lack the pilasters. In the rear two-story section, a pedestrian door is sheltered by the porch. A four-over-four-window is placed to the north of the porch. A gabled wall dormer pierces the

cornice and features a string of three four-over-four windows, with a central pointed transom window. Two four-over-four windows are placed in the rear one-story section. All of the windows on the first story have eared surrounds.

Like the east elevation, the west elevation has two four-over-four windows on the first story and a pair of Gothic windows on the second. The window surrounds share the same motif as the east elevation windows, but the lower windows are covered by fabric awnings. A canted bay window with a hipped roof is placed to the south and houses four single-light windows with cut-out patterns used to create a lancet effect. A single four-over-four window is located to the south of the bay, and a pedestrian door is sheltered by the porch.

The south elevation features three four-over-four windows on the first story and one four-over-four window on the second story. A wood ramp leads from the rear parking lot to the porch.

The outbuilding located southeast of the house is a simple side-gabled structure with a wood stoop and overhanging eaves. The synthetic siding and asphalt shingles match those of the house.

History

Based on comparable properties in Northville, the Gothic Revival-style house was erected circa 1880. Historically, Griswold Street (originally named Butler Street) did not extend south of East Main Street; therefore, 410 East Main was not located on corner, rather the center of a block.¹¹¹⁷ Prior to the street changes, the address of the building was 226 East Main Street. As of 1893 the house had reached its present footprint; however, the rear one-and-one-half story cross-gable section of the building was only one story.¹¹¹⁸ By 1909 two one-story sections had been added to the rear of the building, which remain today.¹¹¹⁹

The earliest known residents of the building were Spencer and Adeline Clark, who resided in the house during the 1920s and 1930s. Mr. Clark was the treasurer of Globe Furniture & Manufacturing Company.¹¹²⁰ Mrs. Mary A. Clark lived in the house by 1943.¹¹²¹ By 1951 the house was the residence of J. Ross and Virginia Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead worked as a clerk for Ford Motor Company.¹¹²² As of 1960 Robert L. Malcolm, who owned Malcolm Saddlery, resided in the house.¹¹²³ By 1970 the building included three households.¹¹²⁴ As of 2018 the building was the offices of Private Lending Group.

Evaluation

¹¹¹⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1.

¹¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1.

¹¹¹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville, Wayne County Michigan* (New York: Sanborn Map Co., October 1909), 1.

¹¹²⁰ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169.

¹¹²¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 310.

¹¹²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 308.

¹¹²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The property at 410 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 410 East Main Street is a good example of a Gothic Revival-style dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house retains original materials. The awnings could also be removed without damaging historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the ornamentation, such as the porch, bargeboard, and window surrounds, and through the overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The detached shed is a non-historic building and recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

422 East Main Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

This Foursquare house was built as a residence and has since been converted to a commercial building. The structure is located on the south side of East Main Street. A driveway is accessible from East Main Street and runs the length of the building's east elevation to a parking lot and garage south of the building. A wood ramp on the west elevation of the building leads from the parking lot to the façade entry. A public sidewalk stretches across the northern edge of the property and the north lawn is landscaped with stone and shrubs.

The two-story Foursquare has a rectilinear footprint and a hipped roof. The hipped-roof features a hip-knob and is covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards and the structure rests on a fieldstone foundation that has been covered with a concrete parge coat in several areas. A section of stone veneer is placed on the façade, beneath a porch.

The one-story porch with a hipped roof is centrally placed on the façade. The porch is supported by two square columns that rise from stone-veneered bases. The porch deck and steps are constructed from concrete paving blocks. The porch shelters a pedestrian door with sidelights. A large, single-light window with a single-light transom is placed on each side of the porch. On the second story, a one-over-one window is placed in the outer fenestration bays, while a pair of small, single-light windows is placed in the central bay, above the porch.

The east elevation features two fenestration bays. Like the façade, this elevation has large, single-light windows with transoms on the first story and one-over-one windows on the second. Two window openings are also located within the foundation wall in the same fenestration bays.

The west elevation has a centrally placed pedestrian door on the first story with a one-over-one window to each side. The second story has two one-over-one windows, although these are placed in different fenestration bays. A wood ramp extends from the rear parking lot along the east elevation and wraps around the façade, leading to the front entrance.

The garage is a one-story building with a hipped roof and a rectilinear footprint. A hip-on-gable wall dormer pierces the northern roof slope. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. A two-bay, wood, sliding door is placed in the north elevation. A small two-light sliding window is located in the dormer.

History

Based on Sanborn Map research, the house was erected circa 1905 and retains its original footprint. Historically, the address for this building was 230 East Main Street. The earliest known residents were Charles A. and Grace E. Dolph, who lived in the house during the 1920s and 1930s. Mr. Dolph was president of Globe Furniture & Manufacturing Company.¹¹²⁵ In the early 1940s, the house became the residence of the Hensch family, William H., Geraldine H., and Pearle. Both William and Pearl Hensch were teachers.¹¹²⁶ By 1951 the house was the residence to Eldon and Lois Gregory. Mr. Gregory was a machine operator for the Ford Motor Company.¹¹²⁷ As of 1960 the house was occupied by Chauncey and Grace Shoebridge.¹¹²⁸ By 1970, Mrs. Shoebridge resided in the house alone.¹¹²⁹ The building was eventually converted to office space, housing Kelly & Kelly Attorneys from the late 1990s into 2018.¹¹³⁰

Evaluation

The property at 422 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 422 East Main Street is a good example of a Foursquare-style dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. However, the synthetic siding, stone veneer, and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹¹³¹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹¹²⁵ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

¹¹²⁶ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 208

¹¹²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

¹¹²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹¹³⁰ Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹¹³¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

430 East Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This structure is located on the south side of East Main Street. A public sidewalk spans the north edge of the lot which connects to a path leading to the façade entry. A paved pathway on the west elevation extends the length of the residence from the public sidewalk to the south parking lot, which is accessed from a driveway shared with the adjacent property.

This two-story building has a rectilinear footprint and a side-gabled roof. A two-story section extends from the south (rear) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle and a shed dormer pierces the north roof slope. The exterior walls are clad in wide, wavy, asbestos siding. The building rests on a brick foundation with brick quoins on the northeast and northwest corners of the structure. Matching brick knee walls flank the centrally placed front entry and an arched, recessed entryway. A brick chimney stack extends along the south elevation and pierces the roof.

The recessed entry in the façade shelters a wood panel door with sidelights. Two additional fenestration bays are located on the façade, one on each side of the entryway. Each of these bays features strings of three three-over-one, double-hung, wood windows on each story. The central bay, above the entryway, has a pair of three-over-one windows. A string of three small, three-light, wood windows is placed in the dormer.

Fenestration on the east and west elevations includes three-over-one windows placed singly and in pairs. Some of these appear to be vinyl replacements, although these are confined to the southernmost section. Two-light, vinyl sliding windows are placed within the foundation walls of the façade, east, and west elevations.

History

The apartment building was built in 1935 and historically had the addresses 430 and 434 East Main.¹¹³² By the mid-1940s, 430 East Main was the only address for the property included in city directories. The building's proximity to the Ford Valve Plant made the apartments a desirable residence. The residents of the apartments in 1943 included: William J. Dowling, Walter A. Hall, Robert W. Day, and Kathleen O'Neil.¹¹³³ The only resident with a listed occupation was Walter A. Hall, a telephone inspector.¹¹³⁴

Kathleen O'Neil had remained in the building for a number of years, and by 1951 was working as a nurse at Wayne County General Hospital.¹¹³⁵ Other residents that year included: William and

¹¹³² City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942,6.

¹¹³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 216.

¹¹³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 207.

¹¹³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 299

Christobel Fisher; Walter F. and Norma Strobbe; James R. and Winifred R. Ritchie; and Stanley and Agnes Saltinski.¹¹³⁶ William Fisher worked as a photographer, Norma Strobbe worked for Bill & Walt's Service Station, James Ritchie was a cabinet maker, and Stanley Saltinski was a guard for the Detroit House of Corrections.

In 1960, occupants included: Robert L. and Leatha Litsenberger; Mrs. Carmen B. Russell; Bert C. and Irene S. Halley; Mrs. Libbie B. Brooks; and Mrs. Jean Hicks.¹¹³⁷ Robert Litsenberger was a toolmaker, Carmen Russell was a nurse, Bert Halley was a foreman with Fullerton Manufacturing in South Lyon, Libbie Brooks was a widowed nurse, and no occupation was provided for Jean Hicks.

By 1970 the building was more clearly defined as seven units in the city directory.¹¹³⁸ Unit 1 housed Chris Gazlay. Unit 2 housed Gertrude E. Smith. Unit 3 was vacant. Unit 4 housed Mrs. Winifred M. Proctor, the executive secretary for the Superintendent of Schools. Unit 5 housed P. H. Milton. Unit 6 was occupied by Ella A. Liebertreu. Unit 7 continued to be the residence of Carmen Russell who was first noted as a building resident in 1960.

The building has remained residential apartments as late as 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 430 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The apartment building at 430 East Main Street retains a good level of integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the house during the period of significance. Overall, the property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

450 East Main Street (Contributing)

This structure is located on the south side of East Main Street. A driveway is accessible from East Main Street, which leads to a parking lot on the south elevation of the building. This parking lot is lined with trees along the south border. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation, and a path connects to the building's porch steps.

This two-story, Italianate-style building has a rectilinear footprint and a shallowly sloping hipped roof. A two-story addition with a rectilinear footprint and a shallowly sloping gable roof is placed on the rear of the building and is slightly lower in height than the main block. The entire

¹¹³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹¹³⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

building rests on a brick foundation and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards.

A two-story porch spans the façade of the building. Four battered columns rise from square, brick bases on the first-story. A brick knee wall connects these brick bases to encircle the entire porch. Brick walls also flank the brick and concrete steps that lead to the front entry. The second-story porch features four smaller battered columns that rise from square wood piers. A wood knee wall connects these piers to encircle the entire porch. Overhanging eaves project from the flat roof covering the porch.

The main entryway is centrally placed in the façade and features a pair of wood pedestrian doors. A one-over-one window with a modest wood surround is located on each side of the door. The second story features two pedestrian doors that open onto the porch. Two window openings filled with glass blocks are placed within the porch foundation.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two one-over-one windows on each story. A pedestrian door is located on the rear of the hipped-roof section but is inaccessible. Smaller one-over-one windows are placed in the rear gable-roofed section. Fenestration on the west elevation roughly follows the same layout of windows.

History

The apartment building was erected circa 1920.¹¹³⁹ Historically, the building's addresses were 236–238 East Main Street. As of 1927, the 236 side of the building included two apartment units and 238 contained one unit.¹¹⁴⁰ Raymond J. and Lenore Peeler and Thomas and Maleta Gillick resided at 238 East Main. Mr. Peeler worked as an assembler for Stinson Aircraft Corporation, while Mr. Gillick was an attendant at the neighboring Elkington & Casterline service station. William H. and Alvena Elliot resided at 238 East Main and were proprietors of W. H. Elliott & Son.

As of 1931, occupancy at 236 East Main had changed to Arthur, an engineer and his wife, Mae Martel.¹¹⁴¹ Foster Van Zile is listed in the basement unit at 236 East Main. Yorke K. and Pearl C. Conroy occupied 238 East Main. Mr. Conroy was a machine setter.

By 1942, there was a six-car detached garage behind the building, which has subsequently been removed. By 1943 the present address was in place. Occupants that year included Harold and Carrie McElroy; Leo E. and June Mainville; Edward J. and Cecelia K. Pearson; and Edmund R. and Margaret Dowling.¹¹⁴² Mr. McElroy worked for Ford Motor Company. Leo Mainville was a pharmacist for Northville Drug Company, a business he would eventually own. Mr. Pearson was

¹¹³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

¹¹⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274

¹¹⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

¹¹⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 216.

a station agent, wife Mrs. Pearson worked in the Willow Run plant, in Ypsilanti. No occupation was listed for the Dowling's.

The Perasons and Mainvilles remained in the building as late as 1951. Other residents at the time included: Myrtle Meabon, a nurse for Art Center Hospital in Detroit; Ethel Blake, a nurse for Maybury Sanitarium; and John and Mary Shotka.¹¹⁴³ Mr. Shotka was a caretaker.

By 1960, only three households were listed in the building; including those of Myrtle Meabon, Ethel Blake, and Roy H. and Janice M. Hamer.¹¹⁴⁴ Mr. Hamer worked as a repairman for Western Electric Company.

In 1970 the three residences in the building were occupied by Myrtle Meabon, Dorothy Widmaier, and Bernadine E. Zundel.¹¹⁴⁵ Mrs. Widmaier was a matron at Main Street Elementary School, while Ms. Zundel was an office secretary for Our Lady of Victory Church. The building continues to be an apartment building in 2018.

Evaluation

The property at 450 East Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The apartment building at 450 East Main Street retains a good level of integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. The building also retains original materials, such as the wood clapboards, wood windows, and wood doors. The integrity of workmanship is expressed by the construction of the porch details and ornamentation in the cornice. Overall, the property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.15 Main Street – West

1.15.1 Main Street, West, North Side

102–106 West Main Street /101–103 North Center Street (Contributing)

See section 1.4.2, 101-103 North Center Street/102-106 West Main for full description, history, and evaluation.

108–112 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

¹¹⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹¹⁴⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹⁴⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The commercial building at 108–112 West Main Street is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A public sidewalk is located on the south elevation of the building and an alleyway is located to the west, which connects to a paved parking lot to the north of the building.

This two-story, Early Twentieth Century commercial building has a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. Pilasters with cream-colored terra cotta rise from the foundation to a parapet. The terra cotta resembles coursed ashlar blocks, and the upper blocks have a carved flower and quatrefoil motif. A cornice spans the façade and features blocks of terra cotta with fluting and a lower band of terra cotta with an egg and dart motif. The area below the cornice, between the pilasters, and above the second-story fenestration is yellow brick. The side elevations are constructed of concrete block.

The building has two storefronts. Three centrally located entry doors create a hexagonal, recessed entrance flanked by large display windows. Marble bulkheads are located below the display windows. Synthetic awnings span the façade above the storefronts. A row of dentils lines the cornice between the first and second stories.

The second story has four fenestration bays. Each bay has a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window with a wide, smooth, paneled surround. The fenestration bays are separated by narrow columns of terra cotta that are topped by a block with a rosette. A continuous terra cotta sill stretches beneath the windows to the pilasters, and a continuous lintel of terra cotta is placed above the windows.

The west elevation features one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story and a parapet roof that steps downward to the north. The north elevation features a wooden stairway leading to the second story and a single double-hung window.

History

Based on its architectural style, and corroborating Sanborn maps, the building was erected circa 1930 and originally included two storefronts at 108 and 110 West Main Street.¹¹⁴⁶

108 West Main Street

The first known business at this location was the Den Lunch restaurant, in operation as of 1931.¹¹⁴⁷ At some point in the 1930s, the space housed a grocery store.¹¹⁴⁸ As of 1943, the building included offices for Elmer L. Smith, real estate, and Harold C. Bloom, insurance.¹¹⁴⁹ Mr. Bloom had his office in the building through 1970.¹¹⁵⁰ At the time of recordation, the storefront housed the C. Harold Bloom insurance agency at both 108 and 110 West Main.

¹¹⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville, Wayne County Michigan* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, November 1942), 1.

¹¹⁴⁷ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

¹¹⁴⁸ “Harold Bloom Insurance,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E

¹¹⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 246.

¹¹⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

110 West Main Street

As of 1931, this part of the building was vacant.¹¹⁵¹ In 1936 a barber shop was established here by Al Heatley.¹¹⁵² He sold the business in 1960 to Max Dillenbeck, who sold it to Charles Dunn in 1964, who renamed it Chuck's Barber Shop. In the 1950s through 1970s, Northville Athletic Club is listed at this address, perhaps having an office upstairs above the barber shop.¹¹⁵³ At the time of recordation, the storefront housed the C. Harold Bloom insurance agency at both 108 and 110 West Main.

Evaluation

The property at 108–112 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 108–112 West Main Street is a good example of an Early Twentieth Century Commercial-style building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, although the replacement windows and surrounds diminish this somewhat. The synthetic awnings, which are not an appropriate design for this type of building, could also be removed. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and use of terra cotta. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

114–126 West Main Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

This commercial structure is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the West Main Street and North Wing Street intersection. A public sidewalk spans the south and west elevations of the structure. A paved parking lot is located to the north and is accessed from North Wing Street. An alleyway separates the structure's east elevation from the building at 112 West Main Street.

The building was constructed in 2005 and built to resemble three connected, flat-roofed, brick buildings. The westernmost, two-story, brick red section on the façade houses three storefronts on the lower level. The three storefronts are divided by square pilasters that rise from concrete piers. The matching storefronts feature recessed entrances with pedestrian doors flanked by large display windows. The façade features marbled bulkheads below the display windows. The entrances feature a concrete cornice, and a concrete belt course is located above the second-story windows. The frieze is decorated with recessed brick panels. A concrete cornice lines the flat

¹¹⁵¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

¹¹⁵² "Chuck's Barber Shop." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E

¹¹⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

roof, which flanks a central arched parapet. The fenestration pattern features double-hung, two-over-one windows set individually and in pairs on the south elevation and as a continuous band on the west elevation. The north elevation of this building section mirrors the façade, with the exception of the lower-level entrances, which sit flush with the exterior wall.

The central building section, housing 120 West Main Street, is a two-story building section that is lower in height than the adjacent building sections and is slightly recessed from the other sections. It is sheathed in gray brick. The façade entry features glass and metal pedestrian doors flanked by large display windows. A flat, metal canopy covers the entrance. The second-story windows are one-over-one, double-hung windows with brick sills. The frieze is decorated with a row of soldier bricks and a header brick cornice. A datestone reading “LONG 2005” is located below the cornice. The north elevation features a matching building section, with the exception of the location of the metal canopy, which is located on the roofline.

The three-story, eastern building section houses three additional business entrances, separated by two-story brick pilasters with concrete piers. These matching entrances each feature a recessed entrance with a metal and glass pedestrian door with a transom and sidelights. The entrance is surrounded by rectangular, beveled, concrete blocks with a plain lintel. Large display windows flank the entrance and rest on textured bulkheads. The fenestration pattern consists of three-light windows set individually and in pairs. The east elevation has a banks of large display windows with stone bulkheads on the lower level. The north elevation mirrors the south elevation.

History

The large multi-tenant commercial building was erected in 2005.¹¹⁵⁴

Evaluation

The property at 114–126 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed in 2005 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

202 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

This commercial building is located on the northwest corner of the West Main Street and North Wing Street intersection, west of the central business district of Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk spans the south and east border of the property. A driveway accessible from West Main Street curves between the south elevation of the building and a landscaped garden bed to exit onto North Wing Street. A surface parking lot is located west of the structure and is accessed from the north side of West Main Street and the east side of High Street. The northern edge of

¹¹⁵⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

the lot abuts residential properties. Landscaped garden beds surround the structure and parking lot.

The Art Moderne-style structure features an irregular footprint. The main block of the building is roughly L-shaped with two rounded corners, both on the southeast corners of the building. One leg of the L, which is oriented parallel to West Main Street, is one story in height. The other leg, oriented perpendicular to West Main Street, is one-and-one-half stories tall. A one-story section with a rectilinear footprint extends from the northern side of the west elevation. Small additions are placed on its west elevation and south elevation. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete block and the building has a flat roof.

A large canopy extends from the façade of the one-story section, providing shelter to a walkway. It follows the curve of the storefront around to the east elevation. The walls above the canopy and the upper story of the taller section are covered in large, square tiles. A fabric awning is placed at the where the two legs intersect and shelters the main entrance.

The main entrance to the building is a glass pedestrian door. A bank of tall, single-light windows is placed to the south of the door and curves around the façade of the one-and-one-half-story section. Two large windows that resemble single-bay overhead doors are placed to the east of the entryway, in the one-story section. Three unevenly spaced pedestrian doors with transom lights are placed to the east of this. A bank of eight large, single-light windows wraps around the curved southeast corner. The outer two windows are semicircular in shape. Fenestration on the east elevation includes two pedestrian doors, both of which are flanked by large, single-light windows with transoms. The west elevation has a bank of large, single-light windows in the first story and a metal frame twelve-light window with a central hopper in the upper story.

Fenestration on the western, one-story section includes three large windows covered by metal bars on the south elevation. A pedestrian door is placed on its west elevation, and a second pedestrian door is within the addition on its south elevation.

History

The former filling station, originally Atchison Gulf Service Station, was erected circa 1935. Originally, the building included a one-story concrete block section with a rectilinear footprint and a two-story brick tower at the northwest corner.¹¹⁵⁵ The building component that projects from the façade's southwest corner was added sometime after circa 1945. By the early 1950s the building had expanded and included more than just a service station. Atchison had expanded to include motor sales. The Northville Taxi Service was housed in the building, as well as a barber shop owned by Charles Cochran.¹¹⁵⁶ By 1960 the Atchisons had expanded their holdings in the building, which included the Gulf Service station, Atchison Realty, the offices of a civil engineer, Malcolm's Saddlery, and Charles Conklin's barber shop.¹¹⁵⁷ In 1962 the business was

¹¹⁵⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹¹⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

¹¹⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

purchased by Calvin Cross, who renamed it Cal's Gulf Service.¹¹⁵⁸ The new ownership is reflected in the businesses present in 1970, including, in addition to the service station, Cal's Corner Barber Shop and Myers Self-Service Dry Cleaning.¹¹⁵⁹ At the time of recordation the building housed a restaurant, known as Garage.

Evaluation

The property at 202 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

The commercial building at 202 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall footprint and fenestration pattern have not been altered. The only change to the footprint has been a small addition (circa 1970) on the west elevation that has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building, and the construction of a small addition sheltering the entrance on the western section, which is easily distinguishable from the original building. The building also retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the curving storefront and overall construction of the building. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

302 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 302 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Main Street and High Street. A concrete paved driveway leads along the north side of the property from High Street and widens to form a small parking area. A concrete sidewalk stretches across the east and south sides of the property, and a contemporary concrete paver walkway leads from West Main Street to the façade. Ornamental plantings and small trees are scattered throughout the yard, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation.

The property is a one-story, running course brick Bungalow with Neoclassical details that currently functions as a commercial building. The house has a roughly rectilinear footprint with a cross-gable roof. A one-story front porch spans two-thirds of the façade and wraps around to span half of the east elevation. A small, hipped roof porch is placed on the western half of the north (rear) elevation. The roof is sheathed in brown asphalt shingles and is pierced in its east slope by a red brick chimney stack with several rows of raised courses at the top. Decorative brackets resembling carved rafter tails are found along the roofline where the first and second story meet. The exterior walls are clad in a medium brown brick, as depicted in Sanborn maps,

¹¹⁵⁸ "Cal's Gulf Service Stations," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, E-19.

¹¹⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

and the house rests on a tall, uncoursed fieldstone foundation.¹¹⁶⁰ A concrete water table separates the brick from the stone foundation. The gables have cornice returns, and modillions that resemble rafter tails are placed in the cornice.

The front porch rests on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation. Battered, uncoursed stone piers rise from ground level to the height of the porch rail and support unfluted Ionic round columns that stretch to a large entablature. The entablature features several bands of molding running across narrow, vertically oriented strips of wood, and modillions are placed in the cornice. The flat roof of the porch curves outward from the façade, and curves around to the east elevation. A gable with decorative scrollwork pierces the roof near the center of the façade, above a wide flight of six wood stairs. Balustrades with turned spindles form the handrails and are placed on both sides of the staircase; a third handrail is placed in the center of the stairway. The porch rail is also made up of balustrades.

The main entryway to the building is a modern pedestrian door with a large centered oval of glass. The door is placed slightly off-center in the façade, within the shelter of the porch. A one-over-one window with a concrete lug sill is placed directly adjacent to the door on each side. A canted bay window is placed to the west of the door. Its southeast side, which is sheltered by the porch, and southwest side have one-over-one windows. The central, south bay has a large, single-light window. The windows have concrete lug sills and surrounds with several bands of molding. Above the northeast side of the bay is a large decorative corbel is found at the corner of the under the roofline. A rounded bay window is located to the east of the door, on the southeast corner of the house. Three one-over-one windows are placed in the façade portion of the bay window. Additional fenestration on the façade is placed in the gable peak. It features a string of three one-over-one windows, with a larger central window. An arched panel with decorative scrollwork is placed above the central window, and two rows of header bricks further accentuate the arch. A two-light sliding window is placed in the foundation wall on the west side of the elevation.

The west elevation includes, from south to north on the first story, a string of three, narrow single-light windows placed high up on the wall that share a concrete lug sill; and a canted bay window with a one-over-one window on the southwest side and a large, single-light window on the west side. The bay window is capped by a hipped roof with a balustrade with contemporary turned spindles, some of which are missing. Paired one-over-one windows that share a concrete lug sill are placed in the gable peak. A window opening is located in the foundation wall, near the southern end.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two additional one-over-one windows in the circular bay window placed on the southeast corner of the house. Additional fenestration includes paired one-over-one windows and a singly placed one-over-one window on the first story. Paired one-over-one windows are also located in the gable. All windows have concrete lug sills and

¹¹⁶⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

surrounds with several bands of molding. A window opening is present in the foundation near the center of the elevation; it has been infilled with a wood panel. A two-light foundation sliding window is also located near the northern end.

The north elevation includes, from east to west, a one-over-one window, a small one-over-one window, a pedestrian door, and a second small one-over-one window. Three singly placed one-over-one windows are located in the gable. All windows have concrete lug sills and surrounds with several bands of molding. The door is accessed by a small porch that has a hipped roof, a flight of wood stairs leading to its east side, square columns supporting a modest entablature, and a balustrade with square balusters. A small plaque is placed to the east of the door. It is located in a slightly recessed wood panel with a concrete lug sill.

History

Sources conflict on the construction date of this house. According to city records the house was erected in 1914. However, according to a local history publication, it was erected 1917–1918.¹¹⁶¹ The first owner was Adolph Bladen, who owned a recreational ski jump on a farm south of the village.

As of 1931, Garry W. and Ora Deal resided in the house. Garry was the assistant chief of the Village of Northville Fire Department.¹¹⁶² After the Deals moved to 306 West Main, the house became home to the Woodroffe family: Percy E., Emily, and Elsie. Percy was employed at Ford Motor Company and Elsie was a clerk at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.¹¹⁶³ As of 1960 the house served as the office of Jan K. Bosch, a physician.¹¹⁶⁴ As of 1972, Dr. J. Mohtadi, a physician, owned the building.¹¹⁶⁵ The building has been owned by a property management firm since 2001.¹¹⁶⁶

Evaluation

The house at 302 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 302 West Main Street is an example of a Bungalow form decorated with Neoclassical features, a hybrid of two styles popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The Neoclassical style was popular between 1895 and 1950, and typical features include Ionic columns, modillions beneath the eaves, bay windows, and low balustrades along the porch. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

¹¹⁶¹ City of Northville; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 13.

¹¹⁶² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 171.

¹¹⁶³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 246.

¹¹⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹⁶⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹⁶⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 302 West Main Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the use of natural materials in the house and front porch, the ornamentation and fenestration, and the overall form and construction of the property. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style, form, and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

306 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 306 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees, and ornamental plantings are located near the foundation on the façade. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads along the east side of the property to an attached garage. A wood picket fence surrounds the sides and rear of the property.

The house is a one-story Colonial Revival with an irregular footprint. The house has a side-gabled roof and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the north (rear) elevation. A one-story, side-gabled section that functions as an attached garage is placed on the east and projects forward slightly; its south roof slope is continuous with that of the main block of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two gable dormers on the façade and by a brick chimney on the east side. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The main entryway to the house is a wood pedestrian door placed in a recessed entryway on the eastern end of the façade. The door is accessed by several brick steps with metal handrails that lead to a brick stoop. A string of three six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl windows is placed to the west of the door. The windows have fixed shutters and ornamental planter boxes are placed below each window. The remaining fenestration on the façade is located in the two dormers, each of which has a small, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl window with a fanlight.

The west elevation has a canted bay window with a hipped roof near its southern end. The west side of the bay window has a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl window. A one-over-one window is located to its rear, and a pair of six-light windows is placed in the rear, shed-roofed section.

The attached garage has a two-bay overhead door on its south (façade) elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1940.¹¹⁶⁷ Originally the house had a rectilinear footprint and an attached garage.¹¹⁶⁸ The rear ell was added sometime after 1942. The first known residents were Gary W. and Ora Deal, who previously lived at 302 West Main Street. Mr. Deal was assistant fire chief and Mrs. Deal owned a beauty shop.¹¹⁶⁹ The Deals remained in the house through 1960.¹¹⁷⁰ By 1970 Mrs. Coral E. Richardson resided in the house.¹¹⁷¹ The current owners, Kevin and Rebecca McGrew, have owned the house since 2000.¹¹⁷²

Evaluation

The house at 306 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 306 West Main Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the vinyl siding and windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

312 West Main Street (House and Garage; Contributing)

Description

The property at 312 West Main Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Main Street and West Street. A paved driveway leads along the north side of the property from West Street to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west and south sides, and a concrete paver walkway leads from West Main Street to the façade. Large, mature trees dot the landscape, ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the yard, and foundation plantings are present along all elevations.

The house is a two-story Foursquare with a pyramidal roof. The house has an irregular footprint due to multiple additions. A two-story, hipped-roof addition is placed on the north (rear) elevation and extends to the east. A one-story, hipped roof addition is placed on the rear of this and wraps around the west elevation of the addition as well. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced on the façade by a hipped dormer. A brick chimney stack pierces the west slope of the roof, and an external brick chimney stack is placed on the east elevation of the rear addition. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The main block of the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone, and the additions rest on a poured concrete foundation.

¹¹⁶⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁶⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹¹⁶⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 282.

¹¹⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹¹⁷² City of Northville Assessor.

A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the first story of the façade. The porch is accessed by several wood steps centered in the façade. Square wood posts with finials and balustrades with turned spindles flank the stairs. Large, battered, stone piers rise from the ground and extend above the porch decking. Wood, unfluted, Ionic columns stretch from the stone piers to the porch roof, which has exposed rafter tails. Wood balustrades with turned spindles are placed between the stone piers, and wide, wood slats cover the area below the porch decking.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door placed on the eastern side of the façade, within the shelter of the porch. The door has a narrow, unornamented surround. A large, single-light window with a single-light transom is placed on the western side of the façade, and it has a wide, wood, unornamented surround. Fenestration on the second story of the façade includes two one-over-one windows, one on the east end and one on the west. Both windows have lower sashes that are larger than the upper sashes, and the surrounds are narrow and unornamented. A diamond-shaped window is placed slightly off-center in the second-story and has a wide surround with two bands of wood. Two small, single-light windows are placed in the dormer.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation, from south to north, includes a large, single-light window with a single-light transom; a small, single-light window; and a one-over-one window. These windows have unornamented synthetic surrounds. Fenestration on the second story includes three asymmetrically spaced one-over-one window with larger upper sashes. These windows have narrow surrounds.

Fenestration on the east elevation was precluded from view by the surrounding vegetation and trees.

Fenestration on the rear addition includes two pedestrian doors on the north elevation that are accessed from small porches, a pedestrian door on the south elevation that is accessed from a wood patio, and one-over-one windows placed singly, in pairs, and in a string of four.

The detached garage is a one-story building placed at the northeast corner of the property. It has a rectilinear footprint, a hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles, and exterior walls clad in synthetic siding. A two-bay, overhead door is located on the west elevation. A pedestrian door and a one-over-one window are placed in the south elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1912 for Nelson. C. and Jerusha Schrader, who operated a funeral home and furniture store downtown Northville at 109–111 North Center.¹¹⁷³ As of 1914 the building had a similar footprint as today; however, the rear one-story ell has been expanded.¹¹⁷⁴ Nelson and Jerusha remained in the house through the 1930s.¹¹⁷⁵ By 1943 Mrs. Schrader resided

¹¹⁷³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁷⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

¹¹⁷⁵ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 192.

in the house alone.¹¹⁷⁶ She remained in the house through 1960.¹¹⁷⁷ As of 1972 it was owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shave.¹¹⁷⁸ Since 1986 the house has been owned by Christopher and Patricia Johnson.¹¹⁷⁹

Evaluation

The house at 312 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 312 West Main Street is a good example of a Foursquare dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains integrity of design, as the rear addition has not significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The composite siding has diminished the integrity of materials, but the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the front porch construction and ornamentation and the overall construction of the property. The house and garage retain their integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹¹⁸⁰ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

404 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 404 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of West Main Street and West Street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property from West Street to an attached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the east and south sides, a contemporary concrete paver walkway leads from West Main Street to the façade, a concrete paver and concrete walkway leads from West Street to the front of the east elevation, and a concrete walkway leads from West Street to the rear of the east elevation. Large, mature trees dot the landscape, ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the yard, and foundation plantings are present along all elevations.

The house is a two-story Double-Gabled Cottage form decorated in the Italianate style. It has a U-shaped footprint. Two parallel, front-gabled ellis are connected by a side-gabled central section with a recessed vestibule. A gable-front belvedere is centered on the roof above the recessed section. A one-story section is placed on the north (rear) elevation and has a gabled roof oriented perpendicular to the main block of the house, and this has a one-story, rear addition with a

¹¹⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 247.

¹¹⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

¹¹⁷⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹⁷⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁸⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

gabled roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The house rests on a foundation that has been covered by a concrete parge coat.

The house has wide frieze boards and raking boards with multiple bands of molding. Wide corner boards are placed on the external corners and flare out at the top, immediately below the frieze board. The fascia boards also have multiple rows of molding.

A one-story porch with a front-gable roof extends from the recessed, central section of the façade and shelters a concrete stair and porch with concrete decking. Two large, wood piers with a recessed panel flank the stairs and support square columns with ornate pedestals and large capitals. The columns are placed in groups of three at the top of the stairs and single columns are widely spaced along the porch. The same motif is utilized in pilasters on the walls of the house. The hipped roof porch extends east across the façade of the southeast front-gable. A concrete stair is located on the east end of the porch, and the porch skirt is lattice.

Under the entry gable and in the recessed vestibule are double wood doors with large, upper window lights. Under the porch roof, in the eastern gable front, are two symmetrically placed one-over-one windows. The upper sashes have segmentally arched tops and are set within wood surrounds with shallowly sloping pediments. Additional fenestration on the first story of the façade includes a canted bay window centered on the western gable front. It is capped by a shallow hipped roof. The southeast and southwest bays have one-over-one windows, and the south bay has two one-over-one windows. Like the other first-story windows, these have segmentally arched tops. Square pilasters that have capitals with several bands of molding, mimicking those found on the porch, are placed on the sides of each window.

Fenestration on the second story of the façade includes three sets of paired one-over-one windows one pair in each gable and one in the recessed central portion. All have upper sashes with the upper corners clipped. These windows are surrounded with bands of molding on a jack arch that angles downwards at the outer sides and have a lug sill and a pediment. The pediment has several bands of molding and a steeply sloped peak extending from a flat portion that angles downward at the outer sides, and a recessed panel is placed below the peak. Small, one-over-one windows with modest surrounds are placed on either side of the recessed center. The remaining fenestration on the façade is placed in the belvedere. It includes paired one-over-one windows with clipped upper corners and the wood surround shares the same motif as the other paired windows. However, a square post extends from the sill, between the windows, and to the peak of the gable, bisecting the pediment.

Fenestration on the west elevation was largely precluded from view by nearby vegetation. However, a window opening is present on the first story, and two windows are placed in the second story. Each window has a wood surround with a lug sill and pediment, and the upper sashes are segmentally arched. However, the arrangement of lights in the sashes was not visible.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two fenestration bays. Each bay has paired one-over-one windows with segmentally arched tops on each story. Each pair of windows shares a wood surround with a lug sill and a pediment, which has two shallowly sloping peaks.

Additional fenestration on the east elevation is placed on the rear, one-and-one-half story section. A small porch spans the east elevation. It is accessed by several wood steps. Columns stretch between the wood porch decking and the roof; the columns are similar to those used on the façade porch, although they have smaller pedestals. Modest 1 x 1 straight wood balustrades span between the columns and extend down the stairs, and a modest spindle frieze is placed between the tops of the columns. The porch provides access to a centrally placed pedestrian door with a wide, wood surround with an architrave. A one-over-one window is placed to each side of the door. The windows have wood surrounds with straight top architraves. The roof is pierced by a gabled dormer that has paired one-over-one windows.

The rear porch shelters a one-over-one window on the north (rear) elevation of the main block of the house. It has a segmentally arched top and a wood surround with a pediment. Remaining fenestration that was visible on the north elevation includes a one-over-one window with an unornamented wood surround on the second story.

The attached garage was constructed sometime after 1942.¹¹⁸¹ The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in clapboards. A two-bay, overhead door with multi-light windows in the upper panel is placed in the east elevation.

History

This house was erected circa 1864 by Northville pioneer William Pitt Hungerford, its first owner and resident.¹¹⁸² It is believed the house was erected in two phases, as the two halves of the house have subtle differences. The east half of the building was erected in an 1873 remodel, which removed an existing kitchen and replaced it with an eighteen by twenty-eight-foot room that has taller windows, more ornate interior woodwork, and has a slightly larger setback than the east side of the house.¹¹⁸³ The extant front porch was restored to closely resemble the original, sometime prior to 2012.¹¹⁸⁴

The original transom over the front door was etched with Hungerford's name, and noted in historical society records from circa 2000.¹¹⁸⁵ The transom is not clearly visible from the right-of-way, so it is not clear if it is extant. Hungerford owned a dry goods store in a building at the

¹¹⁸¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹¹⁸² City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁸³ 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹¹⁸⁴ 2012 Home Tour, 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹¹⁸⁵ 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

corner of Main and Center streets (not extant). He also served as Northville's first village treasurer. The house was sold after his death in 1874.

By the 1890s the house was owned by J. M. Simmons, who sold it in 1892 to Dr. Leslie Keeley.¹¹⁸⁶ Within months, the house sold to Keeley's protégé, Dr. William Yarnall, who operated the Yarnall Gold Cure Institute from the building.¹¹⁸⁷ An engraving from that year show the exterior of the house has changed little since the 1890s.¹¹⁸⁸

The institute was a clinic for those suffering from alcohol and smoking addictions. At the time Dr. Yarnall owned the property, the house was two stories with a rectangular core, a canted bay on the façade, a front porch, and two rear ells.¹¹⁸⁹ The interior first story included a ladies' parlor, a billiards room, an operating room, laboratory, and a storeroom for the gold cure solution.¹¹⁹⁰ The solution, a "chloride of gold and sodium," was made in the house and shipped to other clinics across the country.¹¹⁹¹ The second story housed club rooms, waiting rooms, reading rooms, and a ballroom. The Yarnall Clinic was moved to 342 East Main Street in 1897.¹¹⁹² The Hungerford house subsequently became a doctor's office and apartments.

By 1931 Dr. Henry S. Willis, a physician, and his wife, Jeanette P. Willis, resided in the house.¹¹⁹³ In the early 1940s the building appears to have become a boarding house, with four different individuals residing there.¹¹⁹⁴

In 1943 the house became a funeral home when it was purchased by the Schrader family, who owned a funeral parlor and furniture store downtown.¹¹⁹⁵ In 1953 Phillips-Bahnmler Funeral Home replaced the Schraders business in the house, followed by the Demsey Ebert Funeral home in 1956.¹¹⁹⁶ Ebert retained the business until his death in 1972.¹¹⁹⁷ In 1975 the house was converted back to a single-family residence and was purchased by the Glover family in 1977, who retained ownership through 2012.¹¹⁹⁸

Evaluation

The house at 404 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and healthcare. Additionally, the building is

¹¹⁸⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

¹¹⁸⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹¹⁸⁸ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 29.

¹¹⁸⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹¹⁹⁰ Jan Jeffres, "'Gold Cure' made its home in Northville." Northville Record, September 10, 1998, B8.

¹¹⁹¹ Jan Jeffres, "'Gold Cure' made its home in Northville." Northville Record, September 10, 1998, B8.

¹¹⁹² Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹¹⁹³ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

¹¹⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 246.

¹¹⁹⁵ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

¹¹⁹⁶ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

¹¹⁹⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

¹¹⁹⁸ 2012 Home Tour, 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 404 West Main Street is an excellent example of an Italianate house and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a high level of integrity of design and retains the same style, structure, and overall form and plan. The only alteration to the footprint since 1909 has been the construction of the garage, which does not significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is easily distinguishable from the original house. The house maintains integrity of materials and integrity of workmanship, as demonstrated in the ornamentation and overall construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

410 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 410 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees, and ornamental plantings are located near the foundation on the façade. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads along the west side of the property to a rear, paved parking area.

The house is a two-story Cross-Gable building with prominent front gable with a steeply sloping roof and an irregular footprint. A one-story, partially enclosed porch with a hipped roof spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and have narrow corner boards. The house rests on a stone foundation; the front section is coursed ashlar blocks, while the rear sections are uncoursed rubblestone. A narrow, red brick chimney pierces the west slope of the front-gabled roof.

The porch is accessed by a set of four concrete steps that face east and has a concrete foundation and concrete deck. It has a c. 1960 metal handrail, a balustrade, and a metal column all with centered scrolls. Fenestration on the façade includes two pedestrian doors, both within the shelter of the porch. One east-facing door accesses the enclosed portion of the porch, which also has three one-over-one evenly spaced windows on its south side and a single one-over-one window on the west side. The other pedestrian door is south facing. It has three vertical lights and is placed to the east side of the gable-front section. Additional fenestration on the south façade is asymmetrical and includes a mid-size, single-light fixed window over the enclosed portion of the porch and a narrow, one-over-one window on the second story over the open section of the porch, and a narrow, one-over-one window in the gable. All windows have vinyl surrounds and are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a pedestrian door located at grade at the rear of the front gable where it meets the cross gable. It is partially within the foundation wall. One-over-one windows are asymmetrical and placed singly on the second story, between the first and

second story, and on the south elevation of the projecting gable. Paired one-over-one windows are placed on the east side of the gable. All windows have vinyl surrounds and are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation is more symmetrical and on the first story includes a one-over-one window, paired one-over-one windows, and paired smaller one-over-one windows. A pedestrian door is placed near the north of the elevation and is accessed by a small concrete porch sheltered by a small shed roof. The porch has 1960s era metal supports and rails that match those on the front porch. A small one-over-one window is placed to the north of the door. Fenestration on the second story includes three singly placed one-over-one windows and two small, singly placed one-over-one windows. All windows on this façade are narrow and have vinyl surrounds and are vinyl replacements.

History

The house was erected in the late nineteenth century.¹¹⁹⁹ The footprint of the building has not changed.¹²⁰⁰ As of 1931, the house was presumably divided into apartments and was the residence to three couples: Ralph L. and Olive Wintersteen; Nelson L. and Maurine Jones; and Henry J. and Maude Hammelef. Ralph Wintersteen worked as an artist.¹²⁰¹ Nelson Jones worked as a salesman.¹²⁰² Maude Hammelef was proprietor of Hammelef's Coffee Shop, located at 123 West Main Street.¹²⁰³ By 1943 two families resided in the building, Barnaby J. and Stephanie B. Bird, and Michael Jacoby. Mr. Barnaby was an attendant at Maybury Sanitarium.¹²⁰⁴ Mr. Jacoby was employed at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.¹²⁰⁵ By 1960 the house was occupied by Mrs. Doris McLean and Robert E. [unlegible]. By 1970 the residents were Diane Rumbrowski and Earl Birchfield.¹²⁰⁶

Evaluation

The house at 410 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 410 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the footprint and fenestration pattern have not been altered. The house also retains original materials, including the wood clapboards. However, this area of integrity has been diminished by the vinyl replacement windows. The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

¹¹⁹⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 15.

¹²⁰⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹²⁰¹ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 176.

¹²⁰² *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

¹²⁰³ *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

¹²⁰⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 197.

¹²⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 210.

¹²⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

418 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 418 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Main Street and Linden Street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property from Linden Street to an attached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west and south sides, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Large, mature trees dot the landscape, ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the yard, and foundation plantings are present along all elevations. A split-rail fence runs along the east and west sides of the property.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a front gable with a smaller, slightly projecting gable in its eastern half. A two-story bay window is placed on the east elevation and the west elevation; both have canted first stories, square second stories, and are capped by gables. A one-story section with a steeply pitched gabled roof, which is oriented parallel to Linden Street, is placed on the north elevation, and a one-story addition with a gable roof is placed on its east elevation. A smaller one-story section is placed on its northwest corner and extends slightly to the west. A low, one-story, gable-roofed addition is also placed on the one-story section and functions as an attached garage.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an external brick chimney stack that rises along the east elevation and has several rows of corbelled bricks and a clay chimney pot. A small shed dormer is placed on the west roof slope of the one-story section. The walls of the house are clad in wood clapboards, while the north elevation of the attached garage is novelty drop siding. The main block of the house and the one-story section rest on an uncoursed stone foundation. The foundation of the small, rear, one-story addition is clad in EIFS, and the foundation materials of the other sections were not visible.

A porch spans the façade and is accessed by a set of wood stairs located on the west side of the façade. The roof has a gable peak with narrow, vertical wood above the stairs and the other portion of the porch has a shed roof. The area below the porch is covered by decorative wood panels. Square posts are placed on the porch decking and support square columns with modest capitals that stretch to the roof. Balustrades with turned spindles span between the posts and down the stairs. A spindle frieze is placed between the tops of the columns and form arches.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door set in the west side of the façade, in line with the porch stairs and within the shelter of the porch. A small one-over-one window is adjacent to the door to the west, and both share a modest surround with a projecting drip cap. A large, single-light window with a large, single-light transom is placed on the east side of the façade on the first story. It also has a modest, unornamented surround. A small, single-light window with a single-light fanlight is placed in the second story, in the same fenestration bay as the door. It has a curving hood with several bands of molding. A pair of one-over-one windows that share an unornamented surround is placed in the same fenestration bay as the lower window.

A small, single-light hopper window with an architrave is located in the slightly projecting gable peak.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a one-over-one window to the south of the chimney stack on the first story. The east side of the canted bay window includes a large, single-light window with a transom; however, additional fenestration on the bay window and the first story of the main block of the house was obscured from view by vegetation. The second story has a one-over-one window in the same fenestration bay as the lower window. The bay window has a one-over-one window on its south side and a pair of one-over-one windows on the east side. The gable peak has a small, single-light hopper window. The one-story addition that projects to the east includes string of one-over-one windows with transoms on the south elevation, and the gable peak in the east elevation has two triangular-shaped windows. Three skylights pierce the south roof slope.

The west elevation includes a one-over-one window on the southwest and northwest sides of the canted bay window and a large, single-light window with a single-light transom on its west side. A three-light window is placed to the north of the bay window, and a small, single-light window with a fanlight and arched hood is placed to its north. The small, one-story, rear addition has a one-over-one window on its south side and a pair of one-over-one windows on its west side. Fenestration on the second story of the west elevation includes a pair of the single-light windows with fanlights. These windows share a hood with two arches. The bay window has a one-over-one window on its south side and a pair of one-over-one windows on its west side. The gable peak has a small, single-light hopper window, and the shed dormer has a rectangular, single-light window.

The north elevation has a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable. The one-story addition has a pedestrian door that is accessed by a small, wood porch, and a one-over-one window is placed to its west.

The west elevation of the rear, one-story, attached garage has a pedestrian door at its south end and two single-bay overhead doors with multi-light windows in the upper panels. A four-light window is placed in the north elevation.

Ornamentation on the house includes a frieze board with dentils, singly placed brackets in the cornice, and the gable peaks of the house have narrow, vertical strips of wood, two of which are set at angles. Modest brackets are also placed on the first-story bay windows on the sides of the canted sections. A wide belt course runs between the first and second stories of the gable-front section.

History

According to city records, the house was erected in 1892; however, a local history publication

dates it to 1885.¹²⁰⁷ The historical address was 416 West Main. The original owner was Charles L. and Narcia Dubuar, who remained in the house through 1931.¹²⁰⁸ By 1943 the house was the residence to Carl H. and Louise T. Bryan, who resided in the house through 1951.¹²⁰⁹ Mr. Bryan was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹²¹⁰ As of 1960, the house was resided in by William and Virginia Bake. Mr. Bake was a real estate negotiator for General Motors Corporation in Detroit.¹²¹¹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Victor L. and Edith R. Lindberg.¹²¹² Mr. Lindberg was a scientific researcher for Ford Motor Company.¹²¹³ The Kage family has owned the house since 1990.¹²¹⁴ In recent years, a rear garage addition has been made to the house.

Evaluation

The house at 418 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 418 West Main Street is a good example of a Queen Anne house and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house maintains integrity of materials and workmanship, as demonstrated in the ornamentation and overall form and construction. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

502 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 502 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of West Main Street and Linden Street and includes a house and a small shed located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south and east sides of the property and a concrete paver block driveway leads from West Main Street along the west side of the house. A second concrete paver driveway leads from Linden Street to the rear of the house. A walkway, also of concrete pavers leads from the street to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations, and raised planter beds are located near the rear of the property.

The house is a two-story Italianate with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a compound plan that consists of a large, square block with a narrower, rectangular block extending from the east elevation. A one-story, partially enclosed porch extends from the east

¹²⁰⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

¹²⁰⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 213.

¹²⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

¹²¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 198.

¹²¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹²¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²¹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

side of the square block across the façade of the rectangular block. A one-story addition extends from the north (rear) elevation and has a porch spanning its east elevation. The main block of the house and the front porch have hipped roofs. Gable peaks extend through the roofline in the center of the square block's façade and on the east elevation of the rectangular block. The rear porch has a gable roof oriented parallel to Linden Street. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the foundation of the main block is uncoursed stone; the foundation of the one-story addition was not visible. Decorative brackets are placed in the cornice, which are in pairs on the corners, and the wide frieze boards feature panels of molding.

The front porch is accessed by a small flight of wide, wood stairs that leads to an open portion. To the east of this, and placed across the façade of the rectangular block, the porch has been enclosed. The porch has large, square columns with strips of molding resembling flutes. The columns stretch from the decking to the roof, which has small dentils in its cornice. The open portion of the porch has modest balustrades. The enclosed portion has wood knee walls and the area below the decking is filled with vertical wood siding. The walls above the knee walls are clad in wood clapboards. The rear porch that spans the east elevation of the one-story addition has round, unfluted columns and a spindle frieze between the columns.

The square portion of the façade has three fenestration bays. The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door located beneath the shelter of the porch in the eastern bay. It has an ornate, eared surround with a second, outer, square surround. The two remaining bays on the first story each have a one-over-one window with an eared surround with interior scrollwork and a lower planter box with decorative dentils, rosettes, and brackets. The three bays on the second story also have one-over-one windows that feature the same surrounds. Fenestration on the rectangular portion includes two pairs of one-over-one windows on the enclosed porch. These have simple surrounds but also have lower planter boxes with dentils, rosettes, and brackets. Two fenestration bays are placed in the second story, each with the same surrounds as the square portion.

The west elevation has three asymmetrically spaced fenestration bays. On the first story, the southern and central bay have one-over-one windows with the same surround as windows on the façade. The northern bay has a three-sided, square, bay window with a flat roof. The south bay has a one-over-one window and the west bay has two one-over-one windows; fenestration on the north bay was not visible. Molding forms square panels beneath the windows, and the portions above the windows have oblong inset panels. Singly placed brackets are placed in the cornice. The second-story fenestration bays each have a one-over-one window with decorative surrounds. Fenestration on the east elevation of the one-story addition includes a window that is sheltered by a fabric awning and a pedestrian door to its north.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a string of three windows in the enclosed porch. Like the porch windows on the façade, these have plain surrounds but lack the planter boxes. The rectangular section has one fenestration bay centrally placed on the elevation. A pair of one-over-one windows, which share a surround with the same motif as found on the façade, is located

on each story. The east elevation of the one-story addition has a one-over-one window with the ornamental surround as on the façade. There are three fenestration bays beneath the shelter of the porch. The central bay has a pedestrian door with an eared surround like that on the façade, and the flanking bays have one-over-one windows with decorative surrounds. The porch provides access to the pedestrian door by two small flights of stairs: one on the east side with square posts with finials and simple balustrades, and one on the north side with no posts or balustrades.

The north elevation has two fenestration bays on each the square portion and rectangular portion that are asymmetrically spaced. The fenestration occurs only on the second story and each bay has a one-over-one window with a decorative surround. A pedestrian door is placed on the north elevation of the one-story addition and is capped with a small fabric awning.

History

The first known owner of a house at this location pioneer John Blackwood, who erected a house at this location circa 1830.¹²¹⁵ Blackwood sold the house in 1831 to Alva Smith, who supposedly added to the building between then and 1860 to reach its present size and Italianate-style features.¹²¹⁶ The building has changed little since the early twentieth century; however, the porch was added circa 1920.¹²¹⁷

In the early twentieth century, the houses from 502–520 West Main formed a medical district. Dr. Linwood Snow and his wife, Sophia B., resided in 502 West Main with his office at 508 West Main. A nurses' residence was located at 514 West Main and 520 West Main was the site of Sessions Hospital, later Northville Community Hospital.¹²¹⁸ The Snows resided at the house through 1972.¹²¹⁹

Evaluation

The house at 502 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 502 West Main Street is a good example of an Italianate dwelling. Features commonly found in Italianates include tall, narrow windows, shallowly sloping roofs with wide overhanging eaves, and brackets. This house includes many of these features.

The house at 502 West Main Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials and integrity of workmanship, which has been only slightly diminished by the partial enclosure of the front porch. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic

¹²¹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹²¹⁶ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

¹²¹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2; Northville Historical Home Tour 1985, 312 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²¹⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

¹²¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

508 West Main Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 508 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and includes a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads from West Main Street along the west side of the house to the garage. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations, and a picket fence encloses the back yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gable-Front structure with an irregular footprint due to additions to the house. The main block of the house, which is the Gable-Front portion, has a side-gabled, two-story addition on its rear elevation, and a front-gabled, one-and-one-half story addition is placed to the rear of this. Both additions extend to the east, past the plane of the house's main block. A patio spans the façade of the house. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation is concrete. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and is pierced on the west elevation of the main block by an exterior brick chimney. The house features cornice returns, wide frieze boards, and wide raking boards in the gable, which are features of the Greek Revival style.

The front patio is accessed by a small flight of wood stairs. Square posts with modest balustrades ring the patio, and the area below the decking is filled with lattice. The stairs are placed in line with a pedestrian door that provides the main access to the house. The door is placed on the east side of the façade, and a three-sided canted bay window is located on the west. The door has a simple, unornamented surround. The bay window is covered by a hipped roof and each side has a one-over-one window. Additional fenestration in the façade includes two one-over-one windows with unornamented surrounds in the upper story. All of the windows are double-hung replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes three one-over-one windows on the main block. A large one-over-one window is located near the southern end, a small one-over-one window is placed to the south of the chimney, and a medium one-over-one window is placed to the north of the chimney. The two-story, side-gabled addition has an umbrage porch on the first story. The porch has two large, unfluted, round, Doric columns. A six-light oculus window is placed in the gable peak. The one-and-one-half-story addition has two one-over-one windows.

The east elevation includes three fenestration bays on the main block. From south to north, these contain a large one-over-one window, a pedestrian door accessed by a small flight of wood stairs leading to a stoop with simple balustrades and square posts, and a second large one-over-one

window. The two-story addition has a small one-over-one window on its first story and a six-light oculus window in the gable peak. This elevation of the one-and-one-half-story addition also has two one-over-one windows.

The one-story garage is placed in the northwest corner of the property. It has a front-gable roof with cornice returns and wide frieze boards and raking boards. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in composite clapboards. The single-bay overhead door is placed in the center of the south elevation and a decorative eagle is located in the gable peak.

History

Architectural details indicate the house dates to the first half of the nineteenth century. As of 1926, the building included the original one-story house, with front window and porch, and two one-story additions on the rear of the building. From the late 1920s through circa 1960 the house served as the office of physician Dr. Linwood W. Snow.¹²²⁰ Dr. Snow lived next-door at 502 West Main Street. By 1970 the house was the office of Dr. Stuart F. Campbell, an optometrist.¹²²¹ The building has been extended by rear additions.¹²²² The current owners, Randi and Michael Yassay, have owned the house since 2017.¹²²³

Evaluation

The house at 508 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 508 West Main is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The additions have altered the overall scale, massing, and proportion, greatly diminishing the integrity of design. The synthetic clapboards, replacement windows, and front porch have resulted in a loss of integrity of materials. These extensive additions and alterations have greatly reduced the historic character of the property, resulting in a loss of integrity of feeling and association.

The extant garage post-dates 1942, as historically a garage with a larger footprint was located at the rear of the property.¹²²⁴ Research did not reveal information that would indicate the garage is over fifty years old. Therefore, the garage, like the house, is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

514 West Main Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 514 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and includes a house and a

¹²²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 213.

¹²²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²²² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹²²³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²²⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the house to the garage. A brick walkway curves from the driveway to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne-style building with a cross-gable roof, two porches, and an addition, creating an irregular footprint. A one-story porch with a shed roof is placed on the southeast corner of the house, between the front- and side-gabled sections. A second one-story porch is placed to the rear of the side-gabled section, along the east elevation. A one-and-one-half story addition projects from the west gable end. The roofed is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the peaks of the gables. The foundation of the cross-gabled section is uncoursed stone, and the addition has a coursed ashlar foundation.

The main entryway to the house is placed on the façade of the porch. The porch has a foundation of rough faced concrete blocks that extends to form knee walls. Round, fluted, Ionic columns are placed between the knee walls and the roof, and pairs of large screen panels fill the spaces between the columns. A screen door is placed on the east end of the façade and is accessed by a short flight of wood steps that have large, square posts at the top and bottom with a modest balustrade. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to the gable-front section, which has a single fenestration bay. The bay on both the first and second stories has a pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround with an architrave with several bands of ornamental molding. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a one-over-one window on the gable-front section and three one-over-one windows on the side gable: one on the south elevation and one on each story of the west elevation. The one-and-one-half-story addition has a one-over-one window on each story of its south elevation, with the upper window being smaller than the lower. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation occurs primarily on a two-story, three-sided bay that is capped by the gable peak. The southeast-facing bay has a one-over-one window on the second story and the east-facing bay has two one-over-one windows, one on each story. A small, two-light sliding window is located in the foundation wall in the bay. Additional fenestration is placed in the shelter of the rear porch, which features turned posts between the decking and roof, and lattice beneath the porch decking. A small flight of wood stairs with small square posts and a modest balustrade provides access to a pedestrian door, and a one-over-one window is placed to the north of the door. The windows are modern replacements.

The one-story garage is located at the northeast corner of the property. It has a side-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The south elevation has two fenestration bays. The western bay has a single-bay overhead door and the eastern bay has a two-bay overhead door.

History

The house was erected in 1890.¹²²⁵ The footprint has not changed from the early twentieth century.¹²²⁶ As of 1927 the house was the residence of Scott and Jean Cole. Mr. Cole was a general sales manager.¹²²⁷ By 1951 two families resided in the house, Mrs. Mary Keeney and Harvey P. and Alice Ritchie. Mrs. Keeney was a cook for Sessions Hospital and Mrs. Ritchie either owned or operated a laundromat.¹²²⁸ Mrs. Keeney remained in the house through 1960.¹²²⁹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Osmond D. Yerkes.¹²³⁰ The current owners, Zographos and Eileen Gikas, have owned the building since 2001.¹²³¹

Evaluation

The house at 514 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 514 West Main Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942.¹²³² The exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over fifty years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

520 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 520 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and includes a commercial building. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the property to a paved parking lot at the rear of the property. Concrete walkways reach from the sidewalk to the façade and to the driveway. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation and ornamental plantings and small trees fill the west side of the property.

The building is a one-story commercial building with an irregular footprint and Queen Anne styling. The façade portion of the building has a side-gable roof and a one-story porch spans

¹²²⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹²²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 293.

¹²²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

¹²²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹²³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²³¹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²³² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

nearly the entire façade. The porch has a hipped roof and a gable projects forward from the center of its façade. A large, one-story, flat-roofed addition extends from the rear of the side-gabled section, and a two-story brick tower with a hipped roof rises from the rear of the side-gabled portion, near its eastern end. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side-gabled portion and a small section of the one-story addition have exterior walls of brick. To the rear of the brick section, the addition has concrete block walls. The west gable end is covered by wood clapboards.

The one-story porch has a projecting, gable-roofed section at its center, which has decorative bargeboard and a cameo window in its peak. The gable is also sheathed in fish scale siding. The porch is supported by large, square posts with inset panels. Pairs of square columns are placed above these between the decking and the roof. Simple, square balusters span the columns at the bottom, and a spindle frieze spans the columns across the top. The area below the porch decking is covered by lattice. The porch is accessed by a set of stairs with a quarter landing, in which the flight turns at a 90-degree angle. The stairs have square posts with finials, with the simple balustrades between the posts.

The façade has three pedestrian doors, all of which are accessed from the porch: one near the east side, a paired door slightly off-center in the façade, and one near the west. The eastern door has a six-over-six window to its east and a pair of six-over-six windows to its west. A pair of six-over-six windows is also located to the east of the westernmost door. Outside of the porch, a narrow window opening infilled with glass blocks is located at the eastern end and a six-over-six window is located on the western end.

Fenestration on the west elevation was largely obscured from the public right-of-way, but a double-hung window is centered in the gable end. The east elevation has a string of three one-over-one windows and a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable end. A small window opening infilled with glass blocks and a vent is placed near the bottom of the wall. A pair of one-over-one windows and a pedestrian door are placed on the south end of the elevation, within the brick-clad section. Proceeding to the north (rear), fenestration includes four one-over-one windows and a pair of one-over-one windows that have a narrow window opening infilled with glass blocks on each side.

History

In 1917, Edwin Sessions founded Sessions Hospital in a two-story house at this location.¹²³³ Circa 1951 the hospital was purchased by new owners and underwent a \$100,000 renovation and rededicated the building as Community General Hospital in 1959.¹²³⁴ In 1964, the Northville Convalescent Center was established in the building.¹²³⁵ To accommodate the building, the nineteenth-century hospital building was extensively remodeled and no longer resembled its former appearance. The renovation included removal of the entire second story, and the main

¹²³³ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 245.

¹²³⁴ "Hospital Staff Set; Plan Open House." *Northville Record*, August 27, 1959, 1-A.

¹²³⁵ "Northville Convalescent Center." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

story was altered to include treatment rooms, dining and kitchen facilities, and space to accommodate up to forty-five patients.¹²³⁶ The building has remained a nursing home into the twenty-first century, known as the Star Manor of Northville as of 2018.¹²³⁷

Evaluation

The house at 520 West Main Street is significant under any of the National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and healthcare.

The property at 520 West Main Street has diminished integrity of design as a result of the front porch, as this style and ornamentation is not a historically appropriate style for a building constructed in 1947. However, the porch could be removed or changed without harming the historic materials of the building. Overall, the building maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

530 West Main Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 530 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and includes a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the west side of the house to the garage. A brick walkway reaches from the sidewalk to the façade of the house and to the driveway. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation and ornamental plantings fill the west side of the property. A wood picket fence stretches from the southwest corner of the house across the side yard and extends to the rear of the property.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne structure with a large, rear addition. The main block of the house has a cross-gabled roof and the addition has a gable roof oriented perpendicular to West Main Street. The gable-front section of the façade projects forward, and a one-story porch with a hipped roof spans from the east side of the projection, across the side-gabled façade, and along the east elevation of the main block. A small projection with a hipped roof is located above the porch on the façade, and a hipped dormer is placed on the east and west roof slopes of the rear addition. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. A wide wood beltcourse runs between the first and second stories, and the bottom of the second story flares outwards. The gable peaks on the main block includes, from top to bottom, a section of fish scale shingles, several rows of square wood shingles, and several additional rows of fish scale shingles. The foundation on the main block of the house is brick; however, the foundation of the rear addition was not visible.

The one-story porch is accessed by a flight on wood stairs. Square posts with oblong insets are placed at the foot of the stairs and simple balustrades flank the stairs. The square posts are

¹²³⁶ "Officially Opens." *Northville Record*, December 17, 1964, 1-8.

¹²³⁷ Star Manor of Northville, accessed May 21, 2018, <http://www.starmanor.info/>.

repeated on the porch, where they span between the porch decking and the roof. The simple balustrades are also placed between the posts.

The main entryway to the house is accessed from the porch. The pedestrian door is located on the western side of the side-gabled section, directly adjacent to the gable-front projection. The door has a one-over-one window to its east that has leaded glass in its upper sash. The door and window share a modest surround. A one-over-one window is placed in the small projection above the porch. The projecting gable-front section of the façade has one fenestration bay. A one-over-one window is located on each story, and each is a Queen Anne window, with an upper sash with a large central light surrounded by many smaller lights of stained glass. A Palladian window is placed in the center of the gable. It has a central, arched stained glass window with a rectangular stained-glass window on each side. The windows share a heavily molded sill and an architrave with modillions and a central arch with dentils.

Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation was largely precluded from view by the ornamental plantings. The second story, from south to north, features a one-over-one window, a pair of single-light windows located directly above the beltcourse, a single-light window placed below the frieze board, and two one-over-one windows. The gable end has a centrally placed pair of single-light windows that share a heavily molded sill. The dormer on the rear addition has a one-over-one window.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes one window and a pedestrian door in the shelter of the porch. The door is placed at an angle, roughly facing southeast. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed to the rear of the porch, and remaining fenestration on the first story was not visible. Fenestration on the gable end of the east elevation includes, from south to north, a single-light window with a modest surround and drip cap, a one-over-one window directly beneath the frieze board, and a pair of one-over-one windows, also directly beneath the frieze board. The gable end has a centrally placed pair of single-light windows that share a heavily molded sill.

The one-story garage is located at the northeast corner of the property and has a gable-front roof. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. A two-bay overhead door is centrally placed in the south elevation, and a two-light sliding window is located in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in 1892.¹²³⁸ Originally, the rear of this house was only one story.¹²³⁹ Among the early owners of the house were George and Eliza Stark.¹²⁴⁰ Circa 1930 through the 1950s, the house was the residence of other Starks, Bert C. and Estella P. Stark.¹²⁴¹ Bert and his brother, Wilbur, were co-owners of Stark Bros. Men's Furnishings, located at 125 East Main

¹²³⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹²⁴⁰ 2012 Home Tour, 530 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

¹²⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 195.

Street. Estella appears to have worked in the store as well. By 1960 the house was occupied by Larry G. and Nancy F. Putnam. Mr. Putnam was a production worker for the Lincoln-Mercury factory in Wixom.¹²⁴² As of 1970, the house was the residence of John G. and Ruth M. Harper. Mr. Harper was an interior decorator for Ray Interiors.¹²⁴³ Since 2012, the house has been owned by its present owners, Scott and Jennifer Mullan.¹²⁴⁴

Evaluation

The house at 530 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 530 West Main Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne house constructed in the late nineteenth century is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. The house also maintains integrity of materials and workmanship, including the wood clapboards, decorative siding in the gables, Queen Anne windows, and other stained-glass windows. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹²⁴⁵ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

536 West Main Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 536 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and the property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the west side of the house to the garage. A brick walkway reaches from the sidewalk along the east side of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, and large, mature trees and ornamental plantings dot the property.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint. It has a large, two-story addition that extends from the rear of the side-gabled ell and a small, one-story addition that extends to the rear of the front-gabled portion. A one-story porch runs along the east elevation of the two-story addition. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the foundation of the gabled ell is uncoursed stone along the west elevation and

¹²⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹²⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²⁴⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁴⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

poured concrete on the façade and east elevation. An exterior brick chimney stack is placed in the center of the façade of the side-gabled ell. It is shouldered and pierces the lower roofline, where it is surrounded by a gable-peaked wall dormer.

The one-story porch on the east elevation rests on a concrete block foundation and is accessed by several concrete stairs near its northeast corner. The open porch has round, unfluted, Doric columns. It is sheltered by a shed roof and features decorative panels in the sides of the roof.

The façade has three fenestration bays: one on the gable front and two in the side-gabled ell, with one on each side of the chimney. The fenestration bay on the gable front includes a pair of one-over-one windows on each story. Each pair of windows shares a pediment and surround, and the pediment has two peaks, one above each window. Each fenestration bay on the side-gabled ell has a one-over-one window with a pediment on the first story and a one-over-one window directly beneath the soffit on the second story.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes three asymmetrically spaced windows on the first story and one centrally placed on the second story. All windows feature simple surrounds with pediments. A pair of windows is also placed on the east elevation of the rear, one-story addition.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a three-sided bay window with a hipped roof on the first story of the gable end. Each bay has a one-over-one window with decorative panels above and below the windows. A one-over-one window is placed in the center of the second story and has a simple surround with a pediment. A pedestrian door is sheltered beneath the porch, near the southern end, and has a transom window. Additional fenestration in the porch was not visible from the public right-of-way, but the second story has five unevenly spaced one-over-one windows, with three grouped towards the south and two towards the north. Two single-light windows are also located on the second story to the north of the one-over-one windows.

The two-story garage at the northwest corner of the property has a gable-front roof and a rectilinear footprint. It is tall and narrow and the exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. A beltcourse runs along the top of the first story. A wide door with vertical boards is centrally placed in the first story, a single-light window with shutters and a pediment is centrally placed in the second story, and a small one-over-one window with a pediment is located in the gable peak.

History

The nineteenth-century building has been extensively altered by numerous rear additions. Originally the house had a simple two-story T-plan with a one-story rear ell.¹²⁴⁶ During the 1920s and 1930s, the house was the residence of Samuel W. and Elizabeth Knapp.¹²⁴⁷ By 1943 occupancy had changed to Margaret N. Savage.¹²⁴⁸ As of 1960 the house was the residence of Thomas R. and Rose Carrington, who worked for the Carrington Agency, which sold

¹²⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹²⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 180.

¹²⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 318.

insurance.¹²⁴⁹ The agency was located at 120 North Center Street. By 1970 the house was the residence of Ian H. and Marcia Wilson. Mr. Wilson was the admissions directory of the Detroit Race Course.¹²⁵⁰ Circa 1975 the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Louie Paquette.¹²⁵¹ Present owner, Carol J. Wheatley, has owned the house since 2003.¹²⁵²

Evaluation

The house at 536 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 536 West Main Street is recommended as a non-contributing building to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. The house was originally a Gabled Ell, but the additions that have been constructed after 1942 and the removal of the front porch have significantly altered the appearance, massing, scale, and proportion. This has resulted in the loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹²⁵³ However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

542 West Main Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 542 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the north side of the street and the property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the house to the garage. A brick walkway reaches from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, and small trees and ornamental plantings dot the property. A picket fence encloses the rear of the property.

The house is a two-story Colonial Revival-style structure with a large, cross-gambrel roof. The house has an irregular footprint as a result of a two-story rear addition. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade and wraps around the east elevation, where it projects outward to form a gable-roofed porte cochere. The east slope of the rear roof is pierced by a large gable dormer, and an external brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation of the gambrel-roofed section. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone; however, the foundation of the addition was not visible. The exterior walls are clad in

¹²⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960..

¹²⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²⁵¹ 1976 Home Tour, 536 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

¹²⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁵³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

clapboard siding, and the peaks of the gambrel ends are covered with alternating bands of fish scale and halfcove shingle siding.

The one-story porch is accessed by a set of wood stairs on the façade and a second set of stairs near the rear of its east side. The porch has knee walls with siding; square, unornamented posts; vertical wood panels enclosing the area beneath the decking; and a gable peak piercing the roof above the stairs. The porte cochere is also supported by square, unornamented posts.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door on the façade, accessed from the porch, that is aligned with the porch stairs. It features a wide surround with square, fluted pilasters. The porch also shelters a three-sided bay window on the west half of the façade. The south-facing portion of the bay has a large, single-light window with a large transom, and the other two sides of the bay have one-over-one windows. Two one-over-one windows are symmetrically spaced on the second story, in the gambrel, and have architraves with small dentils. Remaining fenestration in the façade is a pair of single-light windows in the peak of the gambrel that share a modest surround. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a one-over-one window near the south end and a large, single-light window with a large transom near the north end. A pedestrian door is placed on the rear of the porch and accesses the rear, two-story addition's south elevation. Additional fenestration on the original house's east elevation includes a one-over-one window and a pair of one-over-one windows in the center of the gambrel. The pair share an architrave with small dentils and a large, projecting keystone. The rear, two-story addition has multiple string of three one-over-one windows with large transoms on the east elevation. The gable dormer has a single one-over-one window. The windows are modern replacements.

Fenestration on the west elevation was largely obscured from view by surrounding vegetation. A large, single-light window with a single-light transom is placed in the southern end of the elevation and a one-over-one window is placed to its north. Both of the windows have surrounds with entablatures that feature several bands of molding, dentils, and ornamental keystones. Window openings are also present to the north of the chimney and in the gambrel peak, but the sash configurations were not visible. A one-over-one window is located in the gable dormer that pierces the rear gambrel.

The one-story garage has a gambrel roof that is oriented perpendicular to West Main Street. The roof has asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the south elevation, and a one-over-one window is located in the center of the gambrel.

History

The house was erected in 1911.¹²⁵⁴ In the 1920s and 1930s the house was the residence of Milo N. and Lida J. Johnson. Milo worked for General Real Estate in the Lapham State Bank Building downtown.¹²⁵⁵ By 1943, Lida Johnson resided in the house by herself.¹²⁵⁶ By 1951 the house was the residence of Reverend Harold F. Fredsell and his wife, Margaret C. Fredsell. Rev. Fredsell was pastor of First Presbyterian Church.¹²⁵⁷ By 1960 another pastor, Reverend John O. Taxis, had taken his place.¹²⁵⁸ As of 1970 the house had ceased to be a parsonage and was the residence of Mrs. Nadia Forester.¹²⁵⁹ The porte cochere, wrap-around porch, and rear addition were all added post 2001. The house was purchased by its current owners, Jeanette Myers and Jeanne Mirch, in 2012.¹²⁶⁰

Evaluation

The house at 542 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 542 West Main Street maintains integrity of design. Although the porch and porte cochere are recent construction (circa 2010), they are distinguishable from the original block of the house and could be removed at a later time without destroying the historic materials. The rear addition also does not significantly alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the house. The property conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

A garage has been on this property, near the location of the present building since at least 1942.¹²⁶¹ However, the extant garage is much larger than what was depicted on the 1942 Sanborn Map, indicating it was erected or remodeled sometime later. The exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over fifty years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

548 West Main Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 548 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the northeast corner of West Main Street and South Rogers Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the north of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a paved driveway leads from South Rogers Street to the garage. A brick walkway reaches from the sidewalk to the façade of the

¹²⁵⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

¹²⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 318.

¹²⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 298.

¹²⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹²⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²⁶⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation, and several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings dot the property. A picket fence encloses the rear of the property and the east side yard.

The main block of the two-story, Colonial Revival-style house has an L-shaped footprint with the side-gabled façade paralleling West Main Street and the long ell paralleling South Rogers Street. A one-story portion fills the space between the two ells and is covered by a shed roof. A one-story, hipped roof addition extends from the rear elevation of the one-story section. Three wall dormers with gable roofs pierce the roofline of the façade, and two pierce the west elevation of the rear ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the façade is uncoursed stone and the rear, one-story addition is concrete block; however, the foundation plantings blocked the view of other sections of the foundation. An exterior brick chimney stack rises along the center of the east elevation's gable end.

A pedestrian door is located on the west end of the façade and provides the main entrance to the house. It is reached by a set of several brick stairs leading to a brick stoop. Wrought iron railings flank the sides of the porch. The door has a large surround with fluted, square pilasters supporting an architrave with several bands of molding. The architrave is further capped by a projecting hipped roof covered in metal and featuring wide fascia boards. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two more fenestration bays to the east of the door. The first story has six-over-twelve windows with modest surrounds and flanking fixed shutters. The fenestration bays on the second story have six-over-six windows, which are also placed in the wall dormers.

The fenestration on the east elevation includes two six-over-six window on the second story, one on each side of the chimney stack. Additional fenestration on this elevation, which would occur on the one-story section, was not visible from the public right of way.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a pedestrian door in the northern side of the gable end. Additional fenestration on the first story includes two nine-over-nine windows and a six-over-six window, all of which have flanking fixed shutters. On the second story, two six-over-six windows are located on the gable end, and a six-over-six window is placed in each of the two dormers.

Fenestration on the rear elevation includes, on the first story of the rear gable end, a pedestrian door with a small, projecting gable peaked roof and a pair of six-light windows with flanking fixed shutters and a planter box. The gable also includes a large nine-over-nine window centered in the gable peak with a small six-over-six window to its east. Fenestration on the rear one-story addition includes a six-over-six window on the west elevation and a pair of six-over-six windows on the north elevation; all have flanking fixed shutters.

Characteristics of the Colonial Revival style exhibited by the house include the front door with a large surround, cornice returns in the gable ends, dentils in the tops of the cornices, and double-hung windows with multi-light sashes.

The one-story garage is located to the north (rear) of the house. It has a gable-front roof that is oriented to South Rogers Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed off-center in the west elevation, and a small door is placed in the gable peak.

History

Sources vary on the construction date of this house. According to city records, the house was erected in 1885.¹²⁶² However, according to a home-tour narrative, the original house was erected in 1874 by a lake captain who had the wood shipped from the Upper Peninsula.¹²⁶³

As of 1927, the house was the home and office of Thomas W. and Isola Moss. Moss was part of the firm Moss and Mischke.¹²⁶⁴ They remained in the house into the 1930s before moving the office to Plymouth.¹²⁶⁵ In the mid-1930s, the Hahn family moved into the house and had it extensively remodeled, resulting in the Colonial Revival-style front half of the building.¹²⁶⁶ Albert W. and Josephine Hahn remained there through the 1960s.¹²⁶⁷ During the 1970s the house was occupied by Edwin and Ellen Clarke.¹²⁶⁸ Circa 1988, the Donald and Suzanne Wright family moved into the house.¹²⁶⁹ The current owners, Thomas and Justine Gudritz, purchased the house from the Wrights in 1999.¹²⁷⁰

Evaluation

The house at 548 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 548 West Main Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations as a Colonial Revival house. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹²⁶² City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁶³ Northville Historical Home Tour 1995, 548 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 275.

¹²⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183; Advertisement. "Thomas W. Moss," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

¹²⁶⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 1995, 548 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 207.

¹²⁶⁸ Jean Day, "Landmark home to be open," *Northville Record*, December 28, 1995, 15-A.

¹²⁶⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1995, 548 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹²⁷⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

A garage has been on this property, near the location of the present building since at least 1942.¹²⁷¹ However, the extant garage is much larger than what was depicted on the 1942 Sanborn Map, indicating it was erected or remodeled sometime later. The exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over fifty years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

1.15.2 Main Street, West, South Side

109–113 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 109–113 West Main Street is located on the south side of West Main Street, west of the Main Street and Center Street intersection. The east and south elevations abut the Main Centre building at 150 Maincentre, and a small alley runs along the west elevation. A public sidewalk spans the north elevation of the building. A pathway with a stone retaining wall slopes south along the west elevation of the building.

The two-story, early twentieth century commercial building features a rectilinear footprint and a flat roof. The façade is clad in a brick, which wraps around the northern portion of the west elevation as well. The remainder of the west elevation is concrete block. A pent roof clad in tile is placed along the cornice of the façade and also features exposed rafter tails.

The building has two storefronts, which symmetrically flank a centrally placed secondary entrance. The storefronts and secondary entrance have pedestrian doors placed within recessed entryways, which are grouped in the center of the north façade and are divided by a brick and glass block partition wall. The eastern entryway, at 109 West Main, has a large window opening with glass blocks to the east of the door. The western entryway, at 113 West Main, has a single-light window to the west of the door. Large, single-light display windows are located on the façade east and west of the entrances. These windows have wood surrounds with modest architraves and lower paneled sections.

A cornice spans the façade above the storefronts. It is largely unornamented except for pairs of small wood brackets. The fenestration pattern on the second story includes four bays. The two bays in the center have one-over-one, double-hung windows. The outer two bays have pairs of the double-hung windows. The windows rest on a lug sill formed by a single row of header brick and have modest wood surrounds with architraves.

A large, single-light display window is placed in the first story of the east elevation. It has a wood surround with the same motif as the display windows in the façade. A similar window is placed on the first story of the west elevation, within the brick section. A pair of one-over-one

¹²⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

windows is located above the display window. Fenestration on the concrete block portion of the west elevation includes one-over-one windows placed singly and in pairs on the second story. Window openings are visible in the rear half of the west elevation and have been infilled.

History

The modest early-twentieth century commercial building was erected in 1922 and was known as the Perrin Building.¹²⁷² The building was constructed of concrete block with a brick façade. Originally, the storefronts bared the addresses 111 and 113 West Main, and an auto garage was in the basement.¹²⁷³ The histories of the separate storefronts are described below.

109 (111) West Main

The east half of the building historically housed Edwin R. Perrin's taxi business, with a garage for cars in the basement.¹²⁷⁴ Perrin's taxi business remained in the building through the 1930s. In the mid-1940s the building became a beer garden on both the 111 and 113 addresses, owned by John Asmocopoulos.¹²⁷⁵ The building continued as an eatery in the 1950s under the same umbrella but with different names. As of 1951 the east half of the building housed Northville Bar and the west half was Northville Restaurant.¹²⁷⁶ This setup remained into the 1960s. By the 1970s the whole first story housed the Winners Circle Tavern.¹²⁷⁷

113 West Main

The west half of the building housed Red Arrow Lunch, owned by Roy C. Rew.¹²⁷⁸ The lunch counter remained here through the 1930s. By the 1940s it had become part of a beer garden that occupied the whole building. In the 1950s, Northville Bar was located at 111 West Main and Northville Restaurant was located at 113 West Main.¹²⁷⁹ By the 1970s the whole first story housed the Winners Circle Tavern.¹²⁸⁰

At the time of survey, in 2018, the building had been divided into three units. The east unit, formerly 111 West Main, was 109 West Main and housed Main St. Family Chiropractic Center. The upstairs, with a central entrance, was 111 West Main, and housed a small hotel. The west storefront, 113 West Main, was Joseph's Coney Island.

Evaluation

The property at 109–113 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture.

¹²⁷² City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

¹²⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274.

¹²⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

¹²⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹²⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²⁷⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274.

¹²⁷⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

¹²⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The early twentieth century commercial building at 109–113 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall footprint and fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building also retains original materials, although the replacement windows diminish this area of integrity. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and ornamentation. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building constructed in the 1920s. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

133 West Main Street, Northville Square Mall (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 133 West Main Street is a contemporary commercial building. The building encompasses the western half of the block that is bounded by West Main Street to the north, South Center Street to the east, West Cady Street to the south, and South Wing Street to the west. It is located within the central business district of Northville, Michigan. The single-story, brick-veneered structure contains multiple retail shops, offices, and restaurants. The north, south, and west elevations are surrounded by public sidewalks with landscape plantings at intervals around the building. An alleyway is located along the east elevation.

The structure nearly fills the parcel and has entrances on the north, west, and south elevations. The rectangular brick building is decorated with bracketed cornices below the wide overhanging eaves of the flat roof. A clerestory is located in the center of the northern half of the structure. The north elevation serves as the façade which fronts West Main Street. A cement block knee wall surrounds the façade patio to provide a barrier between the public sidewalk and business entrances. The brick is arranged to create a textured pattern of recessed squares and rectangles around the windows and frieze and forms brick pilasters below the pairs of brackets.

The fenestration pattern consists of pairs of large rectangular single glaze windows with transom windows, rectangular single-glaze recessed windows with awnings, and pedestrian doors. Serial windows are set in the projecting entry vestibules on the north and south elevations. These vestibules rise above the roofline of the building on each elevation.

The west elevation contains a recessed entryway with a grid of single-light windows on the lower level and a jetty sheathed in synthetic siding on the upper-level. The east elevation of the building houses a two-story rectangular ell.

History

The modern multi-use commercial building was erected in 1973 and has been heavily altered, no longer resembling a mid-1970s building.¹²⁸¹

¹²⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor.

Evaluation

The property at 133 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building at 133 West Main Street was constructed in 1973 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

215 West Main Street, Northville Municipal Building (Contributing)

Description

The building at 215 West Main Street is located on the southwest corner of the West Main Street and South Wing Street intersection and serves as the Northville Municipal Building. Public sidewalks span the north and east sides of the property. Paved parking lots are located south and west of the structure. The south parking lot is accessed from South Wing Street and the west parking lot is accessed from West Main Street. A horseshoe-shaped driveway is located north of the structure, and a wide driveway is located on the western half of the façade. A flagpole and memorial with two benches is located east of this driveway. A landscaped garden bed is located on the north elevation of the building along the horseshoe driveway and public benches are located on the eastern half of the north lawn. Tall trees provide shade on the northeast edge of the property. Foundation plantings line the north, east, and west elevations of the structure.

The one-story Colonial Revival-style structure features an irregular footprint. The main block of the building has a cross-gabled roof with a T-shaped footprint. Small hyphens on each side connect to cross-gabled sections. The land slopes downward to the south, resulting in a walk-out lower level on the south (rear) elevation. A one-story, flat-roofed addition is placed on the south elevation of the eastern cross-gabled section. The gabled roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles and a cupola is placed near the center of the main block. The exterior walls are clad in brick and the gables and cupola are clad with synthetic siding.

A small portico with square columns is centered on the façade and shelters a pedestrian door with sidelights and a transom window. Six twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows are placed on the façade, three on each side of the portico. The eastern gable end has a large, central, 36-light window with flanking twelve-light windows. All of the windows have sections of synthetic siding below their sills that extend to the ground. The western gable front has a two-bay, overhead door and a single-bay overhead door. A second two-bay overhead door is located on this section's side-gabled portion.

The east elevation features six-over-six, double-hung windows on each story. The south elevation includes a pair of pedestrian doors that open into the lower level. The remaining fenestration includes twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows in symmetrically placed fenestration bays. The first story of the central gable includes a string of fifteen-light windows with six-light transoms.

The one-story, rear addition has a small cornerstone on its southwest corner that reads “1979.” The windows also consist mainly twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sashes and are decorated with a soldier brick course above each opening. The cupola features three-light rectangular windows on each elevation and is topped with a bellcast roof.

History

Historically, this was the site of a large Greek Revival-style residence owned first by Dr. David Gregory and later by W. G. Lapham.¹²⁸² The house eventually became the city hall. It was demolished in 1963 and the extant city hall/municipal complex was erected.¹²⁸³ Originally, the municipal building housed the city hall, library, police, and fire stations. The library moved out of the building in 1975 but the other facilities remain in the building.¹²⁸⁴ See the Government context section of this report for a complete history of the building.

Evaluation

The property at 215 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville’s community development and government and under Criterion C for architecture.

The Northville Municipal Building at 215 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and the rear addition has not impacted the scale, massing, and proportion of the building. The building retains original materials, and also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a municipal building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

303 West Main Street, Northville Community Center (Contributing)

Description

The building at 303 West Main Street is located on the south side of the street. A public sidewalk crosses the northern edge of the lot and connects to three walkways leading to the structure’s multiple entrances. A paved parking lot is located south and east of the building and is accessed from West Cady Street. Plantings line the buildings foundation where parking lots and patios are absent.

The blonde brick building features an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The core of the building is two stories tall and is surrounded by a one-story section on its façade and a one-and-one-half-story western block. A one-and-one-half-story wing spans the east elevation. A canopy extends from the façade of the western block and is supported by brick pillars. It also extends to the east and continues across the façade of the one-story section.

¹²⁸² Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

¹²⁸³ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹²⁸⁴ Louie. *Northville*, 42.

The façade of the one-story section contains two double-door entries surrounded by strings of fixed, square windows with central hopper windows. A third entry is placed between the two-story and one-and-one-half-story blocks in a long, recessed entryway the is covered by the canopy. This pair of pedestrian doors has a transom and sidelights.

The east elevation features string of rectangular fixed and hopper windows below the second-story frieze. The west elevation of the structure features a grid of rectangular fixed windows.

A switchback ramp with stepped, brick knee walls and an adjacent set of concrete steps provide access to the south elevation entrance, which is placed between the two-story and western blocks. East of these doors, a small porch covers a pair of metal doors. A brick retaining wall surrounds a patio between the two sets of doors. A small, single-story ell is located on the south side of the two-story block, east of the ramp and has two two-light sliding windows near its frieze. A set of concrete steps rises from the parking lot to a set of metal doors in the eastern half of the structure.

History

The Northville Community Center, 303 West Main Street, was erected in 1954 by the City of Northville.¹²⁸⁵ It has changed uses over the years, including school offices, parks offices, and a senior center, but has always functioned in a public capacity. See the Education and Social/Recreation/Entertainment context sections of this report for a complete history of the building.

Evaluation

The property at 303 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development, education, and the social/recreation/entertainment of the city's residents. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The Northville Community Center at 303 West Main Street retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a school. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

411 West Main Street, Old Village School (Contributing)

Description

The school building at 411 West Main Street is located on the south side of the street, west of downtown Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk spans the northern edge of the property where a black metal fence lines the sidewalk, enclosing the schoolyard. A playground is located

¹²⁸⁵ "Recreation Center at Hillside & Northville Community Center." Northville Parks and Recreation, accessed May 16, 2018, http://www.northvilleparksandrec.org/parks_and_facilities/recreation_center_at_hillside.php.

on the east elevation of the structure. A paved parking lot is south of the building and is accessed from West Cady Street. Large, mature trees are placed near the western side of the school. The property was under construction at the time of survey.

The two-story, red brick, Classical Revival school has an irregular footprint and a flat roof. The building has a rectilinear core block with a projecting section that is centered on the façade and rises slightly higher than the rest of the building.

The fenestration on the façade includes seven fenestration bays. The central five bays have strings of three windows on each story. Each string consists of a large, central one-over-one window that is flanked by a narrower one-over-one window on each side. The windows on the second story have fanlights, and two-light sliding windows are placed in the foundation wall. The two outer fenestration bays have a one-over-one window on each story; the lower window in the western bay has been replaced with a louvered vent. Adjacent to the projecting section, in the façade of the main block on each side, is a pair of pedestrian doors. These doors have tall fanlights set in slightly projecting, one-story, entryways. A six-light window is placed in the second story above each entrance.

The east and west elevations of the structure feature a centrally placed, single-bay projection with brick pilasters. A three-light window is placed on each story within this bay. Three fenestration bays flank the central projection on each side. The central bay includes a string of three three-light windows, and the outer two bays include a singly placed three-light window. As a result of the ongoing construction, several of these windows were covered by plywood in the west elevation.

The south elevation of the building features slightly projecting ells on the east and west corners of the building. These ells are absent of windows and doors and contain brick pilasters. Arched entryways are located at the east and west corner of the recessed elevation between the projecting ells. A six-light window with a fanlight is placed on the second story above each entryway; however, the upper lights and fanlight have been covered with wood. Ten fenestration bays are placed between the two entrances, each with a three-light window on each story; the upper light has been covered in each window. An addition, possibly containing an elevator, near the western end has been removed, indicating that two additional fenestration bays had been infilled. Additional door and window openings are present in the foundation wall, most of which have been infilled with brick or concrete block.

These arches feature a stone keystone and a stone cornice between the first and second stories. Tall brick arched windows rise above the entrances.

Ornamentation on the school is provided by elaborate brickwork interspersed with concrete. Brick pilasters resting on concrete bases rise from the foundation to a brick parapet on all elevations and are used to define the corners and the fenestration bays. On the projecting façade, the pilasters have large brackets, placed singly and in pairs, resting on a concrete belt course.

These brackets support a concrete cornice. The pilasters extend through the cornice and into the parapet, where they feature vertically oriented, triangular-shaped projections extending the height of the pilaster. The parapet has diamond-shaped concrete blocks placed between the pilasters. This motif is repeated on the other elevations; however, vertical blocks of concrete are used in place of brackets.

The entrances are decorated with patterned brick work including brick pilasters, brick arches with stone keystones, and stone cornices. The windows rest on concrete lug sills, and the ones with fanlights have brick arches formed by two rows of brick in soldier courses and have large, stone keystones and springers. In the façade, the keystones rise through a soldier course to intersect a wide band of concrete. Ornamental brick is placed in the spandrels in the façade. Large, square concrete blocks surrounded by a ring of stretcher bricks with small concrete squares in the corner are placed above the second-story windows in the outer fenestration bays and sides of the projecting façade. Large, ornamental brick panels with concrete corners are also placed on the western and eastern sides of the main block's façade.

History

The building was erected in 1916 to serve as Northville High School, replacing an older structure which had burned down. It was completed for a cost of \$75,000.¹²⁸⁶ The school's exterior has changed little since it was first erected. As of 1926, the property included the subject building and the old school building, as well as portable classrooms behind it.¹²⁸⁷ Although interior renovations have occurred, the exterior appearance is relatively unchanged. See the Education context section of this report for a complete history of the building.

Evaluation

The property at 411 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and healthcare. Additionally, the building is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The Old Village School at 411 West Main Street is a good example of a Classical Revival-style school building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction, ornamentation, and elaborate use of brick and concrete. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a school. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

¹²⁸⁶ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 14.

¹²⁸⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

501 West Main Street, Main Street Elementary School (Contributing)

Description

The school building at 501 West Main Street is located on the south side of street, directly to the west of the neighboring school at 405 West Main Street and west of downtown Northville, Michigan. A public sidewalk spans the northern edge of the property, which connects to a walkway leading to the building entrance in the western end of the façade. A concrete ramp also leads to the entryway. A paved parking lot is located west of the structure and is accessed from West Main Street. A paved parking lot is located south of the building, which is shared with the adjacent school.

The main block of the school is a two-story, L-shaped section. One ell is placed parallel to West Main Street and the other ell extends from the rear of its western side. A one-story wing extends from the north end of the west elevation. A one-story, rectilinear block is placed on the rear of the structure, between the two ells. Because of the slope in the land, which slopes downward toward the south, this section appears to be two stories in height, and the L-shaped block is roughly three stories in height near its rear. The exterior walls are clad in blonde brick, and foundation walls are clad in red brick. The projecting entryway, located in the western end of the two-story façade, is sheathed in gray granite panels.

The entryway shelters three metal pedestrian doors with large window lights in the upper panels. Darkly glazed, large, mirrored ribbon windows line both stories of the north and west elevations, covering nearly the entire wall surface. The windows have a modest continuous sill and continuous lintel, accentuating the horizontal massing of the building. An additional set of ribbon windows are located west of the entrance, and the west elevation of the one-story wing has a large window opening filled with glass blocks. A pedestrian entrance within a small, enclosed entryway is placed on the west elevation of the one-story wing.

The south and east elevations of the structure feature minimal fenestration. Two rows of small, single-light ribbon windows are located on the east elevation on the two-story rear ell and a grid of single-light windows provide light to an interior stairwell on the south elevation. Small, square windows are located on the south elevation of the ell that parallels West Main. A single-bay overhead door is placed in the south elevation of the one-story block.

A large, metal, analog clock with dashes in place of numbers decorates the second story above the entrance canopy. A brick chimney on the south elevation rises above the second story.

History

Known as Main Street School, the building was erected in 1937 following a fire that destroyed the previous school at this location.¹²⁸⁸ The International-style building was the first works of architect Maynard Lyndon and engineer Eberle Smith. It was expanded in 1949 to its present

¹²⁸⁸ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville*, (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1982).

footprint.¹²⁸⁹ See the Education context section of this report for a complete history of the building.

Evaluation

The property at 501 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. The school clearly conveys the community's history of growth and development of education, meeting Criterion A. The building is also an excellent example of a Modern school building and retains a high degree of integrity, meeting Criterion C. Further, the school is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, as the architect of the building, Maynard Lyndon, was a notable architect who was nationally renowned for his designs. This school is considered to be the first modern school in the United States and Lyndon received multiple awards for its design.

The Main Street Elementary School at 501 West Main Street is an exceptional example of a Modern school building. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint as originally constructed. The building retains original materials, and the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and the use of ribbon windows. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a school. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

521 West Main Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 521 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the south side of the street and includes a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the house to the garage. A stone and brick walkway leads from the sidewalk along the west elevation. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations, and ornamental plantings separated by stone walkways fill the front yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Gabled Ell. It has an irregular footprint due to a rear, one-and-one-half-story addition. The addition extends from the rear of the front-gabled section with no break in the west roofline or ridge. The east roofline slopes downward, covering a one-story section with a large gable dormer that is located to the rear of the side-gabled main block. A one-story porch with a hipped roof is placed on the façade of the side-gabled block. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in composite clapboards. A chimney pierces the roof near the junction of the front- and side-gabled portions, and the gable ends on the façade and east elevation have decorative bargeboard in the peaks. The foundation of the main block is rock-faced concrete block and the foundation of the addition is smooth-faced concrete block.

¹²⁸⁹ "Union School: Our First High School." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-D.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a small flight on wood stairs. Unfluted, round, Doric columns are placed along the front of the porch and have modest balustrades. The balustrades extend down the stairs, terminating in square posts.

The porch shelters the main entryway to the house. The pedestrian door is placed on the façade and features an eared surround and is flanked on each side by a one-over-one window, also with eared surrounds. A funeral door is also located in the porch and is placed on the east elevation of the front-gable section; it also has an eared surround. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to the gable-front section and includes two symmetrically spaced one-over-one windows on the first story with eared surrounds. The upper story has a centrally placed pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround with a pediment. Each window has a pediment, resulting in two peaks. Each pediment also features inset, curving panels.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a three-sided, canted, bay window centered on the first story of the side gable. The bay window has a hipped roof and a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks. The north- and east-facing bays each have a one-over-one window; the south-facing bay was not visible. Each bay also features a lower inset panel and an upper section with an inset segmental arch with a diamond. Fenestration on the rear addition includes a four-light window on the first story that is set within a slightly projecting bay with a surround with decorative panels on the sides and bottom. The remaining fenestration is in the gable dormer, which has a pair of one-over-one windows. Like the pair of windows on the façade, these windows share a surround with a pediment with two peaks.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a pedestrian door on the first story near the northern end. It is accessed by a short flight of wood steps that leads to a small stoop with a shed roof and simple handrails. Additional fenestration on the first story, from north to south, includes a one-over-one windows with an eared surround, a single-light window with a simple surround, and a one-over-one window on the west side of a small, one-story projection with a shed roof. Fenestration on the upper story includes three asymmetrically spaced one-over-one windows with simple surrounds, placed directly below the frieze board. Two window openings are also present in the foundation wall, one in the front-gabled portion and one in the small projecting section.

The detached garage is in the southeast corner of the property. It is a one-story structure with a side-gabled roof that has asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in composite siding. The north elevation has two single-bay overhead doors.

History

The house was erected in 1900.¹²⁹⁰ The property contains two houses, with the original address being 523 West Main Street; however, only 521 is listed in the earliest available city

¹²⁹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

directory.¹²⁹¹ From circa 1930 to circa 1945 the house was the residence for Charles J. and Nellie Tibble.¹²⁹² Charles was a tool maker by trade. Mrs. Tibble is listed as residing alone by 1951.¹²⁹³ By 1960 three households resided at this address, indicating the adjacent cottage may have been added at this time.¹²⁹⁴ This was reduced to two households by 1970.¹²⁹⁵ Since 2013 the property has been owned by Joshua and Kinsella Militello.¹²⁹⁶

Evaluation

The house at 521 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development.

The house at 521 West Main Street has some diminished integrity of design. The large rear addition has altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the composite siding and windows, have also diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding and windows maintain their historic appearance. The integrity of workmanship is also expressed by the ornamentation on the house. Overall, the property continues to convey its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942.¹²⁹⁷ The exterior materials on the garage are all modern, and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over fifty years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

523 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 523 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the same lot as 521 West Main Street and the house is placed on the west side of the lot. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete walkway leads from West Main Street to the facade of the house. A concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade of the house.

The house is a one-story side-gabled structure with a shed-roofed addition spanning the south (rear) elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and rafter tails are visible in the façade. A brick chimney pierces the roof near its center. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, while the rear addition is clad in novelty drop siding. Both sections rest on a concrete block foundation.

¹²⁹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹²⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

¹²⁹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

¹²⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960..

¹²⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹²⁹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

¹²⁹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

A small porch with a gable front is placed off-center in the façade. It is accessed by two concrete steps and has a foundation that is covered in wood panels. Two square, unornamented columns span from the porch decking to the roof. The gable peak is clad in novelty drop siding and the rafter tails are exposed.

The façade has three fenestration bays. A pedestrian door is placed in the eastern bay beneath the shelter of the porch. The two remaining fenestration bays each have a one-over-one window with a simple, unornamented surround. The gable end of the east elevation has a double-hung window near its north end and a pair of double-hung windows near its south end. A small window is placed in the shed-roofed addition, and a small window is also located in the gable peak. The proximity of the neighboring house precluded the view of the window light arrangements. The gable end of the west elevation has a one-over-one window near its north end. A single-light window with a filled transom is located near the south end, and a one-over-one window is placed in the addition. All windows on the east and west elevations have simple, unornamented surrounds.

History

See the history for 521 West Main Street.

Evaluation

The house at 523 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 523 West Main Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The property overall conveys its integrity of materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

531 West Main Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 531 West Main Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the south side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the house to the rear of the property. A concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the facade. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and a large, mature tree is placed by the northwest corner of the house. This property was under construction at the time of survey.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Gabled Ell. It has an irregular footprint due to a rear, one-and-one-half-story addition and a one-story, side-gabled addition on the west elevation. The addition extends from the rear of the front-gabled section with a slight break in the roofline to distinguish the newer portion. The east roofline slopes downward, covering a one-story section

with a large gable dormer that is located to the rear of the side-gabled main ell. A porte cochere with a side gable extends from the east elevation of the addition. A one-story porch with a hipped roof is placed on the façade of the side-gabled section.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The north roof slope of the side-gabled section is pierced by a wall dormer with a gable roof. An exterior brick chimney extends along the center of the west elevation of the one-story west addition and pierces its roof. The exterior walls of the gabled ell are clad in wood clapboards, while the walls of the additions are clad in composite siding or were missing siding at the time of survey. The foundation of the original portion is uncoursed stone, and the foundation of the additions are concrete block. The house features wide frieze boards and raking boards, corner boards, and a water table, all made of wood.

The one-story, open front porch is accessed by a single concrete step on its north side (façade) and by three concrete stairs on its east elevation. Square posts with ornamental vertical molding and square capitals stretch from the porch decking to the roof, and decorative bargeboard is placed between the posts.

The porch shelters the main entryway to the house. The pedestrian door is placed on the façade of the side-gabled portion and features a simple surround with a wood lintel that extends past the sides of the door. To the east of the door is a pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround. The surround also has a wood lintel that extends past the sides of the windows. A funeral door is also located in the porch and is placed on the east elevation of the front-gable section. The funeral door has a simple surround and a gap in the siding indicates where a lintel formerly was; this feature was missing at the time of survey. Above the porch, within the dormer, is a pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround. Each window has a pediment, resulting in two peaks. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to the gable-front section and includes two symmetrically spaced one-over-one windows on the first story with pediments and projecting sills. The upper story has a centrally placed pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround with the same motif as found on the dormer windows.

The fenestration on the east elevation includes, on the first story of the side gable, two symmetrically spaced, one-over-one windows with surrounds with pediments and projecting sills. The upper story has a centrally placed pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround with the same motif as found on the façade. A string of three one-over-one windows is placed in the rear addition.

The west elevation has two fenestration bays on the front-gabled section. Each bay has a one-over-one window on each story. The windows on the first story have surrounds with the same motif as found on the singly placed windows on the façade and east elevation, while the upper windows lack pediments and are placed directly below the frieze board. Fenestration on the one-story addition includes a one-over-one window on the north side and a one-over-one window on the west side to the north of the chimney. Both windows have modest surrounds with projecting architraves.

History

The house was built by a Mr. Dower, who moved in upon completion in 1868.¹²⁹⁸ In the 1920s and 1930s, the house was the residence to Gust F. and Minnie Wagner. Gust worked as a carpenter.¹²⁹⁹ From the early 1940s through 1960s Willis E. and Helen McCarthy resided in the house. Willis was a construction worker.¹³⁰⁰ By 1970 Mrs. McCarthy was widowed and residing in the house alone.¹³⁰¹ The building has been extended by a rear two-story addition. Since 2017 the property has been owned by Joseph and Jeanne Mirch.¹³⁰²

Evaluation

The house at 531 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 531 West Main Street has diminished integrity of design, as the large rear addition has altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. However, the house maintains integrity of materials and workmanship, expressed in the wood siding and surrounds, and the features on the front porch. The property also continues to convey its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

537 West Main Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 537 West Main Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from the street along the east side of the house to the garage. A brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation and several small, ornamental trees dot the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. Although the footprint is irregular, the façade is largely symmetrical, with a gable-front section on both east and west sides; however, the western gable front projects further to the north than the eastern gable front. The section spanning between the two gables has a side-gabled roof. A gable is also placed in the center of the east elevation. A one-story porch with a shed roof stretches across the eastern and central sections of the façade. The house has a one-and-one-half-story rear addition. The addition extends from the rear of the western front-gabled section with no break in the

¹²⁹⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹²⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 199.

¹³⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 216.

¹³⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³⁰² City of Northville Assessor.

roofline or ridge. A one-story porch with a rooftop patio is placed on the rear of the east gable-front section.

A large exterior, brick chimney stack pierces the roof at the gable peak and tapers outwards at its top. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the original portion of the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone. The rear addition has a rock-faced concrete block foundation. Most of the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. However, fish scale siding is found in the peaks of the gables in the façade. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the east and west front-gable peaks. The house features modest frieze boards, raking boards, corner boards, and a water table, all made of wood. A piece of wood also extends vertically on the west elevation, demarcating the original portion from the addition.

The low, one-story front porch is accessed by a single concrete step placed at the center of the façade. Turned posts reach from the porch decking to the roof, and a decorative spindle frieze is placed between the posts. A modest balustrade with turned balusters also spans the spaces between the posts. A gable peak pierces the roof directly above the stairs and contains a foliated scroll motif. The rear porch retains the spindle frieze and turned posts. However, the knee walls are enclosed and faced with EIFS. Balustrades with turned posts with finials and turned balusters ring the upper deck of the rear porch.

A pedestrian door is placed in the center of the façade, beneath the front porch, and provides the main entryway to the house. A one-over-one window is located to the east of the door, and a pair of one-over-one windows is placed to the east of this. The windows and doors have modest surrounds. Remaining fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two one-over-one windows on the western gable end. Each window has a modest surround with a pediment. Fenestration on the second story is asymmetrical. A pair of one-over-one windows on the eastern gable, the second story of which projects slightly forward, share a surround. However, each window has a pediment, resulting in two peaks. A single-light window with stained glass is placed in the center of the second-story façade and has a simple surround. The western gable front has a centrally placed one-over-one window with a modest surround a pediment.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single one-over-one window with a modest surround and pediment that is placed on the first story to the north of the chimney stack. Fenestration on the first story of the west elevation includes three asymmetrically placed one-over-one windows with modest surrounds and pediments on the first story. Fenestration on the second story includes two small one-over-one windows, one in the original portion and one in the addition. Only the window in the addition is aligned with the lower window bay.

The garage is one story in height and has a steeply pitched front-gable roof. The roof has asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the north elevation of the gable-roofed section. A one-over-one window with a modest surround is located in the gable, and decorative bargeboard with the same motif as that on the house is placed in the gable peak.

History

The house appears to date to the nineteenth century. During the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by Thomas and Laura Thompson.¹³⁰³ By 1943 residence had changed to Albert and Iva Tabor.¹³⁰⁴ In 1951 Mrs. Tabor is listed as a widow and working as a corsetiere.¹³⁰⁵ By 1960 the house was occupied by Rolland and Violet Tabor. Mr. Tabor was a materials handler for Lincoln-Mercury in Wixom.¹³⁰⁶ The Tabors resided in the house through 1970.¹³⁰⁷ The house was remodeled in the 1990s with designs from Northville architect Gregory Presley.¹³⁰⁸ The addition replicated the existing fabric, and based on Sanborn maps and assessor drawings, the cross-gable on the east half of the façade is a modern addition.¹³⁰⁹ The current owners, John and Elisabeth Carter, have owned the house since 2013.¹³¹⁰

Evaluation

The house at 537 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 537 West Main Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Recent alterations (circa 1995) have included the construction of a very large addition to the side and rear of the house that have significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Further, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties states that it is not recommended that an addition is "as large or larger than the historic building, which visually overwhelms it," and that additions should not duplicate "the exact form, material, style, and detailing of the historic building in a new addition so that the new work appears to be historic."¹³¹¹ The original house and addition are indistinguishable as a result of using the same general roof line, form, wall planes, siding, window surrounds, and ornamentation, creating a false sense of history. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.¹³¹² However, the extant garage is much larger than what was depicted on the 1942 Sanborn Map, indicating it was erected or remodeled sometime later. The exterior materials on the garage are all modern and appears to have been constructed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

¹³⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

¹³⁰⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 230.

¹³⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 363.

¹³⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³⁰⁸ Greta Guest, "Pristine Victorians on the Market in Northville," *Detroit Free Press*, August 19, 2012, F.

¹³⁰⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹³¹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹³¹¹ Anne E. Grimmer. "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings," <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>, accessed May 16, 2018.

¹³¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

547 West Main Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 547 West Main Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on a large lot on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Main Street and South Rogers Street. Large, mature trees and ornamental plantings dot the property, in addition to foundation plantings near the façade and east and west elevations. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Main Street along the east side of the property to a detached garage located near the southeast corner of the property. Concrete walkways lead from the sidewalk to the façade of the house, and from the driveway to the east elevation.

The house at 547 West Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story, red brick, Italianate house with an irregular footprint. The main, one-and-one-half-story block has a two-story tower on its northwest corner and a one-story enclosed porch extending from its east elevation. A one-story addition is located on the south (rear) elevation of the main block and extends to wrap around the southern half of the main block's west elevation. A lower one-story addition is located to the rear of this, and a two-story tower is placed at the southwest corner of this addition. A one-and-one-half story addition extends from the south elevation of the one-story addition and the east elevation of the tower. Another one-story section is placed to the south of the tower and west of the one-and-one-half story addition and functions as a garage. An additional one-story addition is placed on the southeast corner of the one-and-one-half story addition.

All sections of the house have a mansard roof that has a straight lower roof slope. A wall dormer with a gable roof extends through the mansard on the façade, two additional wall dormers with gable roofs extend through the mansard on the east elevation, and a wall dormer with a flat roof is placed on the north elevation of the rear one-and-one-half-story addition and another gable-roofed wall dormer is on its west elevation. The gable-roof dormers have decorative bargeboard in the peaks. Brick chimney stacks pierce the roof in the center of the main block and on the north elevation of the one-story addition. All roof sections are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A wide, unornamented frieze board runs beneath the roof.

The foundation of the main block of the house is parged concrete. The first one-story addition has a foundation of concrete that has been incised to resemble stone. The lower one-story addition has a foundation of brick, along with the rear two-story tower and the garage. The foundation of the rear one-and-one-half-story addition was not visible.

The main entryway to the house is accessed by several concrete steps leading to a stoop that is placed on the façade of the tower. The pedestrian door is centered on the tower and has a simple surround and a hood of two rows of bricks. The hood is composed of an inner band of header bricks that are flush with the tower wall, and the outer part of the hood is composed of slightly projecting, cream-colored header bricks. This is sheltered by a large, shed-roofed portico that has several bands of ornamental molding and large brackets. A stone stringcourse is placed above the

portico and below a pair of one-over-one windows in the second story of the tower. These windows have separate stone lug sills and separate segmentally arched window hoods that join in the center. The hoods are made of header bricks in the same arrangement as the door hood and spring from small, projecting brick imposts. Additional fenestration on the façade is confined to a single fenestration bay in the one-and-one-half-story section. A one-over-one window is placed on each story, and the lower window shares the same hood arrangement as the door. The upper window is located within the wall dormer and has two rows of header bricks forming a segmental arch hood, but both rows are red brick.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes, on the main block of the house, two one-over-one windows in the two wall dormers, each with hoods of two rows of header bricks. Fenestration on the first story was obscured by the one-story porch. This porch, which has wood knee walls and panels of screens, has a pedestrian door on its east elevation that is accessed by flight of wood stairs. The one-story rear addition has a one-over-one window with a lug sill and two rows of segmental arch bricks forming a hood, and the rear one-and-one-half story addition has a single-light window. The rearmost one-story addition placed on the southeast corner of the one-and-one-half-story addition has a pedestrian door flanked by two 10-light windows on its north elevation and a string of 10-light windows on its east elevation.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a pair of one-over-one windows on the two-story tower that share all characteristics of the window pair on the façade. However, the stone string course continues along the tower wall and onto the main block of the house, where a two-slight sliding window with a lug sill is placed above the string course. Most of the fenestration on the west elevation is placed in the one-story addition that wraps around from the rear. A one-over-one window is placed singly on the north elevation, a pair of windows with two-over-two storm windows is placed on the west elevation, a singly placed window with two-over-two storm windows is placed to the south of the pair, and a single-light window is placed to the south of this. With the exception of the single-light window, the window all have lug sills and segmental arch hoods like those of the façade. Three segmental arch-topped window openings are also placed in the foundation wall on the west elevation of the one-story section.

To the rear of this, on the lower one-story addition, a number of windows is placed in a large, three-sided, rectangular bay window. The north elevation has a pair of six-light windows, the west elevation has four pairs of six-light windows, and the south elevation has a pair of six-light windows. The space below the windows has molding resembling wainscoting, and paired brackets are placed in the cornice. The rear, two-story tower has two pairs of one-over-one windows, one on each story. Like the pairs of windows in the front tower, these windows are separate lug sills and segmentally arched tops springing from projecting imposts. A pair of one-over-one windows with the same motif is also placed on the second story of the south elevation, and a pedestrian door is located on the first story of its south elevation, which is recessed beneath the roof of the rearmost, one-story addition. This tower features paired brackets in its cornice.

The rear one-and-one-half story addition has a window placed in the gable-roofed wall dormer in its west elevation, and at least one single-light window is placed in the dormer on the north elevation, although this portion was largely obscured from view from the public right-of-way. The rearmost, one-story attached garage has a two-bay overhead door in its west elevation. This section also has paired brackets in the cornice of the west elevation.

The detached garage located in the southeast corner of the property has a gable-front roof with a pent roof spanning directly above the first story. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage has vertically oriented wood panels in the gable peak and novelty drop siding on the first-story walls. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the north elevation.

History

It is believed the circa 1880 Italianate-style house was erected by Mr. Winifred Scott.¹³¹³ From the mid-1920s through 1940s the house was occupied by Leroy and Mary Stewart. Mr. Stewart worked as a mechanical engineer.¹³¹⁴ By 1951 the house was the residence of Vernon O. and Harriet Kirby. Mr. Kirby was an advertising representative with William Weintraub.¹³¹⁵ By 1970 the house was the residence of Roland and Jessie Tarrow. Mr. Tarrow was a supervisor for Ford Motor Company.¹³¹⁶

The house underwent an extensive remodeling in 1976 when it came under the ownership of Royce and Joyce Ziegler.¹³¹⁷ The exterior walls were sandblasted and the rear addition, including two-story tower, garage and vestibule were added, designed by architect Doug Parnin. The Zieglers sold the house in 2017 to the current owners, Jennifer and Jason Moss.¹³¹⁸

Evaluation

The house at 547 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 547 West Main Street is a good example of a towered Italianate building. Features commonly found in Italianates include tall, narrow windows with arched tops, wide overhanging eaves, and a small entry porch. This house includes many of these features.

The house at 547 West Main Street retains integrity; however, several rear additions have diminished the integrity of design and are not easily distinguishable from the original house and interrupt the scale, proportion, and massing of the house. The property maintains many original materials, and integrity of workmanship is expressed in the portico, window surrounds, and brick construction. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the

¹³¹³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³¹⁴ R. L. Polk, *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory*, 1931. (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co, 1931), 196; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 218

¹³¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

¹³¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³¹⁷ "Main Street home 'glows and grows,' *Northville Record*, July 19, 1976, D-1.

¹³¹⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹³¹⁹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.16 Maincentre

150 Maincentre, Main Centre Building (Non-Contributing)

Description

The commercial building at 150 Maincentre is a contemporary mixed-use building. The building encompasses the eastern half of the block bounded by West Main Street to the north, South Center Street to the east, West Cady Street to the south, and South Wing Street to the west. Public sidewalks stretch along the north, east, and south elevations. A narrow alley runs along the west elevation, from West Main Street to West Cady Street.

As a result of the changing topography, which slopes downward towards the south, the north elevation that fronts West Main Street is three stories in height, while the south elevation that fronts West Cady Street is five stories. The exterior walls are sheathed in a brick veneer. The building has a very irregular roof, with many gables and parapets. Multiple storefronts are placed on the north, south, and east elevations. Fenestration on the building includes double-hung windows placed singly and in pairs, paired windows with fanlights, multi-story oriel windows, and French doors that open onto balconies.

History

The modern building was erected in 2000.¹³²⁰

Evaluation

The property at 150 Maincentre is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The building was constructed in 2000 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹³¹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹³²⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

1.17 Randolph Street

1.17.1 Randolph Street, North Side

108 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 108 Randolph Street is located in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, and a concrete driveway leads along the west side of the property.

The one-story house has a Front Gable. The land slopes steeply downward to the north and east of the house, resulting in a lower walk-out level. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a projecting gable on the west elevation. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic shingles, and the house rests on a concrete block foundation. Knee braces are placed in the south gable.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door placed on the south end of the west elevation, beneath the shelter of a portico with a projecting gable. A four-light window with a modest surround and a pair of windows sharing a surround are also placed in the west elevation. The south elevation has a pair of four-light windows in a slightly projecting bay that is covered by a shed roof. A four-light window is placed directly above this, in the gable peak. The upper story of the east elevation, from south to north, includes a one-over-one window, a pair of one-over-one windows in a bay window, and a second one-over-one window. The lower level, which is sheltered by a pent roof, has a pedestrian door and three windows.

History

There has been a building at this location with the same footprint of the extant structure since the 1890s. As of 1893, the one-story rectangular building housed an office.¹³²¹ It had become a dwelling by the early twentieth century.

As of 1931 three people resided in the house, James Savage and Charles and Nellie Seaton. Mr. Savage was a janitor for the Lapham State Savings Bank.¹³²² Mr. Seaton was a printer for the *Northville Record*.¹³²³ By 1943 only one person lived in the house, John P. Smith, who was employed at Maybury Sanitarium.¹³²⁴ By 1951 the house was the residence of John P. Smith and Doren J. Smith, listed separately.¹³²⁵ By 1970 two households resided in the building. The building has been owned by Richard and Tracy Probst since 1985.¹³²⁶

¹³²¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹³²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 192.

¹³²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

¹³²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 227.

¹³²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹³²⁶ City of Northville Assessor

The extant building appears to be of modern construction.

Evaluation

The house at 108 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 108 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house (post-2001) have included the removal of the façade door and two large windows; the construction of a bay window in the center of the façade; the placement of a window in a new opening in the façade gable peak; the construction of the portico on the west elevation; the removal of the door and window fenestration bays on the west elevation and replacement with new fenestration bays; the installation of composite siding; the installation of knee braces in the gable; and the removal of a chimney stack.¹³²⁷ Additional alterations since 1942 include the construction of the bay window and pent roof on the east elevation. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

116 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 116 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along a portion of the east side of the property, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house and from the driveway to the facade. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, east, and west elevations.

The one-and-one-half-story house has a Gabled Ell form. A one-story addition also extends from the rear of the original house. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans the façade and wraps around a portion of the east elevation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable peaks. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. The foundation walls of the side-gabled original house are uncoursed stone, and the additions have concrete foundations.

The front porch is accessed by a flight of wood stairs with a gable peak projecting from the roof above the steps. The porch has turned posts and balustrades with turned spindles. The area beneath the porch decking has been covered with large panels of EIFS.

Fenestration on the façade of the original house includes a wood pedestrian door centrally placed with a four-over-four window on each side. Two four-light windows are located in the upper

¹³²⁷ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

story in the same fenestration bays as the lower windows. The windows and doors all feature surrounds with pediments. Fenestration on the west elevation includes two four-over-four windows on the first story and a four-over-four window in the gable peak, all of which feature surrounds with pediments. All of the windows have modern replacements.

The remaining fenestration on the house is placed on the additions. The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door centrally placed in the front gable. It is flanked by a four-over-four window on each side, and two four-over-four windows are located in the second story in the same fenestration bays as the lower windows. These windows and door also have surrounds with pediments. Fenestration on the east elevation includes four-over-four windows, four-light windows, and a pair of six-light windows. These windows have surrounds with pediments, and the paired window has a pediment with two peaks. Fenestration on the west elevation of the addition includes a four-over-four window with a pediment. All of the windows have modern replacements.

History

The house was built in several phases over time. As of 1893, the house included a two-story rectilinear core, with the long axis oriented parallel to Randolph Street, and three one-story ells attached to the original building, two on the north elevation and one on the east elevation.¹³²⁸ As of 1931 it was home to Anthony and Eva Okon.¹³²⁹ Mr. Okon worked as a laborer. By 1943 Mrs. Emma M. Keller resided in the house.¹³³⁰ By 1951 Waldo and Catherine Ling resided in the house. Mr. Ling was a driver for the Wayne County Road Commission.¹³³¹ By 1960, the Lings had moved to Center Street.¹³³² By 1970 the house was the residence of Walter S. and Dorathea Carroll, who owned The Littlest Gallery on East Main Street.¹³³³ Since 2007 the house has been owned by John Gustafson and Lloyd Kather.¹³³⁴

Evaluation

The house at 116 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 116 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the footprint (post-2001) have included the construction of the front-gabled ell, the removal and replacement of the door and window surrounds on the side-gabled ell, and the construction of the new porch that spans the façade.¹³³⁵ Material changes that have resulted in a loss of integrity include the installation of replacement windows and the installation of synthetic siding. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship and significantly alter the scale,

¹³²⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹³²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

¹³³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 211.

¹³³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 280.

¹³³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³³⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹³³⁵ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

proportion, and massing of the property. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

124 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 124 Randolph Street is located in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along a portion of the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from the street along the east side of the property to an attached garage, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and west elevation.

The one-and-one-half-story house has a Gabled Ell form with Gothic Revival-style ornamentation and an irregular footprint. A one-and-one-half-story addition is placed on the rear of the original, main block of the house, which has also resulted in an irregular roofline. A one-story addition also extends from the rear of the east elevation and extends to a one-story, side-gabled garage. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by gable-roofed wall dormers on the façade of the side-gabled ell and on the west elevation. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable peaks and dormer peaks. The exterior walls of the main block of the house are clad in clapboards. The foundation walls of the main block were under construction at the time of survey, and the foundation of the additions was not visible.

The front porch features square, chamfered posts with large capitals. Tudor arches with a band of molding spring from the capitals and span between the columns, and decorative bargeboard runs along the cornice. The front porch provides access to a wood pedestrian door, which serves as the main entryway to the house. A one-over-one window flanks the door to each side, and all three openings have simple, unornamented surrounds. A funeral door is also placed on the east elevation of the front-gabled section, which is also accessed from the porch. Fenestration on the façade of the side-gabled ell also includes a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer that share a surround with bands of molding on an architrave.

Fenestration on the front-gabled façade includes two one-over-one windows on the first story. Each window has an ornamental surround with narrow, fluted pilasters resembling colonettes. Each window has a shallowly sloped pediment that has ornamental scrollwork and brackets. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed in the gable peak and share a surround with many of the same features as the lower windows. However, there are two peaks in the pediment, one above each window, and each is more steeply sloped than the lower pediments.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a one-over-one window with a wide, unornamented surround on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows with peaked tops in the dormer.

Three additional windows are placed in the first story and also feature unornamented surrounds; their sashes were not visible. The paired windows in the dormer share a highly ornamented surround with a single pediment. A single-light window is placed to the north of the dormer.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable peaks; all windows share the same surrounds and arrangements as those on the front gable.

Remaining fenestration is confined to the eastern addition and garage. A pedestrian door is placed in the one-story addition beneath the shelter of a porch that is incorporated into the addition by an extension of the roof. The door shares a wide, modest surround with a one-over-one window to its east, and a smaller one-over-one window is located on the east elevation. The garage has a two-bay overhead door on its south elevation, and a gable-roof wall dormer centrally placed above the overhead door has a pair of one-over-one windows. These windows share a surround with two peaks, although it is much less ornamented than the surrounds on the main block of the house.

History

The house was built circa 1873 by Howard Stark.¹³³⁶ The Starks were a prominent Northville family who owned a number of businesses in downtown.¹³³⁷ As of 1893, the house had a T-plan core with several one-story rear sections.¹³³⁸ As of 1931, Willard D. and Grace Stark lived in the house. Willard was a salesman for Silver Springs Water Company.¹³³⁹ By 1943, Mrs. Stark resided in the house alone.¹³⁴⁰ She remained in the house through 1960.¹³⁴¹ By 1970 the house was the residence of John R. Hopkins, a teacher at Plymouth High School.¹³⁴² Circa 1973, the house was purchased by Bev and Tom Halton.¹³⁴³ The house has been owned by Douglas and Elizabeth Reid since 2013.¹³⁴⁴

Evaluation

The house at 124 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. Because the home for much of the period of significance was owned by the Stark family, who were prominent business owners in Northville, the building is also recommended significant under Criterion B. Finally, the house is significant under Criterion C for architecture.

¹³³⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³³⁷ Northville Historical Home Tour 2001. 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹³³⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹³³⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 195.

¹³⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 247.

¹³⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³⁴³ Jean Day, "House decorated in Gatsby Style," *Northville Record*, Clipping. 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

¹³⁴⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 124 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design. Although it does have a large addition on the rear and side of the house, it does not alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the property. Further, the addition on the east elevation is set back from the façade's wall plane, is distinguishable from the original house, and could be removed at a later time without significantly damaging the historic materials. The house continues to maintain integrity of workmanship, which is expressed in the overall construction and ornamentation. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

132 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 132 Randolph Street is located in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete driveway extends from the street along a portion of the west elevation, a driveway leads from the street along the east side of the property, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house and around the east elevation. There are several large, mature trees and ornamental trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation.

The one-and-one-half-story house has a Gabled Ell form with an irregular footprint. A one-story addition is placed on the rear of the original house and extends a short distance to the west. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer on the façade of the side-gabled ell and on the west slope of the front-gabled section by an exterior brick chimney stack. The exterior walls of the main block of the house are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation walls were not visible due to the foundation plantings.

The front porch rests on a foundation mainly of uncoursed stone, although brick is utilized on its east side. It is accessed by two concrete steps and features square columns with large capitals. Tudor arches with a band of molding spring from the capitals and span between the columns.

Fenestration on the front-gabled façade includes a single fenestration bay that has a pair of four-over-four windows on each story. The lower pair share a simple, unornamented surround, while the upper pair shares a surround with a pediment with two peaks, one above each window. Decorative brackets are placed below the pediment on each side of the windows, and the peaks have decorative scrollwork. Fenestration on the side-gabled section includes a centrally placed door that is accessed by the porch. A four-over-four window flanks the door to each side, and all three openings have simple, unornamented surrounds. A funeral door is also placed on the east elevation of the front-gabled section, which is also accessed from the porch. Remaining fenestration on the façade includes a pair of one-over-one windows with peaked tops in the

dormer. These windows share a surround with a single pediment that has ornamental brackets and scrollwork in the section below the pediment and the peaks of the windows.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a pair of windows on the first story that are located to the south of the chimney. The windows share a simple surround, but the arrangement of the lights was not discernible. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a single fenestration bay that has a pair of four-over-four windows on each story. Like the front gable, the lower pair share a simple surround while the upper pair shares a surround with a pediment with two peaks.

Additional fenestration is found on the rear addition and includes a pedestrian door on the south elevation of the section that extends to the west. A wood porch is located in its eastern section, but no other fenestration was visible from the public right-of-way.

History

The house was erected circa 1870–1880.¹³⁴⁵ The first owner was “Aunt Jenny White.” Mrs. White was the daughter of William Dunlap, a Northville pioneer whose family farm occupied much of the west side of the city. As of 1893 the house has a T-plan core, extant today, as well as an L-plan expansion and porch extending from the north elevation.¹³⁴⁶

By 1931 three families lived in the house, Frederick and Celia McKeldey, Mrs. Jennie White, and Everett L. and Leona McRoe. Frederick McKeldey was a painter.¹³⁴⁷ Everett McRoe was an electrical contractor.¹³⁴⁸

By 1943 the house has returned to a single-family domicile, resided in by William C. and Elsie Bailey. Mr. Bailey was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹³⁴⁹ By 1951 the house was the residence of Albert M. and Hellen Zimmer. Mr. Zimmer was manager of the used car department of Atchison’s Motor Sales.¹³⁵⁰ Milo and Lila Chapman resided in the house from the early 1960s into the 1970s.¹³⁵¹ The building has been owned by Gail and Gerald Levan since 2007.¹³⁵²

Evaluation

The house at 132 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 132 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The vinyl siding has diminished the integrity of materials. However, the property

¹³⁴⁵ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³⁴⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹³⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 154.

¹³⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 154.

¹³⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 195.

¹³⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 310.

¹³⁵¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

142 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 142 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. The property consists of a house with an attached garage. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a paved driveway leads from the street to the garage, and a walkway leads from the driveway to the façade of the house. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and ornamental plantings are present near the façade and scattered throughout the yard.

The one-and-one-half-story house has a Gabled Ell form with an irregular footprint. A two-story, front-gabled addition is placed on the rear of the original, side-gabled main block of the house. A small, one-story addition is located on the east elevation and extends to incorporate a garage. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell, and its roof is continuous with that of the addition. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer on the façade of the side-gabled ell, near its ridge by a gable peak, and on the west slope of the front-gabled section by an exterior brick chimney stack, which curves inwards twice along the first story. The exterior walls of the main block of the house are clad in wood clapboards, and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone. The porch and one-story addition rest on a foundation of concrete block.

The front porch is accessed by a single concrete step. It has turned posts with modest balustrades and a spindle frieze. The porch provides access to a pedestrian door centered in the side-gabled section, which provides the main entryway to the house. The door has a wide surround with ornamental molding. The porch also provides shelter to a window on the east elevation of the front-gabled section, which is filled with many leaded glass lights.

Additional ornamentation on the façade includes a pair of one-over-one windows within the dormer. The windows share a surround that has a pediment with two peaks, one above each window. The gable-front section has a single fenestration bay. The first story has a canted bay window that is covered by a hipped roof. The south-facing side has a string of three single-light windows, and the two other sides each have one single-light window. The upper story has a pair of one-over-one windows, which also share a surround with two pediment peaks. The one-story addition has a pair of one-over-one windows that share a modest surround with no pediment, and the south-facing gable peak on the roof has a small fanlight.

Elevation on the west elevation includes a one-over-one window with a pediment to the south of the chimney and a pair of one-over-one windows, each with a pediment, to the north of the chimney. The east elevation includes a pair of one-over-one windows with pediments that is placed in the gable peak. Remaining fenestration was confined to the rear addition and was not

visible. The attached garage has two single-bay overhead doors, and a cupola is placed on its roof.

History

The house was once the residence of Northville pioneer and manufacturer James A. Dubuar.¹³⁵³ As of 1893, the Gabled Ell house had an L-plan core with a rear one-story ell.¹³⁵⁴ As of 1931, the house was home to Wellington and Daisy M. Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a civil engineer and surveyor, as well as Justice of the Peace.¹³⁵⁵ By 1943, Mrs. Roberts resided in the house alone. By one account, “during World War II, the occupant built model airplanes in the barn that were used by the military in identification and training.”¹³⁵⁶

By 1960 the house was residence of John M. and Phyllis A. Keyes. Mr. Keyes was a metallurgist for Wolverine Tupe in Allen Park.¹³⁵⁷ The Keyes family remained in the house through 1970.¹³⁵⁸ By 1974 it was occupied by E. A. Drolshagen.¹³⁵⁹ The Drolshagens converted the former carriage house to a pool house. Since 1982 the house has been owned by the Mihalik family.¹³⁶⁰ By 1942 the rear of the building has been expanded to have an irregular footprint.¹³⁶¹

Evaluation

The house at 142 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 142 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District. The addition of the garage and ell have altered the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the house, as the addition is placed in front of the façade’s wall plane. Although the original house maintains some original materials, the workmanship has also been diminished by the construction of the additions by altering the overall construction. The house retains integrity of location and setting but can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

204 Randolph Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 204 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of the street. The property consists of a house and a garage located to the east of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from Randolph Street along the west side of the house, a paved

¹³⁵³ “Few Carriage Houses Survive Here,” *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

¹³⁵⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹³⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 214.

¹³⁵⁶ “Few Carriage Houses Survive Here,” *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

¹³⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³⁵⁹ “Few Carriage Houses Survive Here,” *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

¹³⁶⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹³⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

driveway leads from the street to the garage, and a stone walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and ornamental plantings are present near the façade and scattered throughout the yard.

The house at 204 Randolph is a two-story, wood frame Greek Revival-style building with a rectilinear footprint. It has a gable-front roof and a small, hipped-roof porch on the façade and a similar porch on the west elevation. A one-story, shed-roofed addition is placed on the north (rear) elevation, and a garage is located to the northeast of the house, and its roof extends over a walkway to the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced along its ridge by two red brick chimneys. The exterior walls are clad in wide, wood clapboards. The foundation materials were not visible due to foundation plantings and the extension of the clapboards nearly to the ground.

The front façade includes three fenestration bays with an opening on each story. The central fenestration bay on the first story has a centered wood pedestrian door with flanking sidelights with four glass lights at the top and a solid base with decorative panels. It is sheltered by the porch that has doubled Doric column supports and dentil trim at the roof line. The remaining fenestration bays on each story have eight-over-eight, double-hung windows.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes four asymmetrically placed fenestration bays with an opening on each story. A wood pedestrian door is placed in the bay that is third from the front and is sheltered by a porch with single Doric column supports, dentils at the roof line, and fluted, square pilasters.

To its north, the fenestration bay features a pair of six-over-six windows. The remaining fenestration bays all have six-over-six windows. The rear addition has a pair of eight-light windows.

The east elevation also has four asymmetrically placed fenestration bays on the second story, all of which have a six-over-six, double-hung window. The first story has three fenestration bays, and the bay that is farthest to the north features a canted bay window with a shed roof clad in copper. The fixed windows in the bay have eight and twelve lights. The sashes of the other two windows were not visible from the public right-of-way.

Ornamentation found on the house that is typical of the Greek Revival style includes cornice returns, cornices and raking boards with multiple bands, and dentils in the gable peaks and along the friezes. All windows feature a surround with an architrave with decorative molding and simple ornamental brackets.

The garage has a side-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles that extends to the east elevation of the house, over a small walkway that attaches it to the house. It has two single-bay overhead doors each with three rectangular windows, and also features a small cupola, one unfluted Doric columns, dentils, and unfluted pilasters.

History

The house is considered by the community to be “one of the most significant in Northville,” based on information included in the 1972 Historic District Study Committee report.¹³⁶²

Although this statement was not clarified, it was likely made in recognition of the building’s age and association with pioneer-era education in the community.

The land grant for the property was filed in 1825 by Alvah Smith of Ontario County, New York.¹³⁶³ In the 1820s and 1830s the property changed hands multiple times. Smith sold it to John and Betsey Miller, who were the first to settle here. The Millers sold it to William Dunlap, who in turn sold it to A. B. Ames.¹³⁶⁴

A. B. Ames erected the extant building in 1843 for a private “select” school, known as the Northville Academy.¹³⁶⁵ Ames was forced to resign from the school after being sentenced to prison for robbing a Detroit bookstore.¹³⁶⁶ The school subsequently came under control of Sylvester Cochrane.¹³⁶⁷ According to an account of Cochrane’s daughter, Sarah Ann Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane sought to establish a school in Northville and purchased the site circa 1845 to establish a school; she does not mention the Mr. Ames’ endeavors.¹³⁶⁸

Originally, the Greek Revival-style school house included a cupola, which was removed in 1869, not long after the building was converted to a private residence.¹³⁶⁹ The first person to reside in the building was Asa Randolph, followed by his son Asa II, and Asa I’s granddaughter, Belle Randolph Tinham.¹³⁷⁰ It was later known as the A. B. Ames House.¹³⁷¹ In the late nineteenth century an open front porch extended across the façade, which has been removed and replaced by a smaller entry portico. As of 1942 the house had a rectilinear footprint, no portico, and no attached garage.¹³⁷²

In 1931, John B. and Annabella Tinham lived in the house.¹³⁷³ The Tinhams were musicians who were sought out by Henry Ford to revive square dancing in Dearborn.¹³⁷⁴ By 1943 John A. and Ida M. Boyce resided in the house. Mr. Boyce was president of Depositors State Bank.¹³⁷⁵ The

¹³⁶² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³⁶³ Jacqueline C. Daniel, “417 W Dunlap- The Land.” 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

¹³⁶⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

¹³⁶⁵ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

¹³⁶⁶ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

¹³⁶⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹³⁶⁸ “Sarah Ann Cochrane,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-C.

¹³⁶⁹ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

¹³⁷⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹³⁷¹ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹³⁷² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹³⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

¹³⁷⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

¹³⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 198.

Boyces remained in the house through 1951.¹³⁷⁶ By 1960, the house was the residence of John C. and Katherine Canterbury. Mr. Canterbury worked in material control for Ford Motor Company in Dearborn.¹³⁷⁷ The Canterbury family resided in the house through 1970.¹³⁷⁸ Since 2007 the house has been owned by Daryl and Nancy Rice.¹³⁷⁹

Evaluation

The house at 204 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and education and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 204 Randolph Street is a good example of a front-gabled Greek Revival-style house. The Greek Revival style was popular between 1825 and 1860 and features commonly include cornice lines with wide bands of trim, cornice returns, a small entry porch with Doric columns, and a front door with sidelights. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style. Based on photos, the shelf moldings over the windows, and dentils in the cornice, were added sometime after 1989; however, this change is in keeping with the style of the house.¹³⁸⁰

The house retains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. The entry porches on the south and west elevations, which appear to have been constructed after 1978, and the garage, which was added sometime after 1942. These additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property, are distinguishable from the original house, and could be easily removed without affecting the integrity of the original house. The house retains integrity of materials and workmanship. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are retained as well. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with the Greek Revival style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Research did not reveal a construction date of the garage. A real estate ad from 1982 reveals the garage was present at the time, however a similar ad from 1978 did not list the garage as an amenity, indicating that the garage may have been constructed circa 1980.¹³⁸¹ Therefore, the garage is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

¹³⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹³⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁷⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹³⁷⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹³⁸⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

¹³⁸¹ Advertisement. "Nichols Realty Inc." *Northville Record*, December 8, 1982, 19; Advertisement. "Rizzo-Northville Realty." *Northville Record*, August 23, 1978, 28.

312 Randolph Street (House and Shed: Contributing)

Description

The property at 312 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Randolph Street and High Street. The property consists of a house and a shed located to the west of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the south and east sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from Randolph Street along the west side of the house, and a brick walkway leads from the driveway along the façade of the house. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present near the façade. The rear yard slopes downward to the north and large stone retaining walls form terraces.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell, with the side ell being slightly lower in height. A one-story, hipped-roof porch is placed on the façade, between the front- and side-gabled sections. The house has several additions on its north (rear) elevation, creating an irregular footprint. The additions include one- and two-story portions with gable, hipped, and flat roofs, and a small, one-story, shed-roofed addition is also placed on the west elevation. The roof of the main block and additions is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the main block are covered by stucco, while the walls of the additions are clad in composite siding. The foundation of the main block consists of sections of uncoursed stone and concrete. The additions have foundation of concrete block and poured concrete. An exterior brick chimney stack extends along the west elevation.

The porch is accessed by wood steps on its south elevation. Square columns span between the decking and the roof, and modest balustrades are placed between the columns and flank the steps. The porch provides access to the main entrance of the house, which is a pedestrian door set in the east elevation of the front gable. The porch also shelters two one-over-one windows on the façade. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two four-over-four windows on the first story of the gable-front section, and a pair of four-over-four windows in the gable peak. A small, single-light window is located above the porch in the side-gabled section.

The west elevation has two four-over-four windows on the first story, one on each side of the chimney. The second story has a four-light window to the south of the chimney and a second window opening to the north of the chimney. A one-over-one window is located in the shed-roofed addition. Fenestration on the east elevation includes two pairs of windows in one fenestration bay. The first-story pair has one-over-one windows and the second story has four-over-four windows.

Fenestration in the rear additions includes string of one-over-one windows and four-light windows placed singly, in pairs, and in a string of three. A pedestrian door is located on the north elevation and is accessed by a small porch with several wooden stairs and a single square column.

The shed located to the west of the house has a rectilinear footprint and a pyramidal roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls have board and batten siding. A pair of wood, hinged doors is placed on the south elevation and a small, single-light window is located in the north elevation.

History

Sources vary on the construction date of this house. Owner research indicated the house was erected in phases between 1855 and 1870; however, local historians Barbara Louie and Diane Rockall state the house was erected in 1872.¹³⁸² The house was expanded in the 1920s with a dining room and another bedroom, likely forming the rear wing. Historically, this wing was only one story.¹³⁸³

Research did not reveal the building's earliest occupants. In the 1940s, the house was the home and office of Dr. Mark Gardner, DDS. As of 1951 two families resided in the house, Mrs. Catherine Gardner and Edwin M. Flaherty.¹³⁸⁴ By 1960, Mrs. Gardner resided in the house alone, where she remained through 1970.¹³⁸⁵ As of 1972 it was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Smith. In 1994, Mr. and Mrs. Per Trydestam, immigrants from Sweden, purchased the house.¹³⁸⁶ Since 1999, the house has been owned by William Moses and Letitia Lee.¹³⁸⁷

Evaluation

The house at 312 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 312 Randolph Street has slightly diminished integrity of design due to the rear additions. However, these additions do not alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the property and are easily distinguishable from the original house as a result of the use of different materials. The house also expresses integrity of workmanship and retains many original materials, including the stucco. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic character. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The small shed first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹³⁸⁸ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹³⁸² Mariellen Greenbury, "Old home is family love affair," Northville Record, September 24, 1973; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

¹³⁸³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹³⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹³⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹³⁸⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 1996. 312 Randolph Street, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹³⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹³⁸⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

318 Randolph Street, Dunlap/Yerkes House (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 318 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the north side of the road on a lot with ornamental plantings scattered throughout the property. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house to a detached garage at the rear of the property. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property.

The house is a two-story, Side-Gabled building with a saltbox roof and a rectilinear footprint. A one-story front porch with a shed roof spans the façade, and a one-story, rear addition spans the north (rear) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an external brick chimney stack extending along the east elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a concrete foundation, which may be a parge coat.

The front porch is at grade level and the decking is a concrete slab. It is accessed from its west side by a short concrete walkway that reaches to the driveway. Simple, square columns span between the concrete and the roof, and modest balustrades stretch between the posts. The porch provides access to the main entryway of the house, which is a pedestrian door placed in the westernmost fenestration bay. Two other fenestration bays are asymmetrically placed in the façade and each has a four-over-four window with a modest, unornamented surround. No fenestration is present in the second story of the façade.

Fenestration in the west elevation includes a four-over-four window and a six-over-six window asymmetrically spaced on each story. A pedestrian door and two small six-over-six windows are placed beneath a slightly projecting gable roof near the rear of the elevation. The first story of the east elevation includes a six-over-six window to the south of the chimney and two four-over-four windows to the north of the chimney; the northernmost window is much smaller. The second story has three four-over-four windows, one to the south of the chimney and two to the north. The rear addition has a six-over-six window. The north elevation includes two window openings on the addition, and a pair of windows on the upper story of the main block; the arrangement of the window lights was not visible from the public right-of-way.

The rear, one-story garage is a rectilinear structure with a front-gable roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls have horizontal siding on the first story and vertical siding in the gable peak. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the south elevation.

History

The house is “probably the oldest in Northville.”¹³⁸⁹ The small house was built in summer 1832 by pioneers William and Sarah Dunlap.¹³⁹⁰ Originally the house was one-and-one-half stories and located at the northwest corner of Center and Dunlap Streets.¹³⁹¹

¹³⁸⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

The Dunlaps later expanded the house by moving a former tavern owned by James DeMott and attaching it to the building. The stately residence was originally located at the northeast corner of Dunlap and North Center Streets.¹³⁹² The smaller, original portion of the Dunlap house was detached and moved to this property on Randolph Street. At this location, it became known as the Yerkes House.¹³⁹³ The second story is a modern addition.¹³⁹⁴ William Dunlap and Daniel Cady are the village's "founding fathers," who filed the first plat map in 1840.¹³⁹⁵

As of 1931, the house was the residence of Mrs. Irene Daugherty, a machine operator.¹³⁹⁶ By 1943 the residents had changed to Burleigh E. and Edersa I. Grissom. Mr. Grissom was a machine operator at Ford Motor Company.¹³⁹⁷ The Grissoms remained in the house through 1970.¹³⁹⁸ They also operated an Appliance & Service business.¹³⁹⁹

In the early 1970s, the house was purchased by Bob and Judy Krueger.¹⁴⁰⁰ Mr. Riley was a math teacher at Riley Junior High School in Livonia. The Kruegers remodeled the house in an attempt to save its historic character. Reconstruction of all but two of the interior walls revealed newspaper insulation, dating to as early as 1852. Original details of the house that remain on the interior included wood beams, wood floors, and the stone cellar.¹⁴⁰¹ The most major of alterations included raising the height of the house from one-and-one-half stories to two, accommodating additional bedrooms and bathrooms.¹⁴⁰² The building has remained in the Krueger family as late as 2018.¹⁴⁰³

Evaluation

The house at 318 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 318 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. Alterations have included a circa 1980 second-story addition that has

¹³⁹⁰ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life," *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

¹³⁹¹ Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life," *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

¹³⁹² Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹³⁹³ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

¹³⁹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹³⁹⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

¹³⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 171.

¹³⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 209.

¹³⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹³⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life," *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

¹⁴⁰¹ Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life," *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

¹⁴⁰² Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life," *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

¹⁴⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

significantly altered the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the property. The front porch is also a circa 1980 addition but could be removed from the house. The house also lacks integrity of materials, as the doors and windows are replacements and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. Due to the extensive alterations, the house no longer maintains integrity of workmanship. The house lacks integrity feeling and association, and the historic character has been significantly altered and diminished. It can no longer be associated as a settlement-era structure.

The extant garage has the same footprint to one present on the property in 1942.¹⁴⁰⁴ However, the exterior materials of the garage do not convey a building of that age. Therefore, like the house, the garage at 318 Randolph Street is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

402 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 402 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the north side of the road on a lot with ornamental plantings along the façade, east, and west elevations. A concrete driveway leads from the street to an attached garage placed to the west of the house. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a stone walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Queen Anne with an irregular footprint. The house has also had several additions to its north and west elevations. The main block of the house is a cross-gabled ell form, and the south-facing gable has angled side walls. A one-story porch with a hipped roof is located along the south and east elevations of the east-facing gable. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed, cut stone. The exterior walls are clad in composite siding and narrow, vertical siding is placed in the gable peaks and is used as a frieze board. The peaks also have decorative bargeboard, and large brackets extend from the walls of the south-facing gable to the roof. An exterior brick chimney stack extends along the west gable end.

The one-story porch is accessed from its southeast corner by several wood stairs. A gable is placed in the roof above the stairs and features bargeboard and narrow siding in its peak. The area beneath the porch decking is covered by wood lattice and turned posts span between the decking and the roof. Balustrades with turned spindles stretch between the posts.

The porch provides access to three pedestrian doors, one in the south elevation of the east gable, one in the east elevation of the east gable, and the third in the east elevation of the south gable. Additional fenestration in the south gable includes three fenestration bays, one on each of the three walls. The southeast and southwest walls have a one-over-one window on the first story and a smaller one-over-one window on the upper story. The central, south wall has a one-over-

¹⁴⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

one window on the first story and a pair of small one-over-one windows on the upper story. All windows have a modest surround with a projecting architrave.

In addition to the two pedestrian doors, fenestration on the east gable includes a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows centered in the gable. The north, one-story addition has a single one-over-one window. Fenestration in the west gable includes a one-over-one window on the first story and a single-light window on the upper story.

The west additions consist of three sections that decrease in height as they extend west. However, the garage addition increases in height slightly. The side-gabled roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls are clad in composite siding, and the foundation was not visible. The additions have one-over-one windows set singly, in pairs, and in a string of three. A pedestrian door is located in one addition, and the garage has two single-bay overhead doors.

History

The house was erected in 1886.¹⁴⁰⁵ The house has been expanded by a large addition that includes a two-story wing and attached garage. The addition extends north and is in the place of a former adjacent residence at 408 Randolph Street.¹⁴⁰⁶

As of 1931, the house was the residence to Augustus K. and Emma Dolph. Mr. Dolph was employed as a cabinet maker at Globe Furniture & Manufacturing Company.¹⁴⁰⁷ In 1951 the house was the residence of Harold C. and Vivian C. Sedan. Mr. Sedan was a switchman for New York Central Systems in Detroit.¹⁴⁰⁸ The Sedans resided in the house through 1960, and by then, Mr. Sedan was working as a conductor for the same railway.¹⁴⁰⁹ By 1970 Paul Laboda was residing in the house with the Sedans. In 1985 the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ott, who owned the house into the mid-1990s.¹⁴¹⁰ The Otts undertook a renovation that included a large porch, garage, and expanded kitchen and master bedroom.

Evaluation

The house at 402 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The property at 402 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The large additions to the west elevation has significantly altered the overall scale, massing, and proportions of the house. The ornamentation on the house has been replicated on the additions, creating a false sense of history by causing the additions to appear historic. The synthetic siding and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of

¹⁴⁰⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁰⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 161.

¹⁴⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁴¹⁰ Northville Historical Home Tour 1996. 312 Randolph Street, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

materials. As a result of the alterations and additions, the integrity of feeling and association have been diminished as well.

412 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 412 Randolph Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot and has ornamental plantings along the façade and west elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from the street to a garage incorporated into the house.

The house is a two-story structure with a rectilinear footprint. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced on its south slope by a small shed dormer. The first-story walls are clad in composite clapboards and the second story has composite shingles. The foundation is clad in a stone veneer. A one-story front porch with a shed roof rests on a foundation clad in stone veneer and has square columns with simple balustrades.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door that is centrally placed and sheltered by the porch. A pair of six-over-one windows is placed to its west. A single-bay, overhead door is located in the east half of the façade. Two pairs of six-over-one windows are located in the second story, and the dormer has a small, four-light window.

Fenestration on the east and west elevations varies widely. It includes windows with four, five, six, eight, and ten lights, pairs of six-over-one windows, four-over-one windows, and a bay window with a single-light window.

History

The house was erected in 2013.¹⁴¹¹

Evaluation

The house at 412 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2013 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

418 Randolph Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 418 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the north side of the road on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the facade and west elevations. A concrete driveway leads from the street along

¹⁴¹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

the east side of the property to a detached garage. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. A metal fence surrounds the western side yard and the back yard.

The house is a one-story, Gable-Front structure with several additions, resulting in an irregular footprint. A one-and-one-half-story addition extends from the rear of the main block, and a one-story, shed-roofed addition with a patio on its roof is located on the rear of the addition. A gable-roofed porch extends slightly from the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced on the east slope by a large shed dormer and on the west slope by two shed dormers, one on the main block and one on the addition. The first-story walls are clad in vinyl siding and the gables, dormers, and upper story of the rear addition are clad in vinyl shingles. The front gable peak, which projects slightly outwards, has fish scale siding. The foundation of the main block is rock-faced concrete block and the addition has a foundation of smooth-faced concrete block.

The main entrance to the house is placed beneath the small gable in the façade. This pedestrian door has sidelights and is accessed by several brick steps that are flanked by round, unfluted columns. Fenestration on the façade also includes, on the first story, two pairs of six-over-six windows with modest surrounds and fixed shutters. A string of three six-over-six windows is centered in the gable, and a fanlight with many small lights of leaded glass is placed in the gable peak.

The west elevation of the main block has two six-over-six windows with fixed shutters. A pair of six-light windows is located in the dormer. The rear addition includes a six-over-six window and a six-over-six window with a six-light transom. A six-over-six window is also located in the dormer. The rear, shed-roofed addition has a six-over-six window on its south elevation and a string of four windows on its west elevation.

The east elevation has two strings of three eight-light windows, both in slightly projecting bays. A pedestrian door located beneath a pent roof is placed to the north of the windows. The dormer has multiple six-light windows placed singly and in string of three. Fenestration on the rear additions was not visible.

The garage located at the rear of the property is a one-story, gable-front building. It has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Its first story is clad in synthetic siding, the gable is clad in synthetic shingles, and the gable peak has fish scale siding. A single-bay overhead door is located in the gable end and a pair of six-light windows is placed in the gable peak.

History

The house has been extensively altered, which make it difficult to date. It was originally one-story with a rear ell and a porch at the southeast corner.¹⁴¹² As of 1931 the house was the residence to Harry A. Earhart, a blacksmith.¹⁴¹³ In 1951 the house was the residence of Owen D.

¹⁴¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 214.

Bellinger, who worked in trucking.¹⁴¹⁴ By 1960 the house was the residence of Edward and Evelyn Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a set-up man for Ford Motor Company.¹⁴¹⁵ The Wilsons remained in the house through 1970.¹⁴¹⁶ Maureen Hayes has owned the house since 2006.¹⁴¹⁷

Evaluation

The house at 418 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 418 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the footprint (post-1942) have included the construction of the rear additions, the removal of a small porch on the east elevation, and the construction of the new porch on the gable front. Material changes that have resulted in a loss of integrity include the installation of replacement windows and the installation of vinyl siding. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship and significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.¹⁴¹⁸ However, the exterior materials on the garage are all modern and appears to have been constructed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

424 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 424 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the north side of the road on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the east and west elevations. A two-track driveway leads from the street along the east side of the property. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade.

The house is a one-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details and an irregular footprint. The main block of the house has a rectilinear footprint with a large porch spanning the façade. A one-story addition is located on the north (rear) elevation of the house and extends slightly to the east. The south roof slope extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. The side-gabled roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a shed dormer in the façade. A shouldered exterior brick chimney stack with inset stones rises along the east elevation, piercing the gable peak. The main block of the house has exterior walls covered by

¹⁴¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

stucco and the rear addition is clad in stucco and aluminum siding. The foundation of the house is concrete.

The porch rests on a foundation of concrete and is accessed by a concrete step. The porch has knee walls composed of cobblestones, which are placed between stone columns and flanking the stair. Square, battered columns rise from the stone columns to the roof; the battered columns on the outer corners are much larger than the two columns flanking the stair. The main entrance to the house is accessed by the porch and is a wood pedestrian door located slightly off-center in the façade. A pair of nine-over-one, wood windows is located to the east of the door, and a single nine-over-one, wood window is located to the west. The remaining fenestration in the façade is placed in the dormer, which has a string of three square, four-light, wood windows.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two nine-over-one windows placed on the first story, with a small, single-light window between them. A nine-over-one window is also located in the gable peak. The rear addition has two three-over-one windows. The east elevation has two pairs of nine-over-one windows on the first story, one pair on each side of the chimney. The remaining fenestration on this elevation is confined to the rear addition, which includes a pedestrian door and pair of windows on the east elevation and a singly-placed window on the south elevation. All of the windows appear to be wood.

History

The house was erected in 1920.¹⁴¹⁹ Originally, there was a detached garage northeast of the house. As of 1931, the house was home to Percy and Elizabeth Marsh.¹⁴²⁰ By 1943 the house was the residence to Pierce G. and Elizabeth Marsh. Mr. Marsh was a bartender.¹⁴²¹ The Marshes remained in the house through 1970.¹⁴²² At the time of recordation, the building was owned by Kurt Zabel.¹⁴²³

Evaluation

The house at 424 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 424 Randolph Street is an excellent example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs, grouped windows, large porches with battered columns, and the use of natural materials. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

¹⁴¹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

¹⁴²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 219.

¹⁴²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴²³ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 424 Randolph Street retains a high level of integrity. The only change to its original footprint is the small rear addition, which has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials and the integrity of workmanship is present throughout. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

436 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 436 Randolph Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the north side of the road on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and east elevation. A paved driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade.

The house is a one-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. It has a cross-gable roof and an irregular footprint. A one-story addition is placed on the north (rear) elevation, and the front porch is placed on the southeast corner of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable dormer on the façade. The walls are clad in a brick and the front gable over the porch and the dormer has synthetic shingles. The rear addition is clad in synthetic clapboards. The foundation is also clad in brick. A large, brick chimney rises along the east elevation, piercing the roof.

The front porch is accessed by several concrete steps on the western end of its façade. The porch rests on a brick foundation that extends upwards to form square, brick piers, which reach to the roof. Modest balustrades are placed between the piers. Brick knee walls with concrete coping flank the stairs. The porch provides access to the main entryway of the house, which is a wood pedestrian door with small window lights in its upper panel. A string of three three-over-one windows is placed to the east of the door, also within the porch. A string of three three-over-one windows is also located to the west of the door, and the remaining fenestration on the façade is limited to two small, louvered panels in the dormer.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a three-over-one window and a bay window with a pair of three-over-one buildings. A pedestrian door is placed at grade level, partially within the foundation wall. A singly placed three-over-one window is placed to the north of the door. Several window openings are present within the foundation wall and have been infilled with glass blocks. The rear addition has a large picture window that consists of a large, central light that is flanked by two narrower lights.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a small, three-over-one window and a pair of large three-over-one windows in the side-gabled section. A pair of three-over-one windows is located near the northern end of the elevation. Several window openings are present within the foundation wall and have been infilled with glass blocks.

All of the windows on the main block of the house have modern replacements and rest on concrete lug sills. The window on the east elevation of the rear, one-story addition lacks a surround.

History

The house was erected in 1931.¹⁴²⁴ Originally, there was a detached garage north of the house. By 1970 the house was the residence of Sidney D. and Marian Moane. Mr. Moane worked for Ford Motor Company in Dearborn.¹⁴²⁵ At the time of recordation, the house was owned by John and Terri O'Brien.¹⁴²⁶

Evaluation

The house at 436 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 436 Randolph Street is a good example of a bungalow. The house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. Material replacements on the house, including the composite shingle siding, has diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

442 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 442 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located close to the road on its north side. It is located on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and west elevation. A gravel driveway leads from the street along the east side of the house. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. A small, non-historic shed is placed at the northeast corner of the property.

The house is an Upright and Wing with a one-and-one-half-story upright and a one-story wing. A one-story addition is placed on the rear of the upright portion, resulting in an irregular footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a brick chimney pierces the wing's north roof slope.

¹⁴²⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴²⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

The exterior walls are clad in clapboards. The foundation of the upright and wing is uncoursed stone; the foundation of the rear addition was not visible because of the foundation plantings. Decorative bargeboard is located in the front gable peak.

A one-story porch with a shed roof is placed on the east elevation of the upright and extends to the south elevation of the wing. A single wood step provides access to the porch on its south side. The area below the porch decking is covered with lattice, and turned posts stretch from the decking to the porch roof. Balustrades with turned spindles are placed between the posts, and decorative brackets are located at the tops of the posts.

Fenestration on the façade includes two fenestration bays on the upright. Each bay has a six-over-six window on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story. All four windows have modest, eared surrounds. Fenestration on the façade of the wing includes two one-over-one windows with eared surrounds, both of which are located in the shelter of the porch. The windows are modern replacements.

The main entryway to the house is accessed by the porch and is placed in the east elevation of the upright. The door features a modest, eared surround similar to those utilized around the windows. A single-light window is also located on the east elevation of the upright and is placed on the upper story. Remaining fenestration on the east elevation is located in the wing. There are two one-over-one windows with eared surrounds on the first story and a four-over-four window, also with an eared surround, in the gable peak.

The west elevation of the upright includes, on the first story from south to north, a six-over-six window, a cameo window, and a pair of two-light windows. Only the six-over-six window has an eared surround. A small, single-light window is centered in the upper story, immediately below the roofline. The west elevation of the rear addition includes a string of five six-over-six windows.

History

Architecturally, the Upright and Wing house likely dates to the late nineteenth century. Originally 500 Randolph Street, the house retains its core footprint and has been expanded by a rear ell, sometime after 1942.¹⁴²⁷

As of 1931, Mrs. May L. Westphal resided in the house.¹⁴²⁸ By 1951 the house was the residence of Edith Strautz.¹⁴²⁹ By 1960 the house was the residence of Charles and Margorie Strautz, as well as an Ida Strautz. Charles was manager of Manufacturers National Bank.¹⁴³⁰ By the early

¹⁴²⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 214.

¹⁴²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

1970s the address was 442 Randolph and resided in by Sumner Gow.¹⁴³¹ At the time of recordation, the house was the residence of Susan Goldberg.¹⁴³²

Evaluation

The house at 442 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 442 Randolph Street retains a good level of integrity of design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Although an addition is present on the west elevation, it is compatible with the scale, proportion, and massing of the house, and is distinguishable from the original portion. Alterations to the materials, including the replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity.

504 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 504 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located close to the road on its north side. It is located on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and east elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house, where it slopes steeply downward. A second driveway spans from the street to a small garage attached to the east elevation of the house. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the south side of the property and a walkway leads from the driveway to the façade.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Side-Gabled building with an irregular footprint due to a rear addition. A one-and-one-half story addition with a roof oriented perpendicular to Randolph Street is placed to the rear of the main block and extends to the east. A one-story, flat-roofed garage is attached to its east elevation, and a small, one-story, shed-roofed section is placed on its north (rear) elevation. A one-story porch with a gable-front roof is placed on the center of the façade, and a hipped-roof porch is placed at the juncture of the main block and addition where it extends eastward. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the center of the façade by a gable-roofed wall dormer and by a brick chimney stack on the north slope of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the main block is uncoursed stone, and the foundation of the additions is concrete block.

The front porch has a concrete block foundation and is accessed from its east side by a single concrete step. Knee walls clad in clapboards support square columns that support the roof. The main entryway to the house, a single pedestrian door with a modest surround, is accessed from the porch. Two one-over-one windows with modest surrounds symmetrically flank the door, one on each side. A one-over-one window, also with a modest surround, is placed in the wall dormer.

¹⁴³¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁴³² City of Northville Assessor.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a single fenestration bay that is centered on the gable end and includes a one-over-one window on each story. A single-light window placed within the foundation wall is also located within this fenestration bay. A small one-over-one window is placed on the first story of the rear addition and the concrete foundation has a single window opening.

The east elevation also includes a single fenestration bay centered in the gable, also with a one-over-one window on each story. The hipped-roof porch shelters a second pedestrian door, which is placed on the south elevation of the rear addition. This rear addition has two one-over-one windows on its east elevation, one on each story. The attached garage springing from the east elevation of the addition has a single-bay overhead door on its south elevation.

History

Architecturally, the house appears to date to the late nineteenth century. As of 1931, Harvey and Theresa VanValkenburgh resided in the house.¹⁴³³ By 1943, Frank W. and Hazel Foote lived in the house. Mr. Foote was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹⁴³⁴ The Footes remained in the house through 1951.¹⁴³⁵ By 1960 Mrs. Foote was widowed and working for National Bank.¹⁴³⁶ As of 1970 the house was the residence of Thomas H. and Barbara Andrews. Mr. Andrews was a vehicle scheduler for Ford Motor Company.¹⁴³⁷ At the time of survey, the house was owned by Thomas and Barbara Andrews.¹⁴³⁸

The house retains its original footprint.¹⁴³⁹ The attached garage was added circa 1950.

Evaluation

The house at 504 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 504 Randolph Street maintains its architectural integrity, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed since the garage was added in the 1950s. However, the front porch has changed in size and shape and the side porch has been added since 1942. The house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁴³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

¹⁴³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 205.

¹⁴³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴³⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴³⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

510 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 510 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located close to the road on its north side. It is located on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and east elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house, where it slopes steeply downward. The small yard between the façade and the street is surrounded by a wrought iron fence, and two walkways of paver blocks lead from the sidewalk to the house.

The house is a two-story Foursquare with an irregular footprint as a result of several additions. A two-story addition is placed along the east elevation. It is narrow, has a flat roof, and the southern half is open, forming a porch with living space above it. The porch has a concrete block foundation that extends upwards to form knee walls, and square pillars span between the knee walls and upper living space. A two-story addition is placed immediately to the rear of this and has a hipped roof and is slightly narrower. A one-story, gable-roof addition is located to the rear of the house and due to the slope in the land, has an exposed lower level. The main block of the house has a pyramidal roof and all of the roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. All exterior walls are brick, except of the upper portion of the two-story side addition, which is clad in wood panels. The foundation is uncoursed stone.

Fenestration on the façade includes a pedestrian door that is centered on the first story and sheltered by a fabric awning. A one-over-one window is symmetrically spaced to each side of the door, and each has a concrete lug sill and a jack arch composed of soldier bricks. Two one-over-one windows in the same fenestration bays are placed in the second story and also have lug sills and jack arches. A wide panel of wood is placed just below the upper windows, creating a beltcourse that spans most of the façade. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two pedestrian doors. One door is placed in the southernmost two-story addition on the second story and is accessed by a metal spiral staircase; a single-light window is placed directly to its west. The second pedestrian door is placed in the first story of the northern two-story addition and is accessed from the small porch.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one window with a lug sill and jack arch on each story. A smaller one-over-one window with a lug sill is placed in the rear, one-story addition. Fenestration on the east elevation includes a one-over-one window on the first story of the main block and two one-over-one windows on the northern two-story addition, one on each story in the same fenestration bay. A small, arched opening in the foundation wall has been infilled. The east elevation of the northern two-story addition has a string of five six-light windows.

History

Architecturally, the house appears to date to the early twentieth century. As of 1931, Samuel Stalter, a clerk, resided in the house.¹⁴⁴⁰ Mr. Stalter remained in the house through 1943. By 1951 the house was the residence of Fred J. Prescott, who resided there through 1960.¹⁴⁴¹ As of 1970 the house was occupied by two households, Herbert A. Essary, and Richard Scanlon.¹⁴⁴² The building has been owned by Adam Desmarais since 2011.¹⁴⁴³

As of 1942, a wood-framed porch wrapped the façade and east elevation of the building.¹⁴⁴⁴ The present two-story porch on the west elevation is a modern addition.

Evaluation

The house at 510 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

The house at 510 Randolph Street has diminished integrity of design as a result of the removal of the front porch and the addition of the two-story porch on the east elevation. However, the two-story addition is distinguishable from the original construction and could be removed at a later time. Alterations to the materials, including the removal of the porch and installation of an awning, have diminished this area of integrity. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

516 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 516 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located close to the road on its north side. It is located on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and east elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street to an attached garage on the west side of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Front-Gabled house with an irregular footprint due to several additions. A one-and-one-half-story addition extends to the west from the west elevation, and this has a two-story addition placed on its rear elevation. A narrower one-and-one-half-story addition extends from the east elevation. A one-story loggia with a hipped roof spans the façade of the front-gabled portion and wraps around its east elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in composite clapboards. The foundations of the additions are clad in stone veneer. A skylight pierces the roof of the front-gabled section in its western slope.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 195.

¹⁴⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁴³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The main entrance to the house is placed on the south elevation of the narrow side addition, beneath the shelter of the loggia. Two three-over-one windows with eared surrounds are located on the first story of the front-gable and a pair of three-over-one windows are located on the upper story. The pair of windows share an eared surround and each window has a pediment. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a pair of three-over-one windows with an eared surround and two pediments that is located in the dormer on the western addition. Remaining fenestration includes two single-bay overhead doors on the first story of the western addition.

The east and west elevations of the front-gabled section each have a single three-over-one window, both of which are located close to the south elevation. The east and west elevations of the additions both have three-over-one windows as well, and these are placed singly and in pairs.

History

Originally the house was a simple front-gable building and has been substantially expanded, no longer resembling its historic appearance.¹⁴⁴⁵ The attached garage wing is a modern addition. As of 1931, Edward and Ruby Curl lived in the building. Edward worked as a machinist.¹⁴⁴⁶ By 1943 Mrs. Addie C. Miles resided in the house.¹⁴⁴⁷ By 1951 the house was the residence of Roy C. and Leta Hollis. Mr. Hollis worked as a painter.¹⁴⁴⁸ The Hollis family remained in the house through 1970.¹⁴⁴⁹ At the time of survey the house was owned by Karol Rowan.

Evaluation

The house at 516 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 516 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Originally, the house was a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling, as depicted in a 2001 photo.¹⁴⁵⁰ Recent alterations (post-2001) have included the construction of very large additions to the sides of the house that have significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and doors in new fenestration bays on the original, front-gabled façade; the installation of synthetic siding; the installation of window surrounds; and the construction of the front porch. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

528 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 528 Randolph Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the north side of Randolph Street and is set well

¹⁴⁴⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 170.

¹⁴⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 248.

¹⁴⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 275.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁵⁰ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

back from the road. The house is on a very large lot with large, mature trees, ornamental plantings and trees around the foundation and scattered throughout the landscaping, and a small creek runs through the east side of the property, which consists of a large, open, grassy area. A driveway leads from the street along the west elevation of the house and continues to a detached garage at the rear of the property.

The one-story house has an irregular footprint with many side- and front-gabled sections. The roof is sheathed in wood shakes. The lower portions of the exterior walls, which are exposed due to the sloping grade of the yard, are clad in stone veneer. The stone veneer is also used on small sections of the first-story walls and on a chimney. The remaining walls are round logs with chinking. Two porches with log columns and balustrades made of logs and twigs are present along the southwest corner and southeast corner of the house, flanking a large front-gabled section.

Fenestration was largely obscured from the public right-of-way by the many trees on the lot. Fenestration that was visible includes eight-light windows set singly and in a string, ten-light windows also set singly and in a string, six-light windows in a pair, and single-light windows.

The one-story garage at the rear of the property has an asphalt-shingle-clad hipped roof and walls constructed of uncoursed stone. The south elevation has a single-bay overhead door and two six-over-six windows, one on each side of the door.

History

The property was vacant until the present house was erected by the Mariono family in 1995.¹⁴⁵¹ The building was erected as modern log cabin, including cedar logs with accented stone.¹⁴⁵²

Evaluation

The house at 528 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 1995 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

562 Randolph Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 562 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is set well back from the road on its north side. It is located on a large lot with many large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the façade and east elevation. A paved driveway leads from the street along the west side of the house to a detached garage and around the back of the property.

¹⁴⁵¹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁵² Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint due to several additions. A two-story addition with a front-gabled roof extends from the rear of the front-gabled ell and has a large gable projecting from the west elevation. A one-story loggia extends from the rear of the two-story addition to a detached garage located to the northwest of the house. A two-story, side-gabled addition is placed to the rear of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboards. The foundation of the gabled-ell main block is uncoursed stone; the foundations of the additions were not visible. A large, stone chimney stack rises along the west elevation of the front-gabled section.

A one-story, open porch spans the façade of the side-gabled portion. It has round, unfluted columns that span from the uncoursed stone foundation to the flat roof. The roof is ringed with a decorative balustrade. The main entryway to the house is sheltered by the porch and includes a pedestrian door centered in the side-gable section. A bay window, which is placed on the corner at an angle, is located to the east of the door and features Queen Anne windows. These windows have one-over-one sashes, with the upper sash consisting of a central, clear light flanked on three sides by small, stained glass lights. A six-over-six window is placed to the west of the door. A dormer with a gable roof pierces the roof of the side-gabled portion, but the windows were not visible due to the trees. Fenestration in the front-gabled section includes two nine-over-nine windows on the first story and a pair of windows in the gable peak, the sashes of which could not be discerned.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes a ten-light window on the first story to the rear of the chimney stack. Fenestration on the remaining elevations of the gabled ell was not visible from the public right of way. Fenestration on the rear addition includes six-over-six windows set singly and in pairs and a pedestrian door on the west elevation. The detached garage features two single-bay overhead doors set within arched openings on the south elevation, and a pair of six-over-six windows in the dormer.

History

The house is reputed to have been erected circa 1868–1869 as the farm residence of the Steckins family.¹⁴⁵³ According to one account, the house remained in the original family for one hundred years.¹⁴⁵⁴ As of 1931, Joseph W. and Martha Hoehl lived in the house.¹⁴⁵⁵ The Hoehl family remained in the house through the early 1960s.¹⁴⁵⁶ By 1970 residency had changed to Paul and Florence Steencken.¹⁴⁵⁷ Later owners embarked on a large addition, with plans drawn from local architect Gregory Presley. The addition included a new entry, living area, professional kitchen,

¹⁴⁵³ Northville Historical Home Tour 2001, 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁴⁵⁴ 562 Randolph. Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 177.

¹⁴⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

and an upstairs master bedroom suite.¹⁴⁵⁸ The house has been owned by Karl and Charlotte Kennedy since 1993.¹⁴⁵⁹

Evaluation

The house at 562 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The property at 562 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the fenestration pattern on the original house has not been altered. Although it has a rear addition, the addition does not alter the overall scale, massing, and proportions. The house also retains original materials, including the wood siding and wood windows. The integrity of workmanship is expressed through the overall construction and details such as the Queen Anne window. The house also maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic character and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was erected, or heavily remodeled, to include a "new carriage house suite" in the twenty-first century.¹⁴⁶⁰ The building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

572 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 572 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the north side of the street on a large lot with large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the west elevation. A paved driveway leads from the street along the facade of the house and curves back to Randolph Street, and also extends partially along the east elevation. A picket fence encloses the rear and western side yard.

The house has a rectilinear footprint. It has a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled section that is flanked on both sides by one-story additions with shed roofs, resulting in a catslide roof on each side. A one-story porch with a gable-front roof spans the entire façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in T-111 siding. The foundation of the main block is uncoursed stone and the front porch rests on concrete blocks.

The front porch spans the width of the façade and has unornamented square columns that stretch from the decking to the roof, with modest balustrades between the columns. Several wood steps provide access to the porch and align with the main entryway to the house, which is a pedestrian

¹⁴⁵⁸ 562 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁴⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁶⁰ 526 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

door placed centrally within the façade. The door features an ornamented surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with a central finial and dentils. Additional fenestration is placed symmetrically on the façade. To each side of the door, a one-over-one is placed on the one-and-one-half story section, and a large, single-light window is placed in the one-story sides. All windows have narrow surrounds. A single one-over-one window is located in the gable peak.

A single one-over-one window with a narrow surround and lower planter box is centrally placed in the west elevation. Fenestration on the east and rear elevations was not visible.

History

As of 1931, Harold and Christina Burton lived in the house.¹⁴⁶¹ By 1943 residency had changed to Arthur W. and Bina H. Listenberger. Mr. Listenberger was employed at the Detroit Edison Company.¹⁴⁶² The Listenbergers remained in the house through 1960.¹⁴⁶³ By 1970, Mrs. Listenberger resided in the house alone.¹⁴⁶⁴ At the time of recordation, the house was also owned by Patricia Thull.¹⁴⁶⁵

Evaluation

The house at 572 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

The house at 572 Randolph Street has some diminished integrity of design as a result of the post-1942 porch. However, it could be removed at a later time without damaging historic materials. The T-111 siding and replacement windows have also diminished the integrity of materials. However, the house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.17.2 Randolph Street, South Side

113 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 113 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the east side of the property, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings and ornamental trees are present along the façade and west elevation.

¹⁴⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 167.

¹⁴⁶² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 280.

¹⁴⁶³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁶⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Gable Front building with a one-story, shed-roofed portion on its east elevation, forming a catslide roof. A one-story, gable-front addition is placed at the southeast corner of the house, resulting in an irregular footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a shed dormer on the east side of the gable front and by a stone-clad chimney on the addition. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The main block of the house rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks, and the addition's foundation is smooth concrete block.

The main entryway to the house is a wood pedestrian placed on the façade of the one-story, shed-roofed portion. It is accessed by a flight of concrete steps with metal balustrades. The façade of the gable front includes a single fenestration bay that is centrally placed. A pair of one-over-one windows is located on the first story and a single one-over-one window is placed in the upper story. The windows are double-hung vinyl replacements.

The west elevation has a one-over-one window and a single-light window on the first story, and two small, one-over-one windows are located in the upper story, directly below the roof. Two window openings are present within the foundation wall, both of which have been infilled with glass blocks. The east elevation has two pairs of single light windows in the first story of the main block and three single-light windows in the dormer. All windows and doors have simple surrounds of varying widths.

The rear addition has a one-over-one window on its north elevation, and a string of four single-light windows, a pedestrian door accessed by a small wood porch, and a one-over-one window on its east elevation. Two small window openings are located in the foundation wall and have been infilled.

History

The house was erected in 1920.¹⁴⁶⁶ As of 1931, Wellington and Beatrice Lanning lived in the house. Mr. Lanning was a machine operator.¹⁴⁶⁷ By 1943 residency had changed to Aneil O. and Grace Felker. Mr. Felker was employed for Packard Motor Company, in Detroit.¹⁴⁶⁸ The Felkers remained in the house through 1960.¹⁴⁶⁹ By 1970, Mrs. Felker resided in the house alone.¹⁴⁷⁰ The property has been owned by Diane Siegel Divita since 1993.¹⁴⁷¹

Evaluation

The house at 113 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁴⁶⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 161.

¹⁴⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 204.

¹⁴⁶⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁷¹ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 113 Randolph Street has diminished integrity of design as a result of the one-story addition. However, the addition is easily distinguishable from the original house and could be removed at a later time without damaging historic materials. The vinyl siding and replacement windows have also diminished the integrity of materials. However, the house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

119 Randolph Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 119 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the east side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings and ornamental trees are present along the façade and east elevation.

The house is a two-story, Gable Front building with a one-story, rear addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the rear of the house. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The main block of the house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

A small, gable-front porch that has been enclosed projects from the east side of the façade. It is accessed by wood stairs and has a pedestrian door centrally placed in its façade. A pair of one-over-one windows flank the door to each side and west on knee walls clad in vinyl siding. A pair of one-over-one windows is also placed on the east elevation of the porch, and a single one-over-one window is on the west. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a string of three three-over-one windows with fixed shutters on the first story. The second story has two pairs of one-over-one windows with fixed shutters. A two-light window is also located in the foundation wall.

The west elevation has two one-over-one windows on each story, which do not share a fenestration bay. Two two-light windows are placed in the foundation wall. The east elevation also has two one-over-one windows on each story, which do not share a fenestration bay, and two windows in the foundation wall. A string of three one-over-one windows on the rear addition.

The detached garage is located near the southeast corner of the property. It is a one-and-one-half-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a hipped roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a gable dormer in the north elevation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-bay, wood, sliding door is placed in the north elevation, and a four-light window is located in the dormer.

History

The house was erected in 1914.¹⁴⁷² Originally, the house was one story with a shallow ell on the façade. Circa 1930 the house was remodeled, removing the ell and bringing the main section of the house to a full two stories.¹⁴⁷³ As of 1931 the house was home to Floyd R. and Marjorie Lanning. Mr. Lanning was the assistant cashier for Lapham State Savings Bank.¹⁴⁷⁴ By 1943 residency had changed to Charles H. Widmaier, who was a carpenter for the Wayne County Training School.¹⁴⁷⁵ Mr. Widmaier remained in the house through 1970.¹⁴⁷⁶ The property has been owned by Michael and Lenore Monticello since 1987.¹⁴⁷⁷

Evaluation

The house at 119 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 119 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the footprint and fenestration pattern has not been altered. The vinyl siding, shutters, and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The property at 119 Randolph Street is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹⁴⁷⁸ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

125 Randolph Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 125 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the south side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the west side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and east elevation. A small, wood gazebo is placed at the southeast corner of the property.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell with a one-and-one-half story addition on the rear of the front-gabled ell and a small, one-story addition on the rear of the side-gabled ell. An enclosed porch with a shed roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the eastern roof slope. The exterior walls are clad

¹⁴⁷² City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 161.

¹⁴⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 233.

¹⁴⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

in wood clapboards and the house rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone. The additions have synthetic siding and the foundations were not visible.

The front porch has a pedestrian door that provides the main entrance to the house. It is accessed by a single concrete step. The area below the porch decking is covered by lattice. Knee walls covered by wood clapboards support square posts that stretch to the roof. The areas between the posts have been filled with one-over-one windows, placed singly and in string of three. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a single fenestration bay on the front-gable ell. The first-story bay has a large, single-light window with a transom containing many leaded glass lights. The second-story bay has a pair of one-over-one windows. All windows have a modest surround with fixed shutters. A single one-over-one window is also placed on the second story of the side-gabled ell and has a modest surround and fixed shutters. With the exception of the single-light window with a leaded glass transom, the windows appear to be modern replacements.

The west elevation has a single one-over-one window on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second story; all have a modest surround and fixed shutters. The east elevation has a one-over-one window with fixed shutters on the first story, placed near the northern end, and two single-light windows with fixed shutters on the second story. The rear addition has a two-light sliding window on the upper story, immediately below the roof.

The detached garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. It is a one-story, front-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in clapboards. A two-bay overhead door is located in the north elevation.

History

The Gabled Ell house was erected circa 1890. Originally, the building included the two-story L-plan core and a rear one-story ell.¹⁴⁷⁹

As of 1931 the house was home to Edward Lockwood, with boarder Ella Lockwood (presumably a relative).¹⁴⁸⁰ By 1951, the house was the residence to J. Arthur and Ruth Humphries. Mr. Humphries worked as a painter.¹⁴⁸¹ The Humphries family resided in the house through 1970.¹⁴⁸² The building has been owned by Mary McBride since 1995.¹⁴⁸³

Evaluation

The house at 125 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁴⁷⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

¹⁴⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 162.

¹⁴⁸¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 276.

¹⁴⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁸³ City of Northville Assessor

The house at 125 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The replacement windows and porch enclosure have diminished the integrity of materials. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Historically, the garage on this property was a two-story building, not the one-story building extant today.¹⁴⁸⁴ A 1969 real estate ad described the property as having a one-car garage.¹⁴⁸⁵ The present building clearly has a two-car bay, therefore post-dates 1969. The extant garage is non-historic and recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

317 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 317 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located close to the street on its south side on a small lot with foundation plantings along the façade. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the east side of the house and a sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Front-Gabled building with a small, one-story, rear addition that extends to the west. A one-story, flat-roofed porch spans the façade and wraps along the east elevation, covering the driveway and forming a porte cochere. A pergola extends from the rear of the east elevation and also covers the driveway. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The porch is located only slightly above grade, and the roof of both the porch and porte cochere is supported by round, unfluted columns. A wood pedestrian door is placed on the west side of the façade, within the shelter of the porch, and provides the main entryway to the house. A large, single-light window with fixed shutters is placed on the east side, also within the shelter of the porch. Remaining fenestration on the façade includes two one-over-one windows in the gable that have fixed shutters. The windows and door have modest, unornamented surrounds and the windows are double-hung, modern replacements.

The east elevation has three one-over-one windows on the first story and two smaller one-over-one windows on the upper story. A window opening is also placed within the foundation wall. The west elevation has three one-over-one windows in the first story, a one-over-one window that extends partially through the first story and upper story, and a small one-over-one window in the upper story. The north elevation of the rear addition has a large, single-light window with a wide surround. The one-over-one windows are double-hung, modern replacements.

¹⁴⁸⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁸⁵ Advertisement. “-Northville,” *Northville Record*, January 23, 1969, 6.

History

The modest front-gable building was likely erected at the turn of the twentieth century. Two families lived in the house by 1931, Roy J. and Alice Nesbitt and Sidney D. Moase. Mr. Nesbitt was a machine operator.¹⁴⁸⁶ Mr. Moase owned a meat market at 152 North Center Street.¹⁴⁸⁷ By 1943 Chancey H. and Grace H. Shoebridge resided in the house. Mr. Shoebridge was employed at the Wayne County Training School.¹⁴⁸⁸

As of 1951 two families lived in the house, Arnold Harper and Eugene and Iris Shoner. Mr. Harper worked for Eastlawn Sanatorium.¹⁴⁸⁹ Mr. Shoner worked in trucking.¹⁴⁹⁰ The Shoeners remained in the house through the 1970s; however, by then the Harpers had moved on.¹⁴⁹¹ Sandra Ann McQuire has owned the house since 2014.¹⁴⁹²

The house had reached its current footprint by 1942; however, the porch and port cochere are modern additions.¹⁴⁹³

Evaluation

The house at 317 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 317 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the overall footprint and fenestration pattern have not changed. Although the porch and porte cochere are recent construction, it is easily distinguishable from the original house and could be removed at a later time without damaging the historic materials. The replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The house also continues to express integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

319–321 Randolph Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 319–321 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the intersection of Randolph Street and West Street. The house is located close to Randolph Street on an irregularly shaped lot. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property. A concrete driveway leads from West Street to a detached garage located to the rear of the house, and a small set of concrete paver steps and a walkway leads from the driveway to the west elevation of the house.

¹⁴⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 227.

¹⁴⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

¹⁴⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 221.

¹⁴⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 273.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 305.

¹⁴⁹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁴⁹² City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house is a two-story Gable Front building with a rectilinear footprint. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade, and a pent roof spans the bottom on the gable on the façade. The roof of the main block of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles, but the roof of the porch is standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation. A brick chimney pierces the roof near the center of the house.

The front porch is accessed by several wood stairs that are placed adjacent to the sidewalk near the eastern end of the façade. The area beneath the porch is covered by lattice. Square columns stretch from the porch decking to the roof, and a modest balustrade spans between the columns and extend down the stairs.

The façade features two fenestration bays. The main entryway to the house is a wood pedestrian door with a large, central window light that is placed in the eastern fenestration bay within the shelter of the porch. A pair of one-over-one windows is placed in the western bay. On the second story, a one-over-one window is placed in the same fenestration bay as the door, and a second pair of one-over-one windows is placed in the western bay. All windows are vinyl replacements with vinyl surrounds.

The east elevation has on the first story, from north to south, a pair of one-over-one windows, a smaller one-over-one window, and another one-over-one window. Two one-over-one windows are placed partially within the first story and partially within the second story near the northern end of this elevation, with the northernmost window placed lower in the wall. The second story repeats the same window arrangement in the same fenestration bays as the first story: a pair of windows and two singly placed windows. All window are vinyl replacements with vinyl surrounds.

The west elevation has four fenestration bays, with the same types of windows and arrangements repeated on each story. The northernmost window bay has small, two-light sliding windows. The slightly projecting fenestration bays to the south have a string of three one-over-one windows with fabric awnings, and the bay to the south of this has pairs of one-over-one windows with fabric awnings. A pedestrian door is placed in the southernmost fenestration bay, partially within the foundation wall, and a one-over-one window is placed above it, partially within the first and second stories. All windows are vinyl replacements with vinyl surrounds.

The south (rear) elevation has two fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one window on each story. These windows are also vinyl replacements with vinyl surrounds.

The detached garage located at the rear of the property is a one-story building with a pyramidal roof and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in narrow, wood clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the west elevation, each with a modest wood surround.

History

The house was built in 1923.¹⁴⁹⁴ By 1931 it had been converted to apartments, including addresses 319 and 321 Randolph Street.¹⁴⁹⁵ Ewald F., Miller a laborer, and his wife, Hellen Miller, lived at 321 Randolph.¹⁴⁹⁶ George Brink, an officer, and his wife, Julia, lived at 319 Randolph.¹⁴⁹⁷ By 1943 the residents included the Sextons, Peter and Lucille; and the Rablolas, Joseph and Michelina. Mr. Sexton was employed at Wayne County Training School and Mr. Rablola was assistant manager of Atchison Gulf Service Station.¹⁴⁹⁸

In 1951, 319 housed Othal A. and Bernice A. Baggett and 321 Housed Rollo W. Riley. Mr. Baggett was a roofer for Sterling Frymen.¹⁴⁹⁹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Mrs. Katherine F. Gunter.¹⁵⁰⁰ The property has been owned by James K. Stevens since 1997.¹⁵⁰¹

Evaluation

The house at 319–321 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house and garage at 319–321 Randolph Street maintain integrity of design, as the house retains its original footprint and fenestration pattern and the garage also retains the same footprint. The integrity of materials has been diminished through the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows on the house. The house and garage continue to express integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The property at 319-321 Randolph Street is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵⁰² It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

405 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 405 Randolph Street is a contemporary home. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the south side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from the street to an attached garage at the western end of the house, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Ornamental plantings dot the landscape, and foundation plantings are present along the façade.

¹⁴⁹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁴⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 185.

¹⁴⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

¹⁴⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 223, 229.

¹⁴⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 254.

¹⁵⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁵⁰¹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house is a two-story building with an irregular footprint and a side-gabled roof that also has two front gables. A two-story section with a slightly lower roofline extends from the west elevation. A one-story porch spans the façade and is covered by a shed roof with a large gable-front projection. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding, with synthetic shingles in the gable peaks. The foundation is clad in a brick veneer. Brick is also used for the porch foundation, which extends upwards to form brick piers, which are capped with square, battered posts.

A pedestrian door centered in the façade, in the shelter of the porch, provides the main entrance to the house. It is flanked by pairs of large windows with double-hung sashes and transoms. Additional fenestration on the façade includes pairs of double-hung windows with muntins arranged in six-over-one sashes and a string of four-over-one windows. Remaining fenestration on the house includes six-over-one windows, some of which have three-light transoms. Two single-bay overhead doors with upper window lights are placed in the western portion of the façade.

History

The house was built in 2011.¹⁵⁰³

Evaluation

The house at 405 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2011 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

413 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 413 Randolph Street is a contemporary house. It is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Randolph Street and Linden Street. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from Linden Street to a detached garage to the rear of the house, a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the rear elevation, and a concrete walkway leads from the north sidewalk to the façade. Ornamental plantings dot the landscape, and foundation plantings are present along all elevations.

The house has an irregular footprint and consists of a two-story, side-gabled section with a large, two-story section extending to the south. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans the façade, a small, hipped-roof porch is placed on the south (rear) elevation, and several projections are placed on the west elevation. Two chimney stacks rise along the west elevation. The roof is

¹⁵⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The foundation walls are clad in a stone veneer.

The front porch has a foundation and knee walls clad in stone veneer and square, battered columns rise from the knee walls to the roof. A wood pedestrian door centrally placed in the façade is accessed from the porch and provides the main entryway to the house. A pair of double-hung windows flanks the door to each side. A pair of windows is centrally placed in the second story and is flanked by a singly placed window on each side. Fenestration on the remaining elevations includes double-hung windows placed singly and in pairs, some of which have surrounds with pediments and other with architraves with molding, and some also have planter boxes. A pedestrian door is placed on the rear porch.

The detached garage is a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a gable roof oriented parallel to Linden Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding, and the foundation is concrete blocks. It has a two-bay overhead door in the west elevation, along with a wall dormer with a four-light window.

History

The modern house was erected circa 2011.¹⁵⁰⁴

Evaluation

The house at 413 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2011 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

503 Randolph Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 503 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the southwest corner of the intersection of Linden Street and Randolph Street. Although the house has a Randolph Street address, it is oriented to Linden Street. The house is on a lot with large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping throughout the yard and along the façade. A stamped concrete driveway leads from Linden Street to a detached garage located south of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, along Randolph Street. A concrete stair leads from the sidewalk to the yard and is flanked by retaining walls of large stones; the grade of the yard slopes steeply upward from Randolph Street.

The one-story house has an irregular story plan. The main block of the house has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof. Two one-story additions to the south of this block have side-gabled roofs with shallower slopes, resulting in a lower roof ridge. A small one-story addition on the

¹⁵⁰⁴ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 4, 2018.

north elevation of the north block also has a shallowly sloped side-gabled roof. A small, shed-roofed porch extends from the western end of the main block's façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main block of the house is clad in wood clapboards, and the additions are clad in composite clapboards. The main block has a foundation of uncoursed stone and the north addition is concrete block; the foundations of the south additions was not visible.

The main entryway to the house is placed within the shelter of the shed-roofed porch on the façade. This pedestrian door has a decorative eared surround with molding. A two-over-two window to its north also features a similar surround. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a two-over-two window on the main block, two one-over-one windows on the southern additions, and a large, single-light window in the north addition. Most of these windows also feature a decorative eared surround.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a two-over-two window on the main block and a one-over-one window on the north elevation; both feature eared surrounds. Fenestration on the west and south elevations was not visible from the public right-of-way.

The detached garage is a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled structure that may have been a carriage house or barn. A small, shed-roofed porch is attached to the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in the east elevation. A small, wood door with a pediment is placed above the northern bay, and a two-light sliding window is centered in the east elevation, just below the roofline.

History

The building appears to be an early twentieth-century residence with multiple additions. As of 1931, Aura E. and Mary E. Whitehead lived in the house. Aura was a woodworker for Globe Furniture and Manufacturing Company.¹⁵⁰⁵ By 1943 residency had changed to Mrs. Mabel Harrington.¹⁵⁰⁶ In 1951, the house was home to Joseph E. and Florence M. Denton. Mr. Denton was the chief of village police.¹⁵⁰⁷ The Dentons remained in the house through 1960.¹⁵⁰⁸ Since 2010 it has been owned by Jens P. Steinbrecher.¹⁵⁰⁹

Evaluation

The house at 503 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 503 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the fenestration pattern remains unaltered, and the small, post-1942 additions may have been constructed within the

¹⁵⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 208.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

¹⁵⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁵⁰⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

period of significance and do not overall alter the scale, massing, and proportion of the house. The house also expresses integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic character. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵¹⁰ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

509 Randolph Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 509 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a large lot with large, mature trees and foundation plantings along the façade. A gravel driveway leads from Randolph Street to a detached garage located west of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and concrete walkways lead from the sidewalk to the house's façade and from the driveway to the house. The grade of the yard slopes steeply upward from Randolph Street.

The one-story house has an irregular story plan. The main block of the house has a front-gabled roof, and a one-story, side-gabled addition extends from the rear of the main block to the east. A hipped-roof porch spans most of the façade of the front gable. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main block of the house is clad in asbestos siding, and the addition has wide, vertical siding. The main block has a foundation of uncoursed stone; the foundation of the addition was not visible. A brick chimney stack emerges from the roof near the center of the main block's roof ridge, and an exterior concrete chimney stack extends from the addition's east elevation.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a small flight of wood stairs with a metal railing. The area beneath the decking has been covered by plywood and corrugated metal, and the porch has been enclosed by large screen panels. The main entrance to the house is centered on the façade, within the screened porch, and consists of a pedestrian door with a modest surround. A large, single-light window with a large transom is placed to the east of the door and also features a modest surround. No other fenestration is present on the façade.

The west elevation has two one-over-one windows. Fenestration on the east elevation was not visible from the public right of way. The rear addition has a one-over-one window in its north elevation. The windows are modern replacements.

The detached garage is a small, one-story structure with a rectilinear footprint. A flat roof extends from the north elevation and is supported by four-by-four posts. The garage has a hipped

¹⁵¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks. A sliding wood door with two panels is placed beneath the shelter of the flat roof, and a wood pedestrian door with a large upper light is placed to the east of the sliding door. Square, single light windows are located on the east and west elevations.

History

The house and garage appear to have been erected circa 1910. In the 1920s and 1930s the house was home to Alfred M. and Augusta Whitehead. Alfred worked as a plumber.¹⁵¹¹ By 1943 residency had changed to Maurice M. and Lydia Giles. Mr. Giles served in the military.¹⁵¹² Residency changed to Peter and Jennie Keller by 1951.¹⁵¹³ The Kellers remained in the house through 1960.¹⁵¹⁴ The house continued in the Keller family in the 1970s, serving as residence for Royal J. and Louise Keller.¹⁵¹⁵ Mr. Keller was a laborer for the department of public works.¹⁵¹⁶ The Kellers have continued to own the property as late as 2018.¹⁵¹⁷

Evaluation

The house at 509 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 509 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the rear addition (post-1942) has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the house during the period of significance. The house has lost integrity of materials through the installation of replacement windows. The house and detached garage overall convey its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 1910 and retains integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and associations. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

521 Randolph Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 521 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a large lot with ornamental plantings dotted throughout the yard and foundation plantings are placed along the façade and east elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street to an attached garage located to the east of

¹⁵¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 199.

¹⁵¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 206.

¹⁵¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 337.

¹⁵¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁵¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁵¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁵¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and concrete walkways lead from the sidewalk to the house's façade and from the driveway to the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint as a result of several additions. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof spans the façade of the ell. A gable-roofed wall dormer pierces the center of the façade of the ell. A one-story, shed-roofed addition is located to the rear of the ell, and a small, one-story hyphen is placed on the east elevation of the front-gabled section and leads to one-story attached garage. A shed-roof addition projects from the east elevation of the garage, and a one-story addition is also located to the rear of the garage and features a shed-roofed projection on its east elevation.

The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, except for the front porch, which has a standing seam metal roof. Decorative bargeboard is located in the gable peaks and the dormer peak. The main block has wood clapboards on its exterior walls, and the additions are clad in composite clapboards. The gabled-ell main block of the house has a foundation of stone veneer, which is also used on an exterior chimney stack located on the side-gabled ell's west elevation.

The one-story, open, front porch is accessed by several stone and concrete steps. It features simple, square columns resting on square posts with inset panels. The main entryway is centered in the façade within the shelter of the porch and consists of a wood pedestrian door with twelve lights above a small lower panel. The door features a modest surround with ornamental molding at the top and ornamentation on the tops of the side pieces. A large, one-over-one window with the same surround motif is placed on each side of the door. Above the porch, in the dormer of the side-gabled ell, are two peaked windows within a highly decorative surround. Square, unfluted pilasters with ornamental capitals flank the windows on each side and between the pair. Decorative scrollwork is also placed on the outer pilasters. The windows share a pediment with several bands of molding, and a diamond-shaped panel with interior ornamentation is located beneath the pediment, between the two window peaks. The windows share a lug sill, which is ornamented with scrollwork on its outer corners. The fascia board in the dormer also features several bands of molding.

Fenestration on the front-gabled ell of the main block includes a single fenestration bay with two pairs of windows. The pair of windows on the first story are double-hung and have a surround that features many of the same motifs as the dormer window pair. However, these windows do not have peaked tops or scrollwork on the pilasters, and share a pediment with two peaks, both of which have shallow slopes. The upper window pair also shares many features of the dormer windows, including the peaked tops, but feature two steeply sloped pediments and additional scrollwork at the top of the central pilasters.

The west elevation of the main block includes two pairs of windows, one on each story, that share the same motifs as the windows in the front-gabled section. A one-over-one window is placed on the first story of the east elevation and features a surround with one shallowly sloped pediment and shares the other features of the paired windows.

A second wood pedestrian door with the same configuration as the main entryway is placed within the hyphen that extends from the east elevation. It is accessed by a stone and concrete staircase. A one-over-one window with a modest surround is placed to the east of the door. A pair of bulkhead doors are positioned near these stairs and leads to the lower level of the front-gabled main block. A third pedestrian door is located on the one-story addition on the garage's east elevation, and remaining fenestration in the additions include single-light windows and a pair of one-over-one windows.

The side-gabled garage has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles with a large gable dormer on the façade and exterior walls clad in composite siding. Fenestration includes two single-bay overhead doors with pediments in the north elevation; a pair of peaked windows with a surround mirroring those found on the house is placed in the dormer; and the gable peak of the east elevation has a three-part window with a large, one-over-one central window flanked by smaller one-over-one windows.

History

The house was built circa 1840 for the reputed original owner, William Blair.¹⁵¹⁸ During the 1920s and 1930s the house was home to William P. Seeley.¹⁵¹⁹ In 1938 the house was purchased by John A. and Evelyn Ling, who remained in the house through 1951.¹⁵²⁰ Mr. Ling was employed as a guard at Kelsey-Hays Wheel Company. The Lings resided in the house through 1970.¹⁵²¹

The house was lifted and rotated twenty degrees to parallel the angle of Randolph Street in 2005.¹⁵²² The attached garage and rear additions were added sometime after the move was completed. John and Faye McIntire have owned the house since 2011.¹⁵²³

Evaluation

The house at 521 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 521 Randolph Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The property does not maintain integrity of design. The side and rear additions have altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The removal of the funeral door has altered the historic fenestration pattern, also diminishing the integrity of design. Alterations to the materials, including the composite siding and stone-veneered concrete foundation, have diminished this area of integrity. The single-light windows in the second-story windows are inappropriate replacements for this style of window, and the construction of the stone-veneered chimney stack is inappropriate construction and materials. The porch posts are

¹⁵¹⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

¹⁵²⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁵²² Photograph. "Owners of the 521 Randolph Street house..." *Northville Record*, January 27, 2005.

¹⁵²³ City of Northville Assessor.

also an inappropriate design for this style of house, and should be either posts with chamfered corners, which are characteristic of the Gothic Revival style, or should be very plain in design, making it clear they are not original construction. The reorientation of the house 20 degrees has also caused the loss of integrity of setting, as it creates an incorrect association with the roadway and neighboring houses. These extensive additions and alterations have greatly reduced the historic character of the property, resulting in a loss of integrity of feeling and association.

529 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 529 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a large lot with ornamental plantings dotted throughout the yard and foundation plantings are placed along the façade and west elevation. A concrete paver driveway leads from the street to an attached garage that is located to the southeast of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property, and a walkway of the pavers extends from the driveway to the façade of the house.

The house consists of a one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled main block with a one-story, shed-roofed porch spanning most of the façade. A one-story, shed-roofed addition is placed on the south (rear) elevation, forming a catslide roof. A one-story, side-gabled addition is also placed on the rear of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and an exterior brick chimney stack rises along the west elevation and pierces the southern roof slope. The exterior walls have wood clapboards on the main block that extends nearly to the ground; the visible portion of the foundation is uncoursed stone.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a single concrete step. Round, unfluted columns extend from the wood porch decking to the roof. The porch provides shelter to the main entryway to the house, which is a pedestrian door placed in the center of the façade. It has an eared surround, and two four-over-four windows flank the door, one on each side, and both feature similar eared surrounds. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two two-light sliding windows in the upper story that are located immediately below the soffit.

Fenestration on the west elevation was largely precluded from view by the foundation plantings. A four-over-four window with an eared surround is located on the upper story to the north of the chimney stack. The east elevation includes two pairs of four-over-four windows, one on each story in the same fenestration bay, on the side-gabled section. Both pairs share a modest eared surround. An identical pair of windows is also placed in the east elevation of the shed-roofed rear addition.

The remaining visible fenestration is located on the north elevation of the rear one-story addition. Two single-bay overhead doors are placed in its eastern end. A pedestrian door is located to the west of the overhead doors and beneath the shelter of a shed-roofed porch with square columns, and a window is placed to the west of this.

History

The house was built for the Lewis family farm circa 1850.¹⁵²⁴ Historically, the property extended south to present-day Linden Court and west to Rogers Street. The family kept cows and chickens. Outbuildings included a small barn that was later used as a garage and a large chicken coop at the rear of the property.¹⁵²⁵ Original features in the house, extant as of 1986, included wood porch columns, wood windows that date to the 1870s, wainscoting in the dining room, and built-in cupboards.

In the 1870, the family who resided in the house was Orville and Mary Lewis. By that point, Northville was a large enough center of population that the Lewises were no longer working as farmers, and Mr. Lewis was employed by the Glob Furniture Company.¹⁵²⁶ The Lewises had four children, one of whom, Frank, carved his name in two of the window sashes. The carving was extant as of 1986.

Orville Mary Lewis remained in the house through 1931.¹⁵²⁷ Not long thereafter, the house was sold to Paul Ippolita and Angeline Martino.¹⁵²⁸ Mr. Martino was a caretaker for the Wayne County Road Commission.¹⁵²⁹ The new owners excavated and enlarged the basement. A Sanborn map from 1942 revealed that property included the house and detached garage, which was likely the original barn.¹⁵³⁰

In 1949 the property was purchased by John and Eileen Hlohinec.¹⁵³¹ Mr. Hlohinec was a guard at the Detroit House of Corrections.¹⁵³² He later went to work for the Michigan Secretary of State office and Mrs. Hlohinec was a part-time nurse at Maybury Sanatorium, who taught piano lessons after retiring.¹⁵³³ The Hlohinecs remained in the house through the mid-1980s.¹⁵³⁴ During their time on the property, they built a new garage and made cosmetic changes to the interior. Douglas and Nancy Montheil have owned the house since 2000.¹⁵³⁵

Evaluation

¹⁵²⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵²⁵ Eileen Hlohinec, "This Old House... Is a Cottage Small!" January 13, 1986. 529 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁵²⁶ Eileen Hlohinec, "This Old House... Is a Cottage Small!" January 13, 1986. 529 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁵²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 162.

¹⁵²⁸ Eileen Hlohinec, "This Old House... Is a Cottage Small!" January 13, 1986. 529 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁵²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 216.

¹⁵³⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

¹⁵³¹ Eileen Hlohinec, "This Old House... Is a Cottage Small!" January 13, 1986. 529 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁵³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 275.

¹⁵³³ Jean Day, "Research reveals home was early area farm," *Northville Record*, February 5, 1986, 3-C.

¹⁵³⁴ Eileen Hlohinec, "This Old House... Is a Cottage Small!" January 13, 1986. 529 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁵³⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 529 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The property at 529 Randolph Street maintains integrity of design, as the fenestration pattern on the original house has not been altered. Although it has a large rear addition, the addition does not alter the overall scale, massing, and proportions and is easily distinguishable from the original house. Further, the addition is set both well back from the wall planes of the original house, is subordinate to the house, and could be removed at a later time without damaging historic materials. The house also retains original materials. The house also maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic character and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

537–539 Randolph Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 537–539 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street on a lot with large, mature trees and foundation plantings are placed along the façade, east, and west elevations. A gravel driveway leads from the street to a detached garage located to the southeast of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and concrete walkways lead from the sidewalk to the house's façade and along the east elevation.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint as a result of a rear, one-story wing. A small, one-story porch with a hipped roof is placed in the corner formed by the front- and side-gabled ells. The rear wing has a gable roof that is oriented perpendicular to Randolph Street and extends from the rear of the side-gabled ell. A small, shed-roofed portion extends from the addition's east elevation to shelter an enclosed porch. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney stack near the ridge of the side-gabled ell. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards and the foundation is covered by a concrete pargecoat.

The front porch is accessed by a small set of wood stairs and rests on a brick foundation. Square, ornamented columns with large capitals and bargeboard extend from the wood porch decking to the roof. The porch provides shelter to the main entryway, a pedestrian door centrally placed in the side-gabled block that has a modest eared surround. A funeral door is also located in the shelter of the porch, which is placed on the east elevation of the front-gabled block. This door features two arched lights in its upper half, and, although obscured by a storm door, appears to be featured in the main entry as well. The remaining fenestration on the side-gabled façade includes a two-over-two window with an eared surround to the east of the main entry, outside the shelter of the porch. Fenestration on the front-gabled façade includes two pairs of windows, one on each story, in a single fenestration bay. The lower pair has two-over-two sashes and shares a modest, eared surround. The upper pair has one-over-one sashes and features a shared surround with a highly decorative pediment. The pediment has two peaks, one over each window, with decorative scrollwork below the peaks and ornamental brackets on each side and in the center.

Fenestration in the west elevation includes, from north to south, a two-over-two window with an eared surround; a pedestrian door placed in a small, shed-roofed projection that is accessed by a concrete stoop; and a second two-over-two window with an eared surround. Fenestration on the east elevation includes two symmetrically spaced two-over-two windows with eared surrounds on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second story. The pair features a surround with a decorative pediment like that in the front gable. Remaining visible fenestration is confined to the rear enclosed porch, which has a pedestrian door on the east elevation that is flanked by one-over-one windows.

The one-story, side-gabled detached garage has a hipped-gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the north elevation, and a pedestrian door is located to its west.

History

The house was built circa 1884.¹⁵³⁶ In 1913 Fred Oldenburg and family moved here after a fire destroyed their apartment above their grocery store, which was located downtown at 140–142 North Center Street.¹⁵³⁷ Mr. Oldenburg retained ownership of his store until he sold it in 1917. After he sold the business, he briefly worked as a door-to-door salesman of J. R. Watkins' Natural Apothecary Products.¹⁵³⁸ The Oldenburg family moved back to Detroit in 1919.¹⁵³⁹

By 1931 the house was occupied by Charles J. and Edith Cyr. Charles worked as a repairman.¹⁵⁴⁰ By 1943 Michael A. and Alice Baggot lived in the house. Mr. Baggott was a guard at the House of Correction.¹⁵⁴¹ The Baggots resided in the house through 1951.¹⁵⁴² By 1960 the house was the residence of Michael Baggott.¹⁵⁴³

Both the house and garage have not changed footprints since circa 1942.¹⁵⁴⁴ As of 1972 it was a rental property, owned by John and Eileen Hlohinec, who lived next-door at 529 Randolph Street. The Hlohinecs sold the property to Karen and Paul Johnson in 2017.¹⁵⁴⁵

Evaluation

¹⁵³⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵³⁷ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵³⁸ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵³⁹ Michele Fecht, (Northville Historical Society), "140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla's & The Painter's Place," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 170.

¹⁵⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 195.

¹⁵⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 337.

¹⁵⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁵⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

¹⁵⁴⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

The house at 537–539 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 537–539 Randolph Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell and retains a high level of integrity. It maintains the same footprint as in 1942, and the overall structure and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵⁴⁶ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

545 Randolph Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 545 Randolph Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the south side of the street, on the east side of a very large lot with large, mature trees, foundation plantings along the façade, and a small stream winding through the western portion of the property. A gravel driveway leads from the street to a detached garage located to the southeast of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north side of the property and concrete walkways lead from the driveway to the house’s façade.

The house is a two-story, side gabled structure with a shed-roof porch spanning a large portion of the façade. A one-story, side-gabled wing is placed on the south (rear) elevation and extends to the west, and a one-story, front-gabled wing is placed on the east side of the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced in the center of the façade by a gable-roofed wall dormer and by a brick chimney stack on the east side of the south elevation. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the foundation is uncoursed stone. The foundations of the rear additions were not visible.

The one-story front porch rests on a concrete foundation and is accessed by several concrete stairs. Square, unfluted posts with large pedestals stretch from the decking to the roof. Modest balustrades span between the posts, and the spaces between the posts have also been filled with large screen panels. The screens obscured the first-story fenestration from view, but the dormer on the façade has a pair of one-over-one windows with peaked tops. The windows share a surround with a pediment and diamond-shaped inset panel beneath the pediment, between the two window peaks.

¹⁵⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Fenestration on the west elevation includes two four-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of four-over-one windows with a pediment that has two peaks. Fenestration on the side-gabled addition includes two six-over-six windows, one on its west elevation and one on its north elevation.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes two four-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of four-over-one windows with a pediment that has two peaks. A porch with square columns is placed on the east elevation of the rear addition; no fenestration was visible on this portion of the house.

The detached garage located to the southeast of the house is a one-story, gable-front structure. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. A single-bay overhead door is located off-center in the north elevation and a pedestrian door is placed to its west.

History

This house was erected circa 1863, reputedly by a Civil War Veteran.¹⁵⁴⁷ The Dunlap family appears to have owned or resided here in 1879.¹⁵⁴⁸

Mrs. Margaret Payne lived here in the 1920s and 1930s.¹⁵⁴⁹ A 1942 Sanborn Map shows that the footprint of the house has not changed since that time.¹⁵⁵⁰ By 1943 Gerald E. and Nannette Wines resided in the house. Mr. Wines was employed as an inspector at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.¹⁵⁵¹ By 1951 the house was the residence of Robert J. and Clayton Reed. Mr. Reed worked as an artist for Ford Motor Company in Dearborn.¹⁵⁵² The Reed family has retained ownership as of 2018.¹⁵⁵³

Evaluation

The house at 545 Randolph Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 545 Randolph Street is a good example of a Gabled Ell and retains a high level of integrity. The only change in materials and design has been the addition of a porch on the east elevation of the rear wing that has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic character. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁵⁴⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵⁴⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁵⁵⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁵⁵¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 234.

¹⁵⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁵⁵³ City of Northville Assessor.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.18 Rogers Street – North

1.18.1 Rogers Street, North, East Side

114–116 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 114–116 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and a large, mature tree. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street to the façade of the house. A tall wood fence encloses the back yard and south side yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Side-Gabled form. It has a rectilinear footprint with a shed roof extending from the first story of the south end of the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the foundation is brick. A wall dormer with a shallow gambrel roof pierces the roofline near the north end of the façade, and a brick chimney stack pierces the east elevation near its southern end.

A pedestrian door is placed near the south end of the façade, partially in the brick foundation, and is covered by the shed roof extension. A one-over-one, double-hung window is also located beneath the shed roof to the north of the door. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows composes the remaining fenestration on the first story. The second story of the façade includes another pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows in the dormer, which is located in the same fenestration bay as the lower window pair. A small one-over-one window is placed near the southern end, in the same fenestration bay as the door. The north elevation lacks fenestration, and the south elevation has a single one-over-one window, which is located in the middle of the elevation. All of the windows are modern replacements, and the pedestrian door is also modern.

History

The house was built in 1951.¹⁵⁵⁴ As of 1960, the house was the residence of Frank Marlow.¹⁵⁵⁵ The house was vacant by 1970.¹⁵⁵⁶

Evaluation

¹⁵⁵⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁵⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house at 114–116 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 114–116 North Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. The replacement windows and vinyl siding have resulted in a loss of integrity of materials. The house cannot be associated with a specific architectural style and period of architecture.

230 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 230 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a large lot with foundation plantings along the façade and ornamental plantings are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the north side of the house to a detached garage to the rear of the house.

The house is a two-story Foursquare with two large additions extending to its south, one two stories in height and the other one story, resulting in an irregular footprint. As a result of the sloping topography of the yard, the two-story addition is lower than the main block. All three sections have hipped roofs covered in asphalt shingles and all have exterior walls clad in vinyl siding. The main block of the house has a rock-faced concrete block foundation; however, the foundation materials of the additions were not visible. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade of the main block. It has knee walls clad in vinyl siding, square posts extending between the knee walls and roof, and is accessed by a set of wood stairs. A brick chimney stack pierces the south roof slope of the main block, and a second brick chimney stack is located at the junction of the two-story and one-story additions, piercing both of the roofs.

The main entryway to the house is provided by a pedestrian door placed beneath the porch near the north end of the façade. A pair of three-over-one windows with flanking shutters is placed near the south end. The second story has two symmetrically placed three-over-one windows, each with flanking shutters. The north elevation of the main block includes a second pedestrian door, which is placed near the center of the elevation and partially within the foundation wall. Remaining fenestration on this elevation includes asymmetrically spaced windows of various sizes. Four windows are singly placed with flanking shutters, and a pair of small windows is located near the rear of the house. A single window with one shutter is located on the south elevation of the main block.

Fenestration on the two-story addition includes three pairs of one-over-one windows with flanking shutters on the west (façade) elevation and a single one-over-one window on the south elevation. Fenestration on the one-story addition includes a centrally placed three-sided bay with a large, single-light window on each side and two one-over-one windows with shutters

symmetrically spaced around the bay window. The south end of the one-story addition is an open porch with square wood posts supporting the roof.

The one-story garage is located at the northeast corner of the property and has a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior wall materials and foundation materials were not visible from the public right of way. The west elevation has a two-bay overhead door with the top panel of each door divided into two four-light windows.

History

The house was built in 1928.¹⁵⁵⁷ Its first known occupants were August E. and Maude Regula. August was a tree trimmer.¹⁵⁵⁸ By 1951 the house was the residence of Clifford C. and Mae Winter. Mr. Winter was a welder for a Cadillac factory in Detroit.¹⁵⁵⁹ By 1960 Mae was widowed and residing alone; she remained in the house through 1970.¹⁵⁶⁰ The house has been expanded by additions to the south elevation.¹⁵⁶¹

Evaluation

The house at 230 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 230 North Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. The large additions have resulted in a loss of integrity of design and significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of vinyl siding, diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵⁶² However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

234 North Rogers Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 234 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, and consists of a house and a detached garage located to the rear of the house. The house is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and Dubuar Street. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property, a walkway of brick pavers leads from the sidewalk to the front of the house, and a concrete

¹⁵⁵⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 546.

¹⁵⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 320.

¹⁵⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁵⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁵⁶² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

driveway leads from Dubuar Street along the east side of the house to the garage. The property has several large, mature trees, foundation plantings, and ornamental plantings throughout the lot. A small gazebo is located between the house and the garage.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large, screened porch spanning the façade. The west roof slope changes slope and extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards that extend nearly to the ground; the foundation materials were not visible as a result of the siding and foundation plantings. The side-gabled roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has braces under the eaves of the gables. The east and west (façade) roof slopes are pierced by shed dormers, and a red brick chimney pierces the east roof slope near its south end. A small plaque on the north elevation read “CIRCA 1924.”

The front porch has knee walls clad in wood clapboards and two strings of four single-panel screens are placed above the knee walls on the façade. The two strings of screens are separated by a square wood post, which are also present on the exterior corners of the porch. The fenestration on the interior wall of the porch was not visible, and the remaining fenestration on the façade consists of a string of three three-over-one casement windows in the dormer that are flanked by narrow shutters. The casement windows are replacement windows.

Access to the porch is provided by a screen pedestrian door on the north elevation that is flanked by two screened sidelights. The door and sidelights have a wide, unornamented surround that incorporates the post in the northwest corner of the porch. Additional fenestration on the north elevation includes two symmetrically spaced three-over-one casement windows with modest surrounds and flanking wood shutters on the first story, and a pair of three-over-one casement windows in the gable peak that also have a modest surround and flanking shutters. These windows are replacement windows as well.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two small windows that are symmetrically spaced on the first story and one three-over-one window casement in the gable peak. The rear elevation features a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of three-over-one windows in the dormer. These windows all repeat the simple surrounds and shutters as found in the windows of the other elevations and are replacements.

The garage is a one-story structure with a gable roof that faces Dubuar Street. It has an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboards on the first story, and fish scale shingles in the gable peak. It has a two-bay overhead door on the north elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1924.¹⁵⁶³ It retains its original footprint.¹⁵⁶⁴ As of 1931 the house was occupied by Edward J. and Elizabeth Masters. Mr. Masters worked as a wing setter.¹⁵⁶⁵ By 1951

¹⁵⁶³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁶⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Robert A. and Evelyn Dixon resided in the house. Mr. Dixon was a machine setter for Ford Motor Company.¹⁵⁶⁶ The Dixsons remained in the house through 1970.¹⁵⁶⁷

Evaluation

The house at 234 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 234 North Rogers Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and braces, and windows in groups. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed, except for the screened panels in the porch. Material replacements on the house, including the siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

322 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 322 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the east side of the street on a large lot with ornamental plantings scattered throughout the property and along the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the property to an attached garage at the rear of the house. A second paved driveway extends from the street along the north side of the property to a detached garage at the northeast corner of the property, and curves around the rear of the house to meet the southern driveway.

The house is a one-and-one-half story, wood frame Upright and Wing. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans a portion of the wing and extends a small distance over the front-gabled upright section. The house also has a one-story, gabled, rear addition. The grade of the yard slopes downward to the rear, and the attached garage is located beneath the living space on this one-story addition. The roof is sheathed in dark gray asphalt shingles and the center of the wing

¹⁵⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁵⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 263.

¹⁵⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

section is pierced on the by a dormer with a gabled roof. On the north elevation the roof is pierced by an exterior narrow, red brick chimney stack. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable peaks. The original, main block of the house is clad in wood clapboards with corner boards while the addition is clad in composite clapboards. The house is painted moss green with white trim. The foundation of the side-gabled main block is red brick, the foundation of the front-gabled portion is uncoursed stone, and the addition has a foundation clad in a red brick veneer.

The one-story front porch is accessed by a single concrete step in the center of the porch's façade. Short, square, slightly battered wood posts are placed on the wood porch decking to each side of the step, and square, slightly battered wood columns extend from the decking to the ceiling on the ends of the porch. Modest balustrades with closely spaced, tapering balusters are placed between the posts and columns.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door accessed by the porch and placed near the center of the porch. A one-over-one window flanks the door to each side, and all three fenestrations have simple, unornamented surrounds. A third one-over-one window is placed to the south of the porch and has a surround with a pediment, which features decorative scrollwork beneath its peak. A fabric awning is placed over the window beneath the pediment. The remaining fenestration on this side-gabled section is a pair of Gothic Revival style one-over-one pointed-arch windows in the dormer. The windows share a surround that has a single, large pediment. A recessed, diamond-shaped panel is placed beneath the pediment's peak. Fenestration on the gable-front section of the façade includes two one-over-one windows on the first story and a centrally placed one-over-one window in the upper story. All three windows have fabric awnings and surrounds with pediments with decorative scrollwork. However, the upper window has a more steeply pitched pediment and also features a planter box with brackets below the window.

The north elevation has two fenestration bays, one on each side of the chimney. A one-over-one window with a pediment with scrollwork is placed in each bay on each story; however, the upper windows are much smaller than the lower windows. Fenestration on the south elevation includes a one-over-one window with a pediment located near the west side of the first story and a one-over-one window centrally placed in the gable. Like the front gable, the pediment of the upper window is more steeply sloped than the lower. Two window openings are present in the foundation wall of the south elevation and both have been infilled with wood panels.

The only fenestration visible on the rear elevation is located on the south elevation. A string of four single-light windows is placed near the east end of the first story, and two single-bay garage doors with multi-light windows in an upper panel are located in the lower elevation.

The garage at the northeast corner of the property is a one-story, front-gabled structure. The roofed is covered in asphalt shingles. Wide, vertically oriented composite siding clads the first-story walls and horizontal clapboards are placed in the gable, along with decorative bargeboard

in the gable peak. The garage has a foundation of poured concrete. A pedestrian door is placed in the north elevation, and a single-bay overhead door is located in the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1870 by Hiram Cady for his family.¹⁵⁶⁸ Mr. Cady (1813-1903) was born in New York state and was the son of Daniel Cady who platted Northville.¹⁵⁶⁹ Hiram Cady came to the Northville area in 1826.¹⁵⁷⁰ By the time of the 1870 census, Cady is listed as a farmer. Other residents in the house included Mrs. Abigail Cady, Fanny Rogers, a domestic servant, and Thomas Kirk, a farm laborer.¹⁵⁷¹ The house includes a ground-level basement door, installed by Mr. Cady to easily unload his apple crop into the basement. At the time of his death, Cady was noted for his love of horses.¹⁵⁷² The Cady family remained in the house into the twentieth century.¹⁵⁷³

The house was purchased by Roy V. and Julia Matheson circa 1918, who lived there through the early 1970s. Roy Matheson worked as an inspector.¹⁵⁷⁴

Evaluation

The house at 322 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's settlement and community development, Criterion B for its association with the early Northville settler Hiram Cady and his family, and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 322 North Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear garage addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house retains its wood siding, contributing to integrity of materials. The house and detached garage overall convey its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵⁷⁵ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁵⁶⁸ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵⁶⁹ Ancestry.com Michigan, Deaths and Burials index, 1867-1995. "Hiram A. Cady," accessed July 2, 2018, [https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-](https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2549&h=247644&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ONk79&_phstart=successSource)

[bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2549&h=247644&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ONk79&_phstart=successSource](https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2549&h=247644&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=ONk79&_phstart=successSource).

¹⁵⁷⁰ "Aged Citizen Passed Away" *Northville Record*, January 30, 1903, 1.

¹⁵⁷¹ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Ninth Census of the United States*, (Washington, District of Columbia: Bureau of the Census, 1870).

¹⁵⁷² "Aged Citizen Passed Away" *Northville Record*, January 30, 1903, 1.

¹⁵⁷³ "Eighty-First Birthday." *Northville Record*, September 5, 1902, 1.

¹⁵⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁵⁷⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

350 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 350 North Rogers Street is a contemporary residence. It is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the east side of the street on a lot with ornamental landscaping near the façade and north side of the property. A concrete driveway leads from the street to an attached garage incorporated within the north side of the house.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint with the front portion resembling a Gabled Ell. A one-story porch with a shed roof, square columns, and balustrades with turned spindles spans the gable end, and a pent roof runs above the first story of the side-gabled section. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two gable dormers in the façade. The walls are clad in composite clapboards and the foundation is poured concrete. Ornamental brackets are located in the gable peak on the façade.

The main access to the house is provided by a pedestrian door on the façade that is sheltered beneath the porch roof. Additional fenestration in the front gable includes two two-over-two windows on the first story, two two-over-two windows on the second story, and a two-over-two window in the gable peak. A two-bay overhead door with multi-light windows in the upper panels is located on the first story of the side-gabled section, and three two-over-two windows are located in its second story. Each dormer also has a small two-over-two window. Fenestration on the north and south elevations includes asymmetrically spaced two-over-two windows, singly and in pairs.

History

The house was erected in 2013.¹⁵⁷⁶

Evaluation

The house at 350 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2013 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

368 North Rogers Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 368 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. The lot has ornamental trees and plantings, and foundation plantings near the façade and north elevation. A concrete driveway leads from the street along the south side of the property. A short, concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the house's façade.

¹⁵⁷⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

The house is a one-story Minimal Traditional with a side-gable roof. A slightly projecting, front-facing gable is placed in the façade. A small porch in the southwest corner of the house is incorporated into the main block of the house by a slight extension of the roof with a slight end flare. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in variegated red brick, except for the front gable projection, which has board and batten siding on the first story and clapboards in the gable peak. An wide exterior red brick chimney with a concrete cap rises along the north elevation.

The small front porch is accessed by a single concrete step and has a modest, square column with a simple square capital that extends from the concrete deck to the roof. The main access to the house is provided by a pedestrian door on the façade that is sheltered beneath the porch roof. Additional fenestration includes a string of three windows in the gable front within the area of board and batten siding, which consists of a large, central single-light flanked on each side by a smaller single-light window. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a single-light window to the north of the gable end, and a string of three windows to the north of this. The string of windows has a large, centrally placed single light with an additional, smaller, single-lights on each side. These windows are within the bricked portion of the façade and are placed directly under the fascia board near the roofline. They have concrete lug sills.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a centrally placed pedestrian door that is accessed by a small stoop with a contemporary wood rail and two windows. A louvered vent is located high in the gable.

History

The house was built in 1954.¹⁵⁷⁷ The first known residents were Vernon and Myrtle Kingsley, who remained in the house into the 1970s. Mr. Kingsley worked for Hawthorne Valley Country Club.¹⁵⁷⁸

Evaluation

The house at 368 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 368 North Rogers Street is a good example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling. These houses were popular between 1935 and 1950, and typical features include one-story structures built of brick, low roof pitches, side-gabled roofs with at least one front-facing gable, and small entry porches. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 368 North Rogers Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property

¹⁵⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁷⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

maintains many original materials. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.18.2 Rogers Street, North, West Side

101 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 101 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and West Main Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees dot the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property. A small paved area is located to the west (rear) of the house and fronts a detached garage.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint as a result of several projections and a rear addition. The roof covering the main block of the house is hipped with a cross gable on its southeast corner that is placed over a slight projection of the façade. Flat-roofed sections are located over two small, one-story porches on each side of the façade and a one-story enclosed porch that extends slightly from the south elevation (side) of the house. A shed roof covers a rear portion of the house and a one-story porch on the rear of the north elevation, and a one-story rear addition has a hipped roof. All roof surfaces are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation of the main block of the house appear to be stone that has been covered by a parge coat. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding.

Fenestration on the façade includes two pedestrian doors, one on the north side and one on the south. Both doors are sheltered by the one-story porches that are accessed by short flights of wood stairs. The porches have vinyl-clad knee walls, wood posts at the bottom of the stairs, and metal railings. Windows on the first story of the façade include two large, single-light windows, one in the projecting gable and in the main block of the house. Both are flanked by fixed shutters. In the second story, in the same fenestration bays as the lower windows, are two pairs of one-over-one windows that are also flanked by shutters. A fanlight is located in the peak of the gable. All windows are replacements.

The south elevation has two sets of paired one-over-one windows, one on each story, on the two-story portion of the house to the rear of the porch. Above the porch is a single one-over-one window on the main block, and a second one-over-one window on the two-story section. Windows on the enclosed porch include one one-over-one window on its east elevation, a string of four one-over-one windows on its south elevation that are topped by a metal awning, and a pair of one-over-one windows on its west elevation. A one-over-one window is located on the

second story above this porch as well. Fenestration on the north elevation largely mirrors that of the south elevation; however, the rear one-story porch is open. The one-story addition portion of the west (rear) elevation has a pedestrian door centered in its west side and a single one-over-one window centered in both the south and north sides. Located above the peak of the hipped roof, on the second story of the main block of the house, are two one-over-one windows placed slightly apart. All windows are replacements.

The one-story detached garage is located at the west side of the property. It has a hipped roof covered by asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad in wood clapboards. The foundation is poured concrete that has been painted white. A two-bay overhead door is located on the south elevation, and a pedestrian door is located near the south end of the east elevation. A sidewalk leads from this door to the rear of the house.

History

This house was built in 1900.¹⁵⁷⁹

As of 1931, the house was the residence of Joseph P. and Helen Litsenberger. Mr. Litsenberger was a stock clerk at Marz Motor Sales.¹⁵⁸⁰

By 1942 it had become a duplex, with addresses 101 and 103 North Rogers Street.¹⁵⁸¹ As of 1943, Albert G. and Hilda Charters was resided in the 101 side of the building. Mr. Charters was a pharmacist.¹⁵⁸² Jack and Betty J. Moffitt resided at 103 North Rogers. Mr. Moffitt worked for Ford Motor Company. In 1951, 101 was occupied by Fred Schoof and 103 by Durward C. Hartsell.¹⁵⁸³ By 1970 Harry Richards was at 101 North Rogers, and Mrs. Elly A. Tetzlaff was at 103 North Rogers.¹⁵⁸⁴

Evaluation

The house at 101 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 101 North Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the footprint remains largely unchanged since 1942. However, alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding and replacement windows, has diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁵⁷⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁵⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

¹⁵⁸¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁵⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 200.

¹⁵⁸³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁵⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

109 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 109 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the house to a detached garage to the rear of the house.

The house is a two-story Second Empire-style structure. The main block of the house is rectilinear in shape and has exterior walls and a foundation of brick that have been painted beige. A rear wing that is slightly narrower than the main block also has a rectilinear footprint but is clad in wood clapboards that have also been painted beige. Landscaping and plantings precluded the view of the foundation. The main block is topped by a mansard roof. The rear block is also topped by a mansard roof, although it has a lesser pitch. Flat-roofed dormers with gable peaks pierce the mansard roof in the main block of the house. These have vertical wood siding on the exterior walls.

The first story of the façade has three fenestration bays. A pedestrian door is placed at the center of the façade. Symmetrically spaced around the door are a one-over-one window and a canted bay window, each side featuring a one-over-one window. Two windows are on the second story of the façade, each placed directly above the first-story window bays. Both windows are one-over-one and are covered by storm windows. The two dormers each have a one-over-one window.

Fenestration on the north and south elevations includes two one-over-one windows on both stories, in the same fenestration bay. Both elevations also feature a single one-over-one dormer centrally placed in the elevation. The south elevation of the rear wing features a bay window capped by a hipped roof near the junction with the main block of the house. The bay window has one-over-one windows and several additional one-over-one windows are located on the second story. The first story of the north elevation has a small single-light square window located to the east of a small, shed-roofed projection, and the second story also has a single-light square window in addition to a one-over-one window.

A one-story, open porch runs across most of the façade and shelters the one-over-one window, the pedestrian door, and the innermost side of the bay window. Its roofline is continuous with the top of the bay window, and the porch/window roof has a short, concave mansard roof. The porch rests on a brick foundation and features three square columns. The columns rest on a square

pedestal with large plinths and cornices, and the columns' capitals are topped by smaller blocks. Directly above the columns, on the entablature of the porch, are pairs of brackets.

Ornamentation on the main block of the house includes shutters with curved tops flanking the pedestrian door on the façade, which is topped by a segmental arch composed of two rows of header bricks. Windows on the main block of the house, except for the dormers, sit on a stone sill and are topped by a segmental arch consisting of a single row of header bricks. A small ornamental panel is placed between the window and arch. The dormer windows have wood surrounds with square pilasters and pediments with ornamental stars in the peak. Paired brackets are unevenly spaced on the cornice, with dentils between them. This ornamentation continues on the cornice of the rear wing as well. Smaller pair of brackets are also placed on the front porch, directly above the columns and where the roofline meets the wall.

A one-story garage is located near the southwest corner of the property. It has a gable-front roof, a pent roof spanning the façade above two single-bay overhead doors, and a small pent roof in the peak of the gable. All roof slopes are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage is clad in wood clapboards and features a pair of single-light windows in the gable peak.

History

The brick Second Empire-style house was built in 1880 for Mrs. L. Thompson Murrary.¹⁵⁸⁵

As of 1931, Samuel and Louisa Sibley resided in the house. Mr. Sibley worked as a laborer.¹⁵⁸⁶ By 1943 the house was the residence of Mrs. Mary M. Shaffer, and the Sibleys had moved to 119 North Rogers Street (not extant).¹⁵⁸⁷ Mrs. Shaffer remained in the house through 1951.¹⁵⁸⁸

The exterior was restored in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Day.¹⁵⁸⁹ By 1970 David Sicary, a bartender, resided in the house.¹⁵⁹⁰ In the 1990s, the house was owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. Pettit, who made an “impressive addition” to the house.¹⁵⁹¹

Evaluation

The house at 109 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 109 North Rogers Street is a good example of a Second Empire style house. They were popular between 1855 and 1885. Second Empire houses commonly have a mansard roof with dormer windows, brackets beneath the eaves, ornamented window surrounds, and one-story

¹⁵⁸⁵ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194.

¹⁵⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 219.

¹⁵⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 335.

¹⁵⁸⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁵⁹¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997. 109 N Rogers, Rogers Street, North, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

porches. This house includes many of these features that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 109 North Rogers Street retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Although an addition is present on the west elevation, it is compatible with the scale, proportion, and massing of the house, and is distinguishable from the original portion. Overall, the house retains a high level of historic integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁵⁹² It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

117 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 117 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the house. Brick pavers lead from the asphalt portion of the driveway to a detached garage at the rear of the house.

The house has a rectilinear footprint. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the house rests on a foundation with a brick veneer that also forms a water table. The house is clad in vertical board and batten siding, except for the first story of the porch, which is clad in a brick veneer. The two-story porch is located in the south half of the façade and is incorporated beneath the main roof slope of the house. The first story has brick-clad columns supporting brick arches, while the second story of the porch has wood posts and balusters.

Fenestration on the façade includes a French door on each of the stories on the porch and two strings of three single-light windows, one on each story. Fenestration on the south elevation includes a pedestrian door that opens to a small wood patio and several asymmetrically arranged single-light windows. A six-light window is present at the rear of the first story. Fenestration on the north elevation includes pairs of single-light windows located to the east of an exterior chimney stack, which is also clad in board and batten siding. A small, one-story rear addition features another pedestrian door and several one-over-one windows.

¹⁵⁹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The garage at the rear of the property has a gable-front roof with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vertical board and batten siding. An overhead garage door that is one bay wide is located in the façade with a window opening that has been boarded over in the gable peak.

History

The house was built in 1972.¹⁵⁹³

Evaluation

The house at 117 North Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 1972 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121–125 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 121–125 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property. A concrete driveway is located on both the north and south sides of the property, and a brick sidewalk stretches between the two driveways to two front entrances, one for each address.

The house at this property is a duplex. The façade of the south half of the duplex, 121 North Rogers, is stepped back slightly from the façade of 125 North Rogers. The two addresses are further distinguished by the roofs: 121 North Rogers has a gambrel roof sheathed in wood shingles, while 125 North Rogers has a shallowly sloped gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The façade of both addresses is clad in a brick veneer, and the remaining elevations have wood clapboards.

Fenestration on the façade of 121 North Rogers includes a pedestrian door that is sheltered within the first-story porch. The open porch is set within the main block of the house and has square wood columns. The remaining fenestration in this portion of the structure is a pair of 12-light windows. The second story, the front of which consists of the lower slope of the gambrel roof, has two shed dormers, each with a pair of 12-light windows. Fenestration on the south elevation of 121 North Rogers includes three asymmetrically spaced windows and a pedestrian door in a small, one-story rear addition that is precluded from view by a solid wood fence.

Fenestration on the façade of 125 North Rogers includes a large arched entryway and a small arched window, both of which are open and lead to a porch that is set within the main block of the house. A pedestrian door is set in the rear of this porch. Additional fenestration on the first story includes a pair of twelve-light windows set beneath an arch. Two pairs of twelve-light

¹⁵⁹³ City of Northville Assessor.

windows are placed on the second story. Fenestration on the north elevation includes a bay window with a hipped roof and asymmetrically spaced six-light windows and small, square, six-light windows in pairs. A balcony projects from the second story at the rear of the house.

History

The house was built in 1972.¹⁵⁹⁴

Evaluation

The house at 121–125 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 1972 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

131 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 131 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees near the north lot line. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a brick paver driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the north side of the house to a detached garage at the rear of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow. It has a rectilinear footprint and a one-story front porch that spans the façade. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, which extend to the ground. The side-gable roof, which is pierced by a gabled dormer in the center of the façade, and the hipped-roof porch are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Ornamental brackets are visible in the north and south gable ends between a narrow raking cornice and wide fascia board. Small rafter tails are visible beneath the eaves of the east roof slope. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope near the house's northwest corner.

The porch features square, slightly battered wood columns that extend from the ground to the roof. Modest molding around the posts is present at the base, above the area where the balustrades meet the columns, and at the top. The balustrades have closely spaced, plain, vertical balusters. These are also present beneath the porch deck and extend to the ground. A brick sidewalk leads to the center of the porch, where a set of three wood stairs are located, in line with the main entrance door.

Fenestration on the first story of the façade includes three fenestration bays: two windows symmetrically arranged around the centrally placed front door. The windows feature a large, single light that encompasses the bottom two-thirds of the window, and the top one-third has a

¹⁵⁹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

string of three lights. Fenestration on the second story of the façade is confined to the dormer and includes two four-over-one wood windows, in which the four upper lights are tall and narrow.

Fenestration on the first story of the south elevation includes a one-over-one window on the east and a four-over-one window on the west end. A pair of four-over-one windows with tall, narrow upper lights is placed in the gable peak. Two small windows are located near the foundation. The north elevation includes two pairs of four-over-one windows on the first story, with the westernmost pair being smaller than the other four-over-one windows in the house. A pair of four-over-one windows is also located in the north-facing gable peak, and there are three window openings near the foundation.

The garage near the northwest corner of the property has a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. There are two single vehicle bays on the façade, each with an overhead door. Small rafter tails are also visible beneath the east-facing roof slope.

History

The house was erected in 1926.¹⁵⁹⁵ The building footprint has changed little since that time.¹⁵⁹⁶ Originally the building had a square footprint with no rear ell.¹⁵⁹⁷ As of 1931 Harry and Mary Cassie lived in the house. Mr. Cassie was a foreman.¹⁵⁹⁸ By 1943 the house was the residence of Floyd and Lulu Ellison. Mr. Ellison was a janitor for Northville High School.¹⁵⁹⁹ In 1951 the house was the residence of John W. Swain, Jr. and his wife, Helen. Mr. Swain worked for Mergraf Oil Products Co.¹⁶⁰⁰ As of 1970 Mrs. Jean Earhart resided in the house.¹⁶⁰¹

Evaluation

The house at 131 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 131 North Rogers Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and knee braces, and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house maintains a high level of architectural integrity. It retains its original design and its original materials. The property also retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house clearly conveys its historic associations as a Craftsman-style bungalow.

¹⁵⁹⁵ City of Northville.

¹⁵⁹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁵⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

¹⁵⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 204.

¹⁶⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 283.

¹⁶⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁰² It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

201 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 201 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the house to a detached garage at the rear of the house.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell structure. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof spans the façade of the ell. A gable-roofed wall dormer pierces the center of the façade of the ell. A small addition with a shed roof is located near the rear of the north elevation, and a similar projection is placed on the rear elevation towards the south. The house rests on a foundation of coursed, rock-faced ashlar blocks and the roof is covered by asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in red vinyl siding. The porch is accessed by a small flight of wood stairs. It features simple, unfluted Doric columns that span from the porch decking to a modest entablature. Simple, plain balustrades are placed between the columns, and wood lattice is located beneath the porch decking.

Fenestration on the upright portion of the façade includes a pair of ten-light windows on the first story and a pair of six-over-six windows on the second story that are aligned with those on the first. Both pairs of windows have modest surrounds with projecting molding at the top.

Fenestration on the first story of the ell portion includes a pedestrian door near the upright portion, a six-over-six window to its south (left), and a pair of twelve-light windows farther south. A pair of six-over-six windows is placed in the wall dormer and span from the roof of the porch to the roofline of the dormer. All windows and the door on this elevation feature the modest surrounds with projecting upper molding, and all windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation features two symmetrically placed one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of six-over-six windows on the second story near the gable peak. These windows also feature the surrounds with projecting molding. The north elevation features two one-over-one windows on the first story; the second story lacks fenestration. These two windows also have the same type of surrounds as the other windows in the house. The windows are replacements.

¹⁶⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

A one-story garage is placed at the southwest corner of the property. It has a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles; narrow, horizontal wood siding; a long drip cap spanning the façade; and a modest fascia board. Fenestration includes a single-bay overhead door with four single-light windows arranged horizontally, a pedestrian door to the south (left) of the overhead door, and a small wood door in the peak of the gable.

History

The building was originally a barn erected circa 1870.¹⁶⁰³ It was converted to a residence circa 1910 by Earl Montgomery and his father. As of 1942 the house had an irregular footprint with a porch that extended partially across the façade.¹⁶⁰⁴

The house appears to have remained in the Montgomery family during the early twentieth century, as Joseph Montgomery was a resident as of 1931.¹⁶⁰⁵ Mr. Montgomery was employed as a guard.

By 1943 the house was the residence of Howard W. and Eleanor G. McKeague. Mr. McKeague was a painter.¹⁶⁰⁶ The McKeagues remained in the house through 1951.¹⁶⁰⁷ By 1960 the house was the residence of Frank and Joan Angle. Mr. Angle worked in labor relations for General Motors Corporation in Detroit.¹⁶⁰⁸ By 1970 the house was the residence of J. Beyers and Elizabeth Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood was a teacher at Schoolcraft College.¹⁶⁰⁹

Evaluation

The house at 201 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 201 North Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the small additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the vinyl siding and replacement windows, has diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁶⁰³ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁶⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁶⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁶⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 216.

¹⁶⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 335.

¹⁶⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

207 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 207 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the north side of the house to a small detached garage at the rear of the house.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint. The original block of the house is an Upright and Wing with a one-and-one-half-story upright section with a one-story wing. A very large two-story addition with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof has been placed on and to the rear of the original block, and a one-story addition with a shed roof is placed on the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the rear, two-story addition.

A small, shed-roofed porch is placed at the junction of the upright and the wing. It is accessed by concrete steps and has concrete decking. Square columns stretch from the decking to the roof, and a modest balustrade spans between the columns and down the stairs. The porch shelters a modern pedestrian door with leaded glass in its upper panel. A one-over-one window is placed to its south. Additional fenestration on the façade of the original block includes a bay window topped by a shed roof on the first story of the upright. It has a large, one-over-one window with a lower planter box. A one-over-one window is placed in the gable has a large decorative pediment that fills the gable peak. The remaining fenestration on the original block of the house consists of two one-over-one windows on the north elevation.

The two-story addition includes two one-over-one windows on the east elevation (façade). The north elevation includes one-over-one windows placed singly and in pairs. A small porch is placed where the addition meets the west elevation of the original block, and a porch spans the first story of the addition's west elevation. The east elevation includes one-over-one windows and small, square, single-light window. Fenestration in the one-story addition includes a large, leaded glass window on the east elevation; a string of three one-over-one windows and a singly placed one-over-one window; and a sliding glass door near the western end.

All of the windows are replacements with wide surrounds and projecting drip caps.

The garage is located near the northwest corner of the property. It has a rectilinear footprint and a gable-front roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. A single-bay overhead door is placed in the east elevation.

History

This house was erected in 1862.¹⁶¹⁰ It was one story through 1942.¹⁶¹¹ As of 1943 the house was the residence for Clifford C. and Mae I. Winter. Mr. Winter was a welder for Cadillac in Detroit.¹⁶¹² By 1951 the house was the residence of Earl and Marvel Montgomery.¹⁶¹³ By 1960 the house was the residence of Robert and June Freydl. Mr. Freydl worked as a technician for Detroit Edison.¹⁶¹⁴ The Freydls resided in the house through 1970.¹⁶¹⁵

Evaluation

The house at 207 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 207 North Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant recent alterations that have occurred since 2001 include the construction of a very large addition to the house that significantly alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property.¹⁶¹⁶ Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows and doors and the installation of synthetic siding. Overall, the house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶¹⁷ However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

221 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 221 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are located near the rear of the property. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the house. A concrete block retaining wall runs along a portion of the sidewalk in the front of the house and wraps around the south side between the driveway and the yard.

The structure is a one-story, Gable-Front house with several rear and side additions, giving it an irregular footprint. A large, two-story, side-gabled addition is placed directly to the rear of the

¹⁶¹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁶¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 236.

¹⁶¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 285.

¹⁶¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶¹⁶ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*, 2001.

¹⁶¹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

gable-front section, and a one-story ell projects from the rear of the south elevation of the gable-front section. A second one-story addition extends from the rear of the two-story section, with walls and a roofline that generally align with the one-story gable-front section. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof spans nearly the entire façade of the gable-front. A one-story, open porch is also placed along the rear elevation. A gable-roof dormer pierces the south roof slope of the front one-story section, and a similar dormer pierces the south roof slope of the rear one-story addition.

The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the house rests on a foundation of concrete blocks. Exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards painted yellow, with the exception of the front-gable, which has wood shingles, also painted yellow. White corner boards are placed on the exterior corners and extend to form modest frieze boards. The gable peaks also feature simple fascia boards with small portions of decorative molding at the roofline. The porch is accessed by a small flight of wood stairs that is centrally placed and has square wood posts and simple, plain balustrades. Turned spindle posts reach from the porch decking to a narrow entablature below the roof. Directly below the entablature is decorative bargeboard with small, turned spindles and brackets are placed in the angles between the posts and bargeboard. A small plaque to the west of the house reads "BUILT 1870."

Fenestration on the first story of the façade includes two fenestration bays that are symmetrically placed. One bay, located to the north, includes a pedestrian door. The second bay, to the south, includes a one-over-one window. Both door and window feature wide but plain wood surrounds painted white. The remaining fenestration on the façade includes a single-light window in the gable peak.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a one-over-one window and a three-part window on the first story. The three-part window consists of two tall, narrow lights placed in a pair with the third light spanning the upper portion of the window. A one-over-one window is also placed in the dormer. The one-story ell has a pair of one-over-one windows on its east elevation and a pair of square, four-light windows on its south elevation. A one-over-one window is also located on the second story of the two-story addition. The one-story ell and a wood fence precluded the view of the windows on the rear portion of the house. The one-over-one and four-light windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the one-story front section; a square, four-light window on the first story of the two-story addition and a one-over-one window on the second story; and a window on the rear one-story addition. This window is placed immediately to the east of a chimney stack that rises along the exterior of the north elevation and is clad in faux stone.

History

The house was built in 1870.¹⁶¹⁸ Research did not reveal early residents of the house.

From circa 1930 through 1951 John and Lottie Trumbull resided in the house.¹⁶¹⁹ By 1960 the house was owned by Charles M. and Mary Freydl. Mr. Freydl was manager of Freydl department store in downtown Northville.¹⁶²⁰ The Freydls resided in the house into the 1970s. The one-story house originally had a simple T-plan footprint which has been expanded by an ell that extends south.

Evaluation

The house at 221 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 221 North Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant recent alterations that have occurred since 1942 include the construction of large additions to the side and rear of the house that alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Additional alterations include the installation of replacement windows. Overall, the house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

227 North Rogers Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 227 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the lot. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a driveway of concrete pavers leads from North Rogers Street along the north side of the house to an attached garage. A small shed is placed near the southwest corner of the lot, and a wood picket fence extends along the south side of the lot and stretches to the southeast corner of the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Cross-Gabled Ell that has had several additions, giving it an irregular footprint. A narrow, two-story addition and a one-and-one-half story addition that functions as a garage with upper living space extend from the rear portion of the north elevation. A one-story, hipped roof addition is located on the southeast corner of the house. A two-story addition is located to the rear of main block, and a one-story, shed-roofed addition extends across its south elevation. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards painted blue, and a wide band of vertically arranged white clapboards runs along the base of the north elevation, the gable-front portion of the façade, and the south elevation, with the exception of the one-story addition in the southeast corner. This motif of vertically arranged clapboards, although narrower, is repeated in

¹⁶¹⁸ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁶¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

¹⁶²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

the gable peaks and beneath the rooflines, giving the appearance of wide raking cornices and frieze boards. Corner boards, also painted white, are placed on the exterior corners and taper outward at the top, adding another small degree of ornamentation. A brick chimney stack rises along the north elevation and pierces the roof of the north-facing gable.

Fenestration on the façade includes two one-over-one windows placed symmetrically on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable peak. The windows feature modest window surrounds. A pedestrian door is located on the façade of the one-story addition to the south of the upright gable-front and is sheltered by a small pent roof. It also features a modest wood surround.

On its south elevation, the one-story addition features a large picture window. The central part of the window consists of a single, large light. The two flanking sections are two-over-two windows. Additional fenestration on the south elevation includes the same arrangement on the gabled ell portion as in the front-gabled ell: two one-over-one windows on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second, all with wood surrounds. A second pedestrian door is placed on the east elevation of the rear, one-story addition. The rear, two-story addition features a pair of windows in the dormer; the one-story addition precludes the view of any additional fenestration on the south elevation.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a one-over-one window in the gable peak and a much smaller one-over-one window on the first story, both of which are located to the rear of the chimney stack. Another one-over-one window is placed on the second story of the east elevation of the two-story addition, and a pedestrian door is located on the first story of the north elevation. The garage features two single-bay overhead doors with many small lights arranged in two rows across the top. These doors are sheltered by a pent roof that spans the garage's façade and is supported by square posts. Additional fenestration on the garage includes a pair of one-over-one windows in the centrally placed, gable-roofed wall dormer and additional windows on both stories of its north elevation.

History

This house does not appear on Sanborn maps; however, the core of the building matches a house profiled in a circa 1968 newspaper article, which said that a house at 122 East Dunlap was to be moved to a "lot at Rogers and Dubuar."¹⁶²¹ The extant house is likely the one referenced in the article and has been altered by the construction of a wing on the north elevation.

Evaluation

The house at 227 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture, and Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties.

¹⁶²¹ 122 E Dunlap Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

The house at 227 North Rogers Street retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although an addition is present on the north and west elevations, it is compatible with the scale, proportion, and massing of the house, and is distinguishable from the original portion. The house also retains original materials. Although the house has been moved from its original location, diminishing its integrity of setting, its general setting, environment, and relationship to neighboring houses has been maintained. Overall, the house retains a high level of historic integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture.

231 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 231 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southwest corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and Dubuar Street. The property consists of a house and a detached garage located to the west of the house. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property and a concrete driveway leads from West Rogers Street to the garage. There are several large, mature trees on the property, and foundation plantings are present near the façade of the house. A cobblestone wall with a concrete top stretches across the front of the property. A set of concrete stairs is placed in the center of the wall, and a concrete panel engraved with “H. G. GABLE” is set within the wall to the north of the stairs.

The house is a two-story, Gabled Ell form with an irregular footprint, which is due to several additions. A one-story, screened porch spans the façade of the ell and projects farther south. A two-story addition with a shed roof spans the rear of the ell and a portion of the rear gabled section, and a one-story addition extends to the west from the two-story addition. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards. The foundation of the original portion of the house has been covered by a parge coat. The other sections of the house have siding that extends to the ground, precluding the view of the foundation. An exterior brick chimney stack extends along the wall of the rear gable and pierces the south slope of the roof. A second brick chimney stack is placed near the center of the one-story rear addition.

The front porch has knee walls that are clad in wood clapboards, and the south elevation of the porch has lattice beneath the knee walls. It is accessed by a short flight of wood steps. Square posts with inset panels flank the stairs. The stairs lead to a door that is flanked by two screen panels on each side and a transom screen. A small, shallowly pitched gable dormer is located on the porch roof directly above the door. The door and flanking panels compose one of three fenestration bays on the porch. The bays are distinguished by square posts that reach from the knee walls to the roof. The two remaining fenestration bays on the façade of the porch include two pairs of one-over-one, fixed screen windows.

Additional fenestration on the façade of the house includes a pair of narrow, one-over-one, double-hung windows in a gable-roof wall dormer that is centrally placed above the porch in the

ell. The upright section includes a bay window with a small hipped roof on the first story. The east-facing section of the bay includes a large, single-light window. The north and south sides of the bay window each includes a narrow one-over-one, double-hung window. Directly above this, in the second story, are a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows. The two pairs of windows, both in the second story, feature ornamental wood window surrounds. The surrounds feature projecting molding across the top that extends partially down both sides, and the inner sides of the surrounds are carved to resemble spindles. All of the windows on the façade are replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation was largely hidden from view by the projecting front porch. The south elevation of the porch features the same arrangement of window screens in pairs, although the southeast corner of the porch includes a single one-over-one screen. To the rear of the porch, there appears to be a wood patio that is accessed by a pedestrian door placed in the east elevation of the rear, one-story addition. This addition also appears to have pairs of windows with surrounds similar to those on the façade.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the original portion of the house includes two fenestration bays. Both bays include a one-over-one, double-hung window on the first story and a one-over-one, double-hung window on the second story that is slightly shorter in height. All four windows have surrounds resembling those on the façade; however, they lack the inner carving. The west elevation of the original house includes two one-over-one, double-hung windows, one on each story and each featuring the same window surrounds. These windows are also replacements.

The north elevation of the rear, two-story addition has two one-over-one windows; although these are shorter and wider than the other one-over-one windows, they also feature the same window surrounds. An additional small window is located on this addition's west elevation. The rear, one-story addition has a pedestrian door set beneath a small, projecting gable-front roof. A second pedestrian door is located near the center of the addition and is recessed within the north elevation. A one-over-one window is located between the two doors, and a tall, narrow window is placed to the west of the second door. The windows are replacements.

A one-story, gable-front garage is located to the rear of the house and adjacent to Dubuar Street. A two-bay wide overhead door spans nearly the entire façade, which faces North Rogers Street. The garage is clad in wood clapboard and has an asphalt shingle roof.

History

The Gabled Ell house dates to the late nineteenth century; however, research did not reveal information on early residents. As of 1943 two families resided in the house, Starr D. and Florence Bray and Noble and Mary Melton. Mr. Bray worked for Ford Motor Company.¹⁶²² Mr.

¹⁶²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 198.

Melton worked for Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.¹⁶²³ The Brays remained in the house through 1970.¹⁶²⁴

Evaluation

The house at 231 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 231 North Rogers Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and are distinguishable from the original house. It also maintains integrity of materials, as expressed in the wood siding, window surrounds, and the stone wall in front of the house; however, the replacement windows diminish this integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

There has been a garage at this location on the property since at least 1942; however, the original garage had a much smaller footprint than what is extant.¹⁶²⁵ The exterior materials on the garage are all modern and there is no stylistic evidence that the building is over 50 years old. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

333 North Rogers Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 333 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Rogers Street and Dubuar Street. The house is on a large lot with large, mature trees, ornamental plantings and landscaping throughout the yard, and foundation plantings near the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a paved driveway leads from Dubuar Street to a detached garage at the rear of the property. A set of concrete stairs leads from North Rogers Street to the sidewalk and a concrete paver walkway continues to the façade of the house. A second set of concrete stairs leads from Dubuar Street to the rear of the house, and is flanked by multi-tiered, wood retaining walls that run nearly the entire length of the south lot line. The property was under construction at the time of survey.

The house at 333 North Rogers Street is a two-story, Gable-Front building with a rectilinear footprint that has been extensively altered by modern additions and was currently under construction at the time of survey. It has an irregular footprint due to multiple additions. The two-story main block of the house has a roof covered in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in composite siding, and the foundation is uncoursed stone. A one-story, shed-roofed, small porch is located on the southern fenestration bay of the main block of the house. The porch has a

¹⁶²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 215.

¹⁶²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶²⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

foundation and several steps of brick. Two square, unornamented columns support the shed roof, and simple balustrades span from the columns to the façade walls and down the stairs, where they terminate in short, square posts.

The main entryway to the gable-front is located in the porch, and this pedestrian door has a wide, eared, wood surround. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two fenestration bays, each with a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window on each story. All four windows have wide, eared surrounds. Fenestration on the south elevation includes, on the first story, a large, single-light window with a single-light transom, and a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window is located to the west. The second story features two asymmetrically spaced two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows. All four windows on this elevation also feature eared surrounds. The west (rear) elevation has a single two-over-two window with a simple surround on the second story and a small, single-light window in the gable peak.

The rest of the house consists of modern additions. A two-story, side-gabled addition is placed on the north elevation of the main block and has a one-story porch spanning its façade. A two-story, gable-front section has also been added to the north of this. A one-story addition with a gable roof oriented parallel to Dubuar Street springs from the west (rear) elevation of the main block, and a small, hipped roof, one-story addition is placed on the southeast corner of the addition, which extends beyond the wall plane of the main block. A one-story hyphen connects the rear addition to a one-story, attached garage that has a gable roof paralleling Dubuar Street.

The roofs of the additions are sheathed in asphalt shingles; however, the hyphen had no roof covering at the time of survey. The exterior walls of the house are clad in composite clapboards. The foundation walls of the additions were obscured from view due to topography and vegetation, although the attached garage and hyphen have foundations of concrete block. Fenestration includes three-over-one windows placed singly, in pairs, and in strings of three; two-over-two windows placed singly; and fixed, multi-light windows in the multiple dormers.

The rear detached garage is a one-story structure with a gable-front roof oriented perpendicular to Dubuar Street. It has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior walls clad in wood clapboards, and a foundation of poured concrete. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the south elevation and a small, louvered opening is placed in the gable peak. A three-light window is located in the east elevation and a pedestrian door is located on the north end of this elevation.

History

The house was erected in the late 1860s.¹⁶²⁶ Research did not reveal information on early residents of the building. As of 1931 Mrs. Helen G. Cable resided in the house.¹⁶²⁷ As of 1943 Elmer and Mae Kator resided in the house. Mr. Kator worked as a carpenter.¹⁶²⁸ The Kators

¹⁶²⁶ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁶²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 167.

¹⁶²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 211.

resided in the house through 1960.¹⁶²⁹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Lester E. and Rosemary St. Thomas.¹⁶³⁰

Evaluation

The house at 333 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 333 North Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Significant recent alterations (circa 2018) have included multiple large additions to the rear and side of the house, the construction of a new porch on the gable front, the installation of replacement windows, and the installation of synthetic siding. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship and significantly alter the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

The garage appears to have been constructed during the period of significance. However, it is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations and is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

343 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 343 North Rogers Street is a contemporary home. It is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of North Rogers Street. The house is on a large lot with ornamental plantings around the foundation and scattered throughout the landscaping. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, and a concrete paver driveway leads from North Rogers Street along the south side of the house to an attached garage to the rear of the house.

The two-story house resembles the Greek Revival style and has an irregular footprint that consists of a T-shaped main block with a one-story porch on the south elevation and a one-story hyphen to the rear of the house that connects to a one-and-one-half story garage that extends across a large portion of the rear of the property. The gabled roof of the main block and the side-gabled garage roof are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in composite siding. The foundation was not visible as a result of topography and surrounding vegetation.

A pedestrian door within the porch provides the main entryway to the house and has sidelights and a broken transom light within a simple surround. A second pedestrian door opens onto the roof of the porch. Additional fenestration consists mainly of singly-placed six-over-six windows

¹⁶²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

with pediments and shutters and singly placed four-over-four windows. The garage has three single-bay overhead doors and four-over-four windows in the multiple dormers.

Ornamentation on the house includes cornice returns; large-unfluted pilasters placed on the corners; wide frieze boards with multiple bands of trim; and the decorative crowns and pediments above the windows. These are also features of the Greek Revival style.

History

The house was erected in 2004.¹⁶³¹

Evaluation

The house at 343 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2004 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

353 North Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 353 North Rogers Street is a contemporary home. It is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a lot with ornamental plantings along the foundation and scattered throughout the property. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from the street along the south side of the property to the rear of the property.

The two-story, front-gabled house has a roughly rectilinear footprint with a projecting gable on the second story of the façade. It has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, exterior walls clad in a composite siding, and a concrete block foundation. The projecting gable shelters a front porch and is supported by unfluted, round columns and has fish scale siding in its peak.

The main entryway to the house is located within the porch. Additional fenestration on the façade includes six-over-one windows placed singly and in a pair, an eight-over-one window, a string of three three-light windows, and a Palladian window in the gable peak. Two strings of three single-light windows are located in the south elevation and flank an exterior chimney, and the upper story has a double-hung window. Fenestration in the north elevation includes a Palladian window in a projecting wall dormer, a six-over-one window, and a pair of small windows.

A one-story, gable-front garage is present near the southeast corner of the property. It has clapboard siding, and a two-bay overhead door and a six-over-one window in the gable peak are located on the east elevation.

¹⁶³¹ City of Northville Assessor.

History

The building appears to be of modern construction, as the extant house does not match the footprint on the 1942 Sanborn map. Architecturally, it resembles a building of the twenty-first century. At the time of recordation, it was owned by Debra and David Meilock.¹⁶³²

Evaluation

The house at 353 North Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It has been constructed after the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

359 North Rogers Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 359 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. The lot has large, mature trees, ornamental plantings and landscaping throughout the yard, and foundation plantings near the façade and south elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from the street and along the south side of the house to a detached garage, and a brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the house's façade. Two oversized concrete planting urns on square, decorative pedestals flank the start of the walkway. They appear to be original to the house.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Upright and Wing. The house also has a two-story rear addition that extends from the rear of the upright. The main block of the house has an L-shaped footprint, and the addition has a rectilinear footprint. The main block of the house rests on a foundation of coursed ashlar; the foundation of the addition was not visible. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles, which is pierced on the north end of the wing by a clapboard-clad chimney stack. The main block of the wood frame house is clad in wood clapboards with corner boards, while the rear addition appears to be clad in composite clapboards. The house is painted a dark olive green with white trim and has a brick red roof.

An open porch with a gable-front roof spans the façade of the upright. Its foundation is clad in wood clapboards, which extend upward to form knee walls. Square, slightly battered columns span between the knee walls and the bottom of the gable. The porch is accessed by a flight of wood stairs that are flanked by square, battered posts with modest balustrades. Planter boxes on large brackets are placed on the knee walls. A porch is also placed on the rear of the two-story addition. The porch was largely obscured from the public right-of-way but a modest balustrade and short wood post indicate that the top of the porch functions as a balcony.

Fenestration on the upright portion of the façade includes a pedestrian door that provides the main entryway to the house. It is accessed from the porch and is placed in the southern end. To

¹⁶³² City of Northville Assessor

its north are paired large, one-over-one windows that share a modest surround. Additional fenestration on the upright is limited to paired one-over-one windows on the upper story. The two windows share a surround and each has a triangular pediment. A planter box runs beneath the windows. The only fenestration on the façade of the wing are paired one-over-one windows. The windows are replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a small, rectangular, leaded glass window with clear lights that is placed high on the first-story wall near the eastern end. Two windows are also placed on the first story, further to the west, but their sash layout was obscured by vegetation. A one-over-one window is located in the second story of the rear addition. Fenestration on the north elevation includes a window opening to the east of the chimney; however, additional details were not visible from the public right-of-way.

A one-story detached garage is located to the rear of the house, near the southwest corner of the property. The garage has a gable-front roof and composite clapboard siding. A two-bay overhead door with decorative arched lights is placed in the east elevation and a one-over-one window with an eared surround and pediment, that matches those on the upper story of the front elevation, is located in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected in the nineteenth century. Research did not reveal information on the building's earliest occupants. As of 1931 Frank R. and Beatrice K. Woodworth resided in the house. The Woodworth's owned a Five and Dime store at 107–109 North Center Street.¹⁶³³ By 1943 the house was the residence of Mrs. Anna Nirider.¹⁶³⁴ By 1951 the house was the residence of Fred and Anna Kidman.¹⁶³⁵ The Kidmans remained in the house through 1970.¹⁶³⁶

Evaluation

The house at 359 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 359 North Rogers Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property and is distinguishable from the original house. It also maintains integrity of materials, as expressed in the wood siding and window surrounds; however, the replacement windows diminish this integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁶³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

¹⁶³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 255.

¹⁶³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

¹⁶³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The garage was constructed circa 2002.¹⁶³⁷ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District

365 North Rogers Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 365 North Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. The lot has large, mature trees and ornamental plantings and landscaping throughout the yard. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads from the street and along the south side of the house to a detached garage, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the house's façade.

The house at 365 North Rogers Street is a cross-gabled Foursquare with an irregular footprint. A one-story front porch spans the façade and curves to extend slightly along the north elevation. A one-story projection with a shallowly sloped hipped roof is placed on the western end (rear) of the north elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and the foundation has been sheathed in lattice panels. An exterior brick chimney stack rises along the north elevation and pierces the gable peak. Of note is the front gable peak, which is placed asymmetrically over the façade.

The house features brackets in the front-gable peak, and several rows of fish scale siding are present in the front and side gable peaks. A wide, wood water table runs above the foundation, and the house also features wood corner boards and wood beltcourses between the first and second stories and between the second story and the gable peaks and wood corner boards.

The front porch is covered by a shed roof, and the section that extends past the north elevation has a hipped roof. It is accessed by a set of wood stairs at the center of the façade and a second set of wood stairs is placed on the curving, northern end of the porch. The area below the deck have been filled with lattice panels. Turned posts span between the decking and the roof, and the balustrades have turned spindles.

The porch provides access to the main entryway of the house, which consists of a pair of wooden doors with fluted pilasters and a large entablature that are located in the center of the façade. Two pairs of one-over-one windows with wide surrounds flank the entrance, one on each side. The second also has two pairs of one-over-one window that are asymmetrically spaced and do not align with the lower fenestration bays. Each pair shares a sill and surround, which is eared and has several bands of trim and a fluted pilaster between the windows. The windows also have a pediment, which has two peaks with bands of trim, one above each window. Decorative trim pieces are located beneath the pediment peaks. The southern pair of windows also features a

¹⁶³⁷ City of Northville Assessor

lower piece of trim with horizontal fluting. An opening with louvers is placed in the gable peak and also has a pediment.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two fenestration bays. Each bay has a one-over-one window with a pediment on each story. A louvered opening is also placed in the gable peak. Fenestration on the north elevation includes a string of three one-over-one windows to the west of the chimney stack. The windows share a surround and a single pediment caps the surround. The one-story projection has a canted bay window that is capped with a hipped roof covered in fish scale siding. The northeast bay has a single one-over-one window and the north bay has a string of three one-over-one windows. A one-over-one window is located in the second story, above the bay window, and has an eared surround with a pediment and a lower, curving piece of trim with horizontal fluting.

A one-story detached garage is located near the southwest corner of the property. It has a front-gable roof with a gable-roofed wall dormer piercing the north roof slope. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The first story of the garage is clad in clapboards and the gables have fish scale siding. A two-bay overhead door with arched-top windows is located in the east elevation. Small one-over-one windows are located in the gable peak and in the peak of the dormer.

History

The building appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century and extensively altered. The house originally had a two-story core with a one-story rear wing and a porch that wrapped the façade and south elevation.¹⁶³⁸ As of 1931, Gerald C. and Frances Woodworth's resided in the house. Gerald worked as a manager of Frank and Beatrice Woodworth's Five and Dime store at 107–109 North Center Street.¹⁶³⁹

By 1943 the house was the residence of Carl A. and Doris E. Beller. Mr. Beller worked as a salesman.¹⁶⁴⁰ By 1951 the house was the residence of Robert J. Luella B. Breitner.¹⁶⁴¹ Mr. Breitner worked at a gas station.¹⁶⁴² As of 1970, Vernon R. and Myrtle M. Kingsley resided in the house. Mr. Kingsley worked for Hawthorne Valley Country Club.¹⁶⁴³

Evaluation

The house at 365 North Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 365 North Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. It also maintains integrity of materials, as expressed in the window surrounds; however, the replacement windows diminish this integrity. The property overall

¹⁶³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁶³⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

¹⁶⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 196.

¹⁶⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 250.

¹⁶⁴³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage appears to be of modern construction, imitating an older building. Therefore, it is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

1.19 Rogers Street – South

1.19.1 Rogers Street, South, East Side

117 South Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 117 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the east side of the street on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and north elevation. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property and a paved driveway leads from South Rogers Street along the south side of the property to a garage located at the rear of the property.

The house at 117 South Rogers has a Gabled Ell form with a one-story addition that spans the rear elevation. A one-story porch is placed on the north elevation of the gable-front section and is covered by a shed roof that extends from the main roof slope, incorporating the porch into the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the foundation is parged in concrete. An exterior brick chimney stack rises along the south elevation, near where the side-gable meets the front-gable section.

The front porch is accessed by a set of several concrete steps. It has a wrought-iron handrail and twisted balusters, and a large bracket extends from near the façade wall to the roof. The main entryway to the house is located on the porch in the west elevation of the side-gabled portion. Also located beneath the porch is a pair of large single-light windows with flanking fixed shutters. Fenestration on the façade, or the gable-front portion, includes a pair of large, single-light windows. These windows also have flanking shutters and are sheltered by a metal awning. Directly above these windows, in the gable peak, is a pair of one-over-one window with flanking fixed shutters.

Fenestration on the north elevation, in addition to the pair of windows sheltered by the porch, includes two pairs of one-over-one windows, with one pair on each story of the gable end. Both pairs are also flanked by fixed shutters. Fenestration on the south elevation includes a pair of large, single-light windows to the west of the chimney stack. The first story of the south-facing gable end includes a small three-over-one window and a large three-over-one window. The gable peak includes a pair of one-over-one windows. All window in the gable end have flanking fixed shutters. Three two-light sliding windows are placed within the foundation walls. A pedestrian

door is placed in the south elevation of the rear, one-story addition. It is sheltered by a metal awning, and a one-over-one window is located to the east of the door.

The garage, located near the rear of the lot, is a small, one-story building with a gable-front roof with a jerkinhead. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. A single-bay overhead door is placed in the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1900.¹⁶⁴⁴ The house has been expanded by a small rear addition, while the garage retains its original footprints.¹⁶⁴⁵

As of 1931 the house was the residence of Frank and Anna Simone. Frank worked as a laborer.¹⁶⁴⁶ By 1943 John and Helen Toma resided in the house. Mr. Toma was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹⁶⁴⁷ By 1951 residency had changed to Ralph J. and Lucinda Pickard.¹⁶⁴⁸ By 1960 the house was the residence of Eugene and Lorna King. Mr. King was the chief of police.¹⁶⁴⁹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Robert and Elaine DeBoutte. Mr. DeBoutte worked for Kocian Excavating.¹⁶⁵⁰

Evaluation

The house at 117 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 117 South Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the small, rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁵¹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

127 South Rogers Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 127 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the northeast corner of the intersection of South Rogers Street and West

¹⁶⁴⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194.

¹⁶⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 231.

¹⁶⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶⁵¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

Cady Street. A sidewalk stretches along the south and west sides of the property, and a concrete driveway leads from West Cady Street along the east side of the house. The lot contains small trees and ornamental plantings are placed along the foundation on the façade, south, and north elevations.

The main block of the house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell. A two-story section with a gable roof is placed on the east (rear) elevation. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed addition extends from the east elevation to the north; the northern end is canted and has a conical roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a shed-roofed wall dormer on the south elevation. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and fish scale shingles are placed in the gable peaks and on the upper story of the one-and-one-half-story addition. The foundation of the main block of the house is uncoursed rubble stone, and the foundation of the additions have been clad in a stone veneer that mimics the original foundation. A chimney clad in a stone veneer rises along the south elevation, and a brick chimney stack pierces the roof of the two-story section. Small pieces of ornamental scrollwork are placed in the gable peaks.

A porch with a hipped roof is placed on the façade of the side-gabled ell and wraps around the north elevation. The northwest corner extends outward and is capped by a conical roof with a finial. A pedestrian door sheltered by the porch is placed on the side-gabled ell and provides the main entryway to the house. The remaining fenestration on the façade is placed in the gable-front ell. A bay window that is square in plan and capped by a bellcast roof with decorative bargeboard is located on the first story. The west side has a string of three six-over-six, double-hung windows, and the north and south sides each have a single four-over-four, double-hung window. The second story features two eight-over-eight, double-hung windows. All of the windows have modern replacements.

The south elevation features a pair of six-over-six, double-hung windows to the west of the chimney stack and a singly placed six-over-six window to its east. A pedestrian door is placed within a recessed vestibule that is covered by a hipped roof on the southeast corner of the south elevation. Remaining fenestration on the south elevation is limited to two six-over-six, double-hung window in the dormer. All of the windows have modern replacements.

The east (rear) elevation features an oriel window on the second story in the gable. It is square in plan and covered by a bellcast roof. The south side includes a six-over-six, double-hung windows with a six-light, fixed, upper sash and the east side includes a string of three of the same windows. All of the windows have modern replacements.

The north elevation includes an eight-over-eight, double-hung window in the front-gabled ell and an eight-over-eight window in the side-gabled ell. A pair of eight-over-eight, double-hung windows is placed in the gable. Additional fenestration is confined to the one-and-one-half-story addition. A sliding door is placed on its west elevation. The first story includes pairs of six-over-six, double-hung windows in each side, and the upper story contains pairs of six-light windows.

History

The house was erected in 1900.¹⁶⁵² The north wing and porch with a conical roof are modern additions.¹⁶⁵³ The rear section of the building was originally one story.

As of 1931, Esly and Anna Nirider resided in the house.¹⁶⁵⁴ By 1943 the house was the residence of Theodore R. and Gladys Widing. Mr. Widing worked as a machine operator.¹⁶⁵⁵ By 1951 the house was the residence of Arthur E. and Hazel Lyke. Mr. Lyke was a watchman at the Wayne County Training School.¹⁶⁵⁶ By 1960 the house was the residence of John R. and Annabelle Humphries. Mrs. Humphries worked for Rays Restaurant in Pontiac.¹⁶⁵⁷ As of 1970 the house was the residence of Mrs. Lillie M. Hannis.¹⁶⁵⁸

Evaluation

The house at 127 South Rogers Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 127 South Rogers Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house (post-1942) have included the construction of a second story on the rear section of the house; the construction of a one-and-one-half-story addition on the rear of the house; and the expansion of the front porch. Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the replacement windows, diminishing this area of integrity. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

1.19.2 Rogers Street, South, West Side

102 South Rogers Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 102 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southwest corner of the intersection of South Rogers Street and West Main Street. The house is on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and scattered throughout the property. A sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property and a portion of the property, to the west of the house, is paved and fronts a detached garage.

¹⁶⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁵³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

¹⁶⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 233.

¹⁶⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 281.

¹⁶⁵⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house is a Cross-Gabled Ell form that has little ornamentation but has several projections on the south elevation and a rear, one-story addition with a gable roof that parallels West Main Street. Projections on the south elevation include a bay window sheltered by a shed roof; a one-story section with a shed roof westerly adjacent to the bay window; and a two-story extension that effectively fills the notch between the south-projecting gable and the west-projecting gable. The foundation is uncoursed stone except for the foundation of the one-story projection, which is poured concrete. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in wide, aluminum siding.

A porch is located along the north elevation, to the east of the north-projecting ell. It is covered by a metal awning, which is supported by narrow metal posts. A metal balustrade runs along the north elevation of the porch and down the small concrete staircase, which accesses the porch on its east side. The bottom of the porch is covered in large asbestos shingles. A wood patio is located at the rear of the house between the two-story ell and the one-story addition, and also wraps around the south elevation, nearly to the north-projecting ell. Short flights of wood stairs access the porch on its east and west sides, and a wood rail with turned balusters span the west and north sides.

Fenestration on the façade, which faces South Rogers Street, includes a string window that consists of a large, single-light window flanked by a one-over-one window on each side, which is further flanked by narrow vinyl shutters. This window is centered on the façade on the first story. The second story has a single one-over-one window with narrow vinyl shutters. The main entrance door, which is sheltered by the porch, is located on the east elevation of the north-projecting ell. Two six-light windows on the north elevation are also sheltered by the porch. Additional fenestration on the north elevation includes one-over-one windows: three on the first story and four on the second story, all of which are flanked by narrow vinyl shutters. All windows are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the west (rear) elevation includes one one-over-one window on each story. The one-story addition has a pedestrian door on its north elevation that is accessed by the rear patio, and one one-over-one window to the west of the door. A small six-light window is placed on the west elevation of the addition. All windows on the rear of the house lack shutters and all are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes three one-over-one windows in the bay window: one window faces east, and the other two are paired and face south. Additional fenestration on the south elevation includes a small, square, single-light window in the one-story addition, and paired window on the first story of the two-story addition, and two one-over-one windows on the second story of the gable end, one of which is much smaller than the other. All windows are vinyl replacements.

A one-story, side-gabled garaged is located to the west (rear) of the house and faces West Main Street. It has an asphalt shingle roof. The walls of the north elevation are clad in narrow vinyl

siding, and the east elevation has wide aluminum siding. A single-bay overhead door is located near the center of the north elevation and a pedestrian door is located to its west. A second pedestrian door is located in the east elevation, along with a vented opening in the gable peak. A small utility shed with a gabled roof is located to the west of the garage and is clad in the same aluminum siding as the house.

History

The house was erected in 1900.¹⁶⁵⁹ The building retains a similar footprint as it did circa 1942.¹⁶⁶⁰

In the early 1930s, the house had three residents, Lida Coldren and Howard B. and Frances Hall. Ms. Coldren worked as a teacher and Mr. Hall was a salesman.¹⁶⁶¹ The Halls remained in the house through 1951.¹⁶⁶² By 1960 the house was the residence of John and Marie Lemon.¹⁶⁶³ The Lemons remained in the house through 1970.¹⁶⁶⁴ The building has been owned by Matthew and Anne Samhat since 2009.¹⁶⁶⁵

Evaluation

The house at 102 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 102 South Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Although the asbestos siding is not original to the house, it was manufactured and sold between 1907 and 1970, and was therefore added to the building during the period of significance. The house has lost some integrity of materials through the installation of replacement windows. Overall, the resource continues to convey its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942, as historically a one-story garage was attached to the rear one-story ell.¹⁶⁶⁶ Based on historic aerial photography, the extant garage was erected sometime after 1973.¹⁶⁶⁷ Therefore, the building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁶⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁶⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169, 176.

¹⁶⁶² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁶³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁶⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶⁶⁵ City of Northville Assessor

¹⁶⁶⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed July 6, 2018.

110 South Rogers Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 110 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the façade and several large, mature trees are scattered throughout the property. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from South Rogers Street along the south side of the property to a garage located at the rear of the property.

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. It has a rectilinear footprint with a large, open porch spanning the façade. The east slope of the side-gabled roof extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the east slope is pierced by a large shed dormer. The foundation of the house is brick. The exterior walls of the first story are clad in narrow wood clapboards and the gable peaks are clad in wood shingles.

The brick foundation extends upwards on the porch to form brick knee walls. The concrete stairs that access the porch, which are located at the center of the façade, are surrounded by stepped brick walls. The brick knee walls extend slightly upward to form piers at the front corners of the porch and on each side of the stairs. Square, slightly battered wood columns rest of the brick piers and extend to the porch roof.

Fenestration on the façade includes a centrally placed pedestrian door and two strings of windows: one with three windows and one with four, both of which are flanked by narrow shutters and have a narrow, plain wood surround. Each window in the string has a single-light lower sash and an upper sash of four, narrow, rectangular lights. Fenestration in the shed dormer is a string of six ten-light casement windows, all of which are modern replacements.

The north elevation has two four-over-one windows on the first story. On the second story, there are two twelve-over-one windows spaced symmetrically around the center, and two smaller windows placed beneath the central windows and the roof line. The fenestration on the south elevation is much more varied. On the first story, there are two four-over-one windows with a long, narrow eight-light window with narrow, vertical lights. This set of windows is located towards the east of the elevation, and each has a simple, unornamented wood surround. Near the back of the house, on the west end of this elevation, is a small two-light sliding window, also with a wood surround. Two twelve-over-one windows are placed in a pair at the center of the gable peak, and a small, single-light square window is placed to the east.

A one-and-one-half-story garage with a gambrel roof is located at the rear of the property. It has vertical siding and two single-bay overhead doors. The rear of the property is also fenced by a wood picket fence.

History

The house was built in 1922.¹⁶⁶⁸ The building retains its original footprint.¹⁶⁶⁹ As of 1931, Garrett T. and Nellie Barry resided in the house.¹⁶⁷⁰ By 1943 the house was the residence of the Seafross family, Charles E. and his wife, Clara, and Harold C. and his wife, Daisy. Harold Seafross owned the Sally Bell Bakery in downtown Northville.¹⁶⁷¹ The Seafrosses remained in the house through 1951.¹⁶⁷² As of 1970, the house was the residence of James D. Maheney.¹⁶⁷³ The building was owned by Robert King at the time of recordation.

Evaluation

The house at 110 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 110 South Rogers Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs, and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the windows, has diminished this area of integrity, although the windows are in character with the Craftsman style. The property also retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage post-dates 1942.¹⁶⁷⁴ The form and exterior materials indicate the building is of modern construction, and therefore it is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

116 South Rogers Street (Contributing)

Description

The house at 116 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a long, narrow lot with a large, mature tree near the southeast corner of the property and ornamental plantings along the foundation and the driveway. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from South Rogers Street along the south side of the property to a garage.

¹⁶⁶⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁶⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 163.

¹⁶⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 224.

¹⁶⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶⁷⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell with a one-story rear addition and small projections on the south elevation resulting in an irregular footprint. The house rests on a foundation that appears to have been parged with concrete, and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Siding on the house is synthetic clapboards. An open porch spans the façade and wraps around the north elevation of the front-gabled portion of the house. The porch is accessed by a set of wood stairs in the front and has square columns rising from the ground to the porch's shed roof; the upper half of the columns are slightly battered, and the change is marked by a ring of molding. A column adjacent to the stairs lacks its upper half. Closely spaced wood balusters rising to the handrail form a knee wall, and the bottom of the porch is enclosed by wood clapboards.

Fenestration on the façade includes a one-over-one window on each story that is centrally placed in the gable. Each window has a pair of narrow shutters and a narrow surround with a slightly projecting sill; the upper window has a small architrave that tapers downwards near its ends.

The north elevation has a pedestrian door located near the rear of the porch. A large, eighteen-light window is placed on the east side of the projecting ell and is sheltered by the porch. The gable end of the north-projecting ell has two one-over-one windows, one on each story, with the same arrangement and ornamentation as those on the façade. The rear, one-story addition also features a one-over-one window, although it lacks the flanking shutters.

The south elevation has a small, one-story, hipped roofed projection located between the junction of the front-gabled ell and the south-facing ell. This projection has a one-over-one window facing east, and two one-over-one windows located directly adjacent on the south elevation. Square, unfluted wood pilasters flank each side of the windows and are topped by wood, flat-topped arches and decorative wood panels. The gable end of the south-facing ell has two one-over-one windows arranged like those on the façade and north-facing ell; however, the lower window lacks shutters but both windows have the tapering wood window hoods. In addition to the window on the first story, a pedestrian door is located in the gable end and to the west of the window. It is accessed by a flight of stairs facing the rear of the property and leading to a small porch with square posts and square balusters. The porch is sheltered by a pent roof. To the west of the pedestrian door, within a one-story section that is in line with the projecting gable, are two small, paired, single-light windows that share a window surround capped by an unornamented architrave. To the rear of this, in the slightly inset addition, are two one-over-one windows, which have larger upper lights. A small patio is located at the rear of the house.

A one-story, front-gabled gabled garage is located to the rear of the house, near the southwestern corner of the property. It has a roof clad in asphalt shingles, wood clapboard siding, and a two-bay wide overhead door. A small storage shed is located to the rear of the garage.

History

Architecturally, the house appears to have been erected in the late nineteenth century. The building retains a similar footprint as it did circa 1942, with the only change a small rear addition.¹⁶⁷⁵

Research did not reveal information on the earliest residents. As of 1931 the house was home to Charles H. and Fern Conklin. Charles had a barber shop at 140 North Center Street.¹⁶⁷⁶ By 1943 the house was the residence of the Budd family, Arthur J., Emma J., and Charles E. Arthur was a laborer and Charles worked for Ford Motor Company.¹⁶⁷⁷ The Budds remained in the house through 1951.¹⁶⁷⁸ By 1970 the house was the residence of Edward and Ruby Eberhart. Mr. Eberhart was a maintenance man for Ford Motor Company.¹⁶⁷⁹

Evaluation

The house at 116 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 116 South Rogers Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is present in the window and door surrounds, and the property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁸⁰ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

122 South Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 122 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with ornamental plantings along the foundation and the driveway. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from South Rogers Street along the south side of the property to a detached garage located at the rear of the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half story Upright and Wing. The house also has a one-story rear addition that extends from near the junction of the upright and wing portions. It rests on a

¹⁶⁷⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169.

¹⁶⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 198.

¹⁶⁷⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁷⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁶⁸⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

foundation of uncoursed stone and has a roof covered by asphalt shingles, which is pierced near the center of the wing by a dark red brick chimney stack. The house is clad in dark olive green vinyl siding. An open porch spans the façade of the wing. It has a brick foundation that supports slightly battered, square columns with narrow, turned replacement balusters and is accessed by several concrete steps. The porch is covered by a hipped roof, which has a ridge that extends to intersect the east roof slope of the wing just beneath the chimney stack.

Fenestration on the upright portion of the east (front) façade includes a string of three single-light, casement windows on the first story and paired one-over-one, double-hung windows on the second story. These windows are flanked with louvered shutters. The one-story projection of the upright portion extends beneath the porch and contains paired, one-over-one windows, also with shutters. This projection also features a pedestrian door on its south elevation. Two wide, one-over-one, double-hung windows flanked by shutters are located on the wing of the façade, near the one-story projection. All windows are vinyl replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two, one-over-one windows with shutters. A set of bulkhead doors cap an enclosed stairway that leads into the basement. Fenestration on the north elevation, from east to west, includes a string of three single-light casement windows and two pairs of single-light casement windows. All are located on the first story and all are flanked by shutters. All windows are vinyl replacements.

A one-story detached garage is located to the rear of the house, near the southwest corner of the property. The flat-roofed, concrete block garage has two vehicular bays, each with an overhead garage door.

History

The house was built in 1900.¹⁶⁸¹ The building retains the same footprint as it did circa 1942.¹⁶⁸² As of 1931, Mrs. Daisy F. Martin resided in the home.¹⁶⁸³ By 1943 Heinz and Elizabeth Hilger resided in the house. Mr. Hilger was employed at Lincoln Motors in Detroit.¹⁶⁸⁴ The Hilgers remained in the house through 1951.¹⁶⁸⁵ In the 1960s and 1970s the house was the residence of Clarence H. and Wanda E. Schwab. Mr. Schwab was a child care attendant at Wayne County Training School.¹⁶⁸⁶

Evaluation

The house at 122 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁶⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁸³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

¹⁶⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 209.

¹⁶⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

¹⁶⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house at 122 South Rogers Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the vinyl siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

A garage appears in the location of the current garage in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁸⁷ However, it was a two-story building of frame construction, while the extant garage is one story and concrete block. The extant garage appears to have been constructed within the period significance sometime after 1942. It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

128 South Rogers Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The house at 128 South Rogers Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is on the west side of the street on a small lot with several large, mature trees and ornamental plantings along the foundation. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from South Rogers Street along the north side of the property to a garage located at the rear of the property.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell with a one-story rear addition. The house rests on an uncoursed stone foundation and the roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and is pierced by a skylight on the north roof slope. Siding includes synthetic clapboards on all elevations. The gable peaks include rows of rectangular panels impressed with a curving motif and below this, and separated by a narrow molding, are a row of square panels. The panels on the façade are impressed with a floral motif. A brick chimney stack rises along the north elevation, near the junction of the main block of the house and the north-projecting ell and has a wide base with shoulders on the first story and above the roof line. A large, open porch spans the façade of the house, extends to the north of the façade, and wraps along the south elevation to end at a one-story portion at the junction of the main block and the south-projecting ell. The porch rests on a foundation of uncoursed stone, which extends upwards to form knee walls. A concrete set of steps, also surrounded by stone piers, accesses the southeast corner of the porch. Unfluted Doric columns span between the knee walls and the porch roof.

Fenestration on the façade includes a large, wood, single-light window centered in the first story. It has a leaded glass transom window with a fanlight design. The window has a wood surround that is topped by a simple, unornamented architrave. On the second story, between the porch roof and the line of ornamental square panels, are two symmetrically spaced one-over-one, double-hung windows. A fanlight window is located in the gable peak and has a heavy wood arch with a projecting wood keystone.

¹⁶⁸⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

Fenestration on the first story of the south elevation includes a wood pedestrian door located on the west elevation of the projecting ell and two one-over-one windows; all have simple wood surrounds with unornamented architraves. A bay window with a hipped roof extends from the south-facing ell. It has a one-over-one window in the east and west sides, and pair of one-over-one windows in the south-facing side. The rear addition contains one-over-one windows, including a string of four windows on the south elevation. The central two of these windows are located beneath a large fanlight that is placed in a gable peak with cornice returns. Fenestration on the second story of the south elevation includes a one-over-one window near the front of the main block of the house; two small, single-light windows to the rear of the main block; a one-over-one window on the east elevation of the ell; and a pair of one-over-one windows on the gable end of the ell.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes mostly one-over-one windows. A single-light window is placed on each side of the brick chimney stack on both the first and second stories, with the second-story windows being slightly smaller. A pair of one-over-one windows is located on the second story of the gable end.

All windows on the house, except the single-light window on the façade and the leaded glass transom, are modern replacements.

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled garage is located behind the house at the rear of the property. It has two vehicular bays, each with a single overhead garage door. A small one-over-one window is located in the gable peak.

History

The house was built in 1900.¹⁶⁸⁸ Originally, the rear cross-gable section of the house was only one story.¹⁶⁸⁹ As of 1931, Mrs. Maryetta Carpenter lived in the house.¹⁶⁹⁰ By 1943 Leona Parmalee, a stenographer for Depositors State Bank, lived in the house.¹⁶⁹¹ During the 1960s and 1970s, the house was the residence of Muriel I. and Hazel Parmalee, an office worker and teacher, respectively.¹⁶⁹² Kenneth and Laurie Kilpatrick owned the house at the time of recordation.

Evaluation

The house at 128 South Rogers Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

¹⁶⁸⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁸⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

¹⁶⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

¹⁶⁹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 221.

¹⁶⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house at 128 South Rogers Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity; however, the siding maintains the appearance of historic materials. The integrity of workmanship is present in the porch, and the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁹³ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District

1.20 West Street

1.20.1 West Street, East Side

114 West Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 114 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade. Foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a two-story, wood frame Foursquare with an irregular footprint. A one-story front porch has been partially enclosed, and a one-story, flat-roofed addition stretches across the east (rear) elevation. The house has a pyramidal roof with wide eaves that is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a hipped dormer centered in the façade and by a red external brick chimney stack, wider on the first story with a west shoulder as it narrows, and decorative raised courses at the top that rises along the north elevation. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The materials of the foundation were not visible as a result of the foundation plantings.

The front porch has been enclosed on its northern half. On its southern half, five wood steps with modest, replacement wood balustrades provide access to the porch. Knee walls clad in siding extend above the porch decking, and one square, slightly battered column stretches between the knee wall and roof in the porch's southwest corner. The porch provides access to the main entryway of the house, which is a pedestrian door with narrow one-over-one windows forming sidelights. The enclosed portion of the porch includes a pair of three-over-one windows on its south side, within the shelter of the porch; a string of three three-over-one windows with fixed shutters on its west (façade) elevation; and paired three-over-one windows on its north elevation.

¹⁶⁹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

Additional fenestration on the façade includes two sets of paired windows on the second story. The windows in the southern bay have a three-over-one configuration, and the windows in the northern fenestration bay have a one-over-one configuration. Both pairs have modest surrounds and fixed, narrow shutters that appear contemporary. Small, paired three-light windows are placed in the dormer.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes four three-over-one windows on the first story, one to the west of the chimney stack and three to the east (rear). The second story has two three-over-one windows, one on each side of the chimney.

The south elevation includes a second pedestrian door placed near the center of the elevation, at grade, and partially within the foundation wall. It is covered by a small awning. A single-light, diamond-shaped window is placed in the first story to the west of the door, and a string of three three-over-one windows is placed in the first story to the east of the door. A three-over-one window is placed above the door, between the first and second stories, and a one-over-one window is placed in the second story. The southern portion of the rear addition is a porch with a battered column; however, additional details were precluded from view.

The detached garage is a one-story structure with a rectilinear footprint and a pyramidal roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic siding. A metal weathervane is placed at the peak of the roof. A two-bay overhead door is located in the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1925.¹⁶⁹⁴ As of 1931 the house was home to Mrs. Alice Baker.¹⁶⁹⁵ By 1943 the house had become the residence of William F. and Eria M. Clark. Mr. Clark was a lithographer.¹⁶⁹⁶ The Clarks remained in the house through 1960.¹⁶⁹⁷

Evaluation

The house at 114 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 114 West Street is a good example of a Foursquare dwelling and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the composite siding and partial enclosure of the porch, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁶⁹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁶⁹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 164.

¹⁶⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 200.

¹⁶⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁶⁹⁸ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

120 West Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 120 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads to attached garage on the north end of the house, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Ornamental plantings are present along the façade and south elevation.

The house is a one-story Ranch with an irregular footprint. The main, central block of the house has a gable-on-hip roof. Near its southern end, a small section projects outward. It is covered by a hipped roof, which also shelters a small porch adjacent to the projection. A hipped-roof section also extends from the north elevation, incorporating an attached garage, which is recessed from the main body of the house. The roof is sheathed in light gray asphalt shingles and is pierced by a red brick chimney stack with a concrete cap on its southern end. The exterior walls are clad in a red, running course brick and the trimwork is painted white. The foundation is clad in a stone veneer resembling narrow, uncoursed ashlar blocks.

The porch on the façade is located only slightly above grade, just one step up from the walkway. Narrow, metal columns with decorative scrollwork are placed on the northwest corner of the concrete porch. The recessed porch provides access to a pedestrian door placed in the main, central block of the house. A picture window with a large single light in its center that is flanked by two small one-over-one windows is located to the north of the door. To the south of the door, in the projecting section, are paired one-over-one windows with fixed louvered shutters. Both sets of windows are placed just under the fascia at the roof line and have cement lug sills. A second pedestrian door is placed in the section that extends to the north, within a recessed portion of the façade. A single-bay, solid overhead door is located on the northern end of the façade.

The north elevation includes a single one-over-one window. The south elevation includes two symmetrically placed one-over-one windows whose tops are directly at the roof line and a small window in the foundation wall.

History

¹⁶⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

The house was built in 1958.¹⁶⁹⁹ Shortly after it was erected, it was the residence of Grace C. Pollock, a teacher at Main Street Elementary School.¹⁷⁰⁰ She remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁰¹

Evaluation

The house at 120 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 120 West Street is an excellent example of a Ranch-style dwelling. These houses were popular between 1935 and 1975, and typical features include one-story structures with low-pitched hipped roofs, brick cladding on exterior walls, decorative iron porch columns, and decorative shutters. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house at 120 West Street retains a high level of integrity. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. Additionally, the property maintains many original materials. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

212 West Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 212 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Small ornamental trees and plantings are present along the façade and north elevation, and a wood fence encloses the rear of the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Side-Gabled building with a large, one-and-one-half-story rear addition. The addition has a front-gabled roof, which extends above the side-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer on the façade, a shed-roofed wall dormer on the north elevation, and a shed-roofed wall dormer on the south elevation. An external, concrete block chimney stack with a brick base rises along the south elevation of the side-gabled main block and also pierces the roof. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and fish scale siding and a sunburst motif are placed in the peak of the gabled dormer. The house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation.

¹⁶⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans most of the façade. It is accessed by a small flight of wood steps placed in the center of its façade. The area below the porch is covered by lattice. Round, unfluted columns stretch between the porch decking and the roof, and modest balustrades with turned spindles stretch between the columns and down the stairs.

The main entryway to the house is a pedestrian door centered in the first story of the façade, within the shelter of the porch. A one-over-one window is placed to each side of the door, and all three have modest, unornamented surrounds. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a pair of one-over-one windows in the dormer.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the side-gabled block includes a one-over-one window on each story, and a single-light window in the foundation wall. A small window is also placed to the rear of the chimney stack. Fenestration on the south elevation of the side-gabled block includes a large, single-light window on the first story and a one-over-one window on the second story, both within the same fenestration bay.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the rear addition includes one-over-one windows placed in pairs and small, single-light windows. Fenestration on the addition's south elevation includes a pedestrian door that is accessed by a small wood porch and two pairs of one-over-one windows.

History

The house and garage were erected circa 1920. It retains its original footprint; however, originally, the rear ell was one story.¹⁷⁰² As of 1931 the house was the residence to Russell H. and Florentine Amerman. Mr. Amerman was the high school principal.¹⁷⁰³ He later became president of the Northville Rotary Club (1937) and served as superintendent of Northville schools from 1933 to 1964.¹⁷⁰⁴ Amerman School in Northville is named for him, which was built in 1955.¹⁷⁰⁵ The Amermans remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁰⁶

Evaluation

The house at 212 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 212 West Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house no longer retains integrity of design, as the second-story addition (circa 1998) has altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the house. The increase in height of the façade dormer also alters the integrity of design, and the south elevation appears to have an altered fenestration pattern. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time or architectural style, and therefore lacks integrity of feeling and association.

¹⁷⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

¹⁷⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 164.

¹⁷⁰⁴ Louie. *Northville*, 58.

¹⁷⁰⁵ Louie. *Northville*, 58.

¹⁷⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

216 West Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 216 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A two-track concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property and a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, nearly adjacent to the front porch of the house. Small ornamental trees and plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a two-story, front-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans nearly the entire façade, and a side-gabled roof extends from the south elevation and over the driveway, forming a carport. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable-roofed wall dormer on the south elevation. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and the gable peak on the façade has fish scale siding. The house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation.

The front porch is accessed by several concrete steps. Wood posts rise from ground level to above the porch decking, most of which support square, battered columns. Balustrades are placed between the posts, and the balusters extend to the ground. Similar balustrades flank the stairs but extend only to a bottom rail. The porch provides access to a pedestrian door located on the southern end of the façade. The door has a modest surround and a center panel with many leaded glass lights. A pair of one-over-one windows that share a modest surround is placed to the north of the door. The remaining fenestration in the façade includes a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable.

Fenestration on the north elevation was largely precluded from view by the proximity of the house at 218 West Street and vegetation. Multiple window openings are present on the first and second stories, although the arrangement and the sashes could not be discerned. Fenestration on the south elevation includes, on the first story, from west to east, a pair of one-over-one windows, a pair of one-over-one windows in a slightly projecting bay window that is capped by a shed roof, and a window within the shelter of the carport. Fenestration on the second story includes a one-over-one window, a pair of one-over-one windows in the wall dormer, and a second singly placed one-over-one window.

History

The house was erected in 1915.¹⁷⁰⁷ The building was originally one story with a detached garage.¹⁷⁰⁸ As of 1931 the house was the residence to Mrs. Amelia M. Ford, who lived there

¹⁷⁰⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁰⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

through 1943.¹⁷⁰⁹ By 1951, Mrs. Ford resided in the house alone.¹⁷¹⁰ As of 1970 the house was the residence of Mrs. Gladys Johnson.¹⁷¹¹

Evaluation

The house at 216 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 216 West Street maintains integrity of design. Although a second story was added to the house sometime after 1942, the addition appears to fall within the period of significance, and the house retains its original footprint and fenestration pattern. The small carport on the south elevation is easily distinguishable from the original house and could be removed without damaging historic materials. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and clearly conveys its historic character. It is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

218 West Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 218 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A stamped concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade. Small ornamental trees and plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a two-story building with a rectilinear footprint. A one-story, shed-roofed addition stretches across the east (rear) elevation. The main block of the house has a hipped roof that is pierced by a gable in the center of the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the front gable peak, and the cornice has a narrow frieze board with small dentils and large, singly placed brackets.

The main entryway to the house is placed on the southern end of the façade. This pedestrian door has a modest surround and is accessed by a small, concrete porch with a single concrete step. Round, unfluted columns rise from the concrete deck to support a gable-roofed portico with a steep pitch. Ornamental bargeboard is placed in the gable peak. A string of three one-over-one, double-hung windows is placed to the north of the door, in which the central window is larger than the other two. The windows share a modest surround with an architrave. A string of three windows is also placed on the second story, beneath the gable. The central window is a one-over-one double-hung and the other two windows are tall, narrow, single-light windows. The windows share a surround with an architrave. The windows all appear to be modern replacements.

¹⁷⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 173.

¹⁷¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 349.

¹⁷¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes, on the first story, a string of three windows on the western end and a pair of windows on the eastern end. The second story includes, within the same fenestration bays, a pair of windows and a singly placed window. The one-story rear addition includes a string of four windows. All windows on the north elevation are one-over-one double-hung with modest, unornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a pedestrian door, placed near the center of the first story, and a one-over-one window in the same fenestration bay on the second story.

History

The house was erected in 1926.¹⁷¹² As of 1931 Charles H. and Gladys Johnson resided in the house. Charles was an agent for Standard Oil Company.¹⁷¹³ By 1943 the house had become the residence of Melvin C. and Olive A. Kilken. The couple owned Kilken's III-Speed Service Station at 130 West Main Street.¹⁷¹⁴ By 1951 the house was the residence of Mrs. Lena Perry.¹⁷¹⁵ Mrs. Perry resided in the house through 1960.¹⁷¹⁶ By 1970 residency changed to John and Ethel Hope.¹⁷¹⁷

Evaluation

The house at 218 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 218 West Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

222 West Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 222 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a brick walkway leads from the street to the façade. Small ornamental trees and plantings are present along the façade, and a metal fence surrounds the front yard.

¹⁷¹² City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

¹⁷¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 211.

¹⁷¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 349.

¹⁷¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷¹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint. A small, one-story, side-gabled addition is placed near the rear of the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad mainly in wood clapboards. The gable peaks have fish scale siding, and vertically oriented wood panels are placed in the cornice, creating a wide frieze board. The house rests on a brick foundation. An external chimney stack made of concrete and brick rises along the north elevation.

The main entryway to the house is centered on the façade. The pedestrian door has a modest surround and is accessed by several brick steps leading to a brick stoop. A portico with a steeply pitched roof and arched ceiling is placed above the door and is supported by large brackets. A one-over-one window is placed to the north of the door and has a modest surround with an architrave. A canted bay window with a hipped roof is placed on the southwest corner of the house, and each side has a one-over-one window.

The north elevation has a single one-over-one window with a modest surround on the first story, placed near the western end. At the time of survey, it appears that a section of the house had been recently removed from the north elevation. This portion of the clapboards were unpainted and a window opening was present to the rear of the chimney stack. The remaining fenestration visible on the house is a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable of the south elevation.

History

The house was erected circa 1880. Historically, a one-story porch extended nearly the full width of the façade.¹⁷¹⁸

Research did not reveal information on the nineteenth-century owners of the property. By 1943 the house was occupied by Eden B. and Arline M. Biery. Mr. Biery was a toolmaker.¹⁷¹⁹ By 1951 the house was the residence of Donald F. and Marie L. Secord. Mr. Secord worked for Detroit Edison Co.¹⁷²⁰ By 1960, the house was the residence of Neil and Julia Geroy. Mr. Geroy was a grinder for Detroit Diesel, located in Detroit.¹⁷²¹ The Geroy family resided in the house into the 1970s.¹⁷²²

Evaluation

The house at 222 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 222 West Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the only change to the building's footprint has been the demolition of the north elevation addition, which was constructed sometime after 1926. The

¹⁷¹⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁷¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 197.

¹⁷²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 298.

¹⁷²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

226 West Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 226 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a concrete walkway leads from the street to the façade. Small ornamental trees and plantings dot the landscape, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell. A porch with a shed roof spans the façade of the side-gabled ell. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable dormer in the side-gabled ell. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding and the house rests on a concrete block foundation.

The front porch is located close to grade and rests on a concrete block foundation. Square columns stretch from the wood decking to the roof on the outer corners of the porch, and short, square posts with round finials flank the entrance to the porch. Modest balustrades with turned spindles span between the walls of the house and the columns, and from the columns to the posts. Large, ornamental brackets reach from the columns to the roof.

The porch shelters the main entryway to the house, which is a pedestrian door set in the north elevation of the front-gabled ell. The door has a modest, unornamented surround. The porch also shelters a pair of windows, which have 18 small lights in the upper sash, and a single light in the lower sash. These windows share a modest surround and are located in the west elevation of the side-gabled ell. Additional fenestration on the façade of the side-gabled ell includes a pair of single-light windows with peaked tops. These windows share an ornate surround with a pediment. A square pilaster with a large capital is placed between the windows, and the pair is capped by a large pediment with brackets and a decorative panel with a floral motif in the peak of the pediment. Fenestration on the front-gabled ell includes a single fenestration bay. The first story has a string of three windows, which also have 18 lights in the upper sash. The windows share a modest, unornamented surround. A pair of one-over-one windows is located on the second story, which also share a modest surround.

The north elevation includes, on the first story, a pair of one-over-one windows, a pedestrian door accessed by a small, wood stoop, and a singly placed window. A pair of windows with fixed shutters is placed in the gable peak. The south elevation has a pair of one-over-one windows on the first story, placed near the west end of the elevation.

History

Architecturally, the Gabled Ell form indicates the house was likely erected in the late nineteenth century. Research did not reveal the information on the early residents of the house. As of 1943, Jack and Lola Saxton resided in the house. Mr. Saxton was employed by Kelsey-Hayes Wheel, Co.¹⁷²³ By 1951 the house was the residence of Charles A. and Margaret LeVere. Mr. LeVere was an office worker for General Motors Company, in Detroit.¹⁷²⁴ By 1960, Mrs. LeVere resided alone.¹⁷²⁵ She remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷²⁶

Evaluation

The house at 226 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 226 West Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

228 West Street (House, Garage and Outbuildings: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 228 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the west side, and a stone walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade and to the street. The front yard is filled with large, mature trees and ornamental plantings.

The house is a one-story building with a rectilinear footprint and a steeply sloping, gable-front roof with two smaller gables in the façade. A small porch, located slightly above grade, spans the façade and has a modest balustrade set between short, square posts. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic clapboards; the clapboards in the main gable peak are wider synthetic clapboards. The foundation was not visible.

Fenestration on the façade includes a French door with sidelights set in a wide surround with a pendant centered above the door. The door is placed on the south side of the façade, and a large, one-over-one window with fixed shutters and a wide surround is placed on the north side. A two-light window with a wide surround with a pediment is placed in the main gable peak. Each light is tall and narrow and contains leaded glass in a floral motif.

¹⁷²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 223.

¹⁷²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 280.

¹⁷²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷²⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes three symmetrically spaced one-over-one windows; the central window is smaller than the other two. The windows have fixed shutters and wide, unornamented surrounds. The south elevation includes a single window opening, a canted bay window topped by a hipped roof, and a projecting gable roof. The layout of the sashes and the type of fenestration was precluded from view by surrounding vegetation.

The garage is a one-story, gable-front building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wide clapboards. A sliding, wood door is placed on the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1927.¹⁷²⁷ As of 1931, the house was the residence for Peter L. and Thelma Perkins. Peter worked as a painter.¹⁷²⁸ The Perkins lived in the house as late as 1970.¹⁷²⁹

Evaluation

The house at 228 West Street is not significant under any National Register Criteria.

The house at 228 West Street is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District. Although the footprint remains largely unchanged, the façade appears to have been highly altered. The fenestration pattern may also have changed, and the French door with sidelights and large one-over-one window are not appropriate for the style and historic time period of the house. The synthetic siding is a replacement material, further diminishing the integrity of materials. The house can no longer be associated with a particular architectural style or period of time and no longer maintains its historic character, resulting in a loss of integrity of feeling and association.

The garage appears to have been constructed during the period of significance. However, the outbuilding is associated with a house that has lost extensive integrity and therefore is non-contributing to the district. The garage has no other historical associations, and therefore it is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

236 West Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 236 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a small lot on the east side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across a portion of the property, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the facade. The front yard is filled with large, mature trees, ornamental plantings, and gravel pathways. A wood picket fence encloses the rear of the property.

¹⁷²⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷²⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁷²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

The house consists of three sections: a one-story, front-gabled section with a rectilinear footprint; a one-story, hip-roofed section with a larger rectilinear footprint to its rear; and a two-story, front-gabled section with an even larger footprint farthest to the rear. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in composite clapboards. The house rests on a concrete block foundation. A brick chimney pierces the roof near the junction of the two one-story sections.

A pedestrian door is placed on the south elevation of the gable-front section and is accessed by a concrete stoop located only several inches above grade. A one-over-one window is placed to the west of the door, and the remaining fenestration in this one-story section is a one-over-one window on the west elevation. A large, single-light window is placed on the west elevation of the hip-roofed section, and its south elevation features two one-over-one windows. A second pedestrian door is located on the west elevation of the two-story section and is covered by a small shed roof projecting from the hip-roofed section. A single window is placed on the first story of the two-story section's south addition; the sash arrangement was not visible. An ocular window is placed in the gable peak of the two-story section. All window, except the ocular window, have fixed shutters and are replacements. Additional fenestration occurs on the north elevation; however, the arrangement was not visible from the public right-of-way.

History

The house was built in 1948.¹⁷³⁰ Among the first to reside here were Harold J. and Marie M. Knapp. Mr. Knapp was a custodian for Livonia Township.¹⁷³¹ By 1960 the house was the residence of Lawrence and Karen Mayer. Mr. Mayer worked for Mayer Florist.¹⁷³² By 1970, Mrs. Emma A. Parmenter resided in the house.¹⁷³³

Evaluation

The house at 236 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 236 West Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house have included the construction of a large, two-story addition on the rear of the house. Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the synthetic siding and replacement windows. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

¹⁷³⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

¹⁷³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

1.20.2 West Street, West Side

113 West Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 113 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A concrete paver driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees dot the landscape and foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations.

The house is a one-story Colonial Revival with a cross-gambrel roof. The house has an irregular footprint due to a rear, two-story addition. A one-story porch with a hipped roof extends across most of the façade and curves around the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The foundation of the main block of the house was not visible due to foundation plantings, but the rear addition rests on a concrete block foundation. A chimney stack clad in siding rises along the north elevation.

The porch is accessed by sets of wood steps, one on the façade and one on the south elevation. The stairs are flanked by modest balustrades and terminate in square posts with finials. The area below the porch has been covered by siding, which rises above the decking to form knee walls. Fluted Ionic columns span between the knee walls and the roof, which has a small gable above the façade stairs. The rear of the porch, on the south elevation, has been enclosed with large screen panels.

The main entryway to the house is accessed from the porch. The pedestrian door is placed on the north end of the façade and has a surround with an architrave. A large fixed window is located to the south of the door and has three panels, two on the bottom that are oriented vertically, and the third spanning the top, forming a transom. The remaining fenestration on the façade is limited to two one-over-one windows on the second story, which share a surround with an architrave.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a tripartite window on the first story that is similar to that on the façade. A pedestrian door is placed within the screened porch, to the rear of the window. Two one-over-one windows with surrounds with architraves are located in the gable. The additional fenestration on the south elevation is found in the addition, which has a large, two-story, canted bay window with many one-over-one windows.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a diamond-shaped, single-light window near the western end of the first story, a one-over-one window to the west of the chimney stack, and a one-over-one window on the rear addition. A pair of one-over-one windows that share a surround is placed in the gable, and a window opening is located on the second story of the addition, although the sashes were not visible. All windows have surrounds featuring architraves,

except for the diamond-shaped window, which has a wide surround with multiple bands of molding on all four sides.

The detached garage is located at the southwest corner of the property. It is a one-story structure with a gable-front roof with a jerkinhead. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in synthetic siding. Two fenestration bays are placed in the east elevation, both of which have a pair of doors with six-light windows in the upper half of each door. A small, single-light window is located in the gable peak.

History

The house was erected circa 1912. Originally, the building had a similar footprint as today, although the rear porch has been expanded.¹⁷³⁴

The first known residents were Ernest E. and Pearl Miller, who resided in the house during the 1930s. Earnest was the assistant cashier for the Lapham State Savings Bank.¹⁷³⁵ By 1943, Pearl Miller resided in the house alone. She remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷³⁶

Evaluation

The house at 113 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 113 West Street retains integrity; however, the porch expansion and bay window addition has diminished the integrity of design. Material replacements on the house, including the composite siding, have diminished this area of integrity. The house retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁷³⁷ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121 West Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 121 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A paved driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees dot the landscape and

¹⁷³⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

¹⁷³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

¹⁷³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷³⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

foundation plantings are present along the façade and north elevation. The rear yard is enclosed by a picket fence.

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell. It has an irregular footprint due to a one-story, gable-roofed addition that spans the east (rear) elevation. A one-story, open porch spans the façade of the side-gabled ell and extends south, covering the driveway and forming a porte cochere. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards. The main block of the house rests on an uncoursed stone foundation, and the rear addition has a concrete block foundation. An external brick chimney stack with several rows of corbelled brick at its top rises along the south elevation, just to the rear of the side-gabled ell.

The front porch is accessed by a wood step on the façade and can also be accessed from the driveway, beneath the porte cochere. Square, unornamented columns with large pedestals stretch from the porch decking to the roof. Modest balustrades are placed between the columns. The shed roof of the porch is pierced by a gable above the stair on the façade. The southern end of the roof, which transitions to a gable roof beyond the southern elevation of the house, is supported by square columns resting on a brick knee wall located to the south of the driveway.

A pedestrian door placed within the shelter of the porch provides the main entryway to the house. It is located near the northern end of the side-gabled ell façade. A one-over-one window is placed to the south of the door, and the remaining fenestration on the façade of the side-gabled ell is placed in the second story. This fenestration includes a string of three one-over-one windows. The front-gabled ell has two fenestration bays, each with a one-over-one window on each story. Each window has a pair of shutters with shutter dogs and the lower windows have ornamental planter boxes. All windows on the façade have modest surrounds with architraves and are double-hung replacements.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a single fenestration bay on the side gable. A singly placed window is located on the first story, which was obscured from view at the time of survey, and a pair of one-over-one windows is placed in the second story. A string window is located in the rear, one-story addition, which consists of a large, central light that is flanked by two narrower one-over-one windows.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two fenestration bays on the front-gabled ell. Each fenestration bay has a one-over-one window on each story, and the lower windows have surrounds with architraves; the upper windows have slightly projecting drip caps. All are double-hung replacements. The rear addition has two small, square, single-light windows.

The detached garage is placed at the southwest corner of the property. It is a one-story, side-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in novelty drop siding. There are three fenestration bays on the east elevation, each of which has a pair of hinged, wood doors. A one-over-one window, with a surround with an architrave, is centered in the first story of the south elevation.

History

As of 1893 the house had an Upright and Wing form with an L-plan footprint and rear one-story component.¹⁷³⁸ The one-story ell was expanded circa 1920.¹⁷³⁹ As of 1931, James A. and Mildred Huff resided in the house.¹⁷⁴⁰ By 1943, Mrs. Huff resided in the house alone. She remained there through 1960.¹⁷⁴¹ By 1970 the house was the residence of Heinz Hilger.¹⁷⁴²

Evaluation

The house at 121 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 121 West Street retains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed. The porte cochere has been added since 1942; however, this addition is distinguishable from the original house and could be easily removed without affecting its integrity. The house has some diminished integrity of materials as a result of the synthetic siding. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are retained. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹⁷⁴³ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

223 West Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 223 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a paved driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a one-story, Gable Front building with an irregular footprint. A small, one-story, gable-roofed addition extends from the west (rear) elevation. A shed-roofed porch is placed on a portion of the east elevation and wraps around to the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by brick chimney stack on its south slope. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the gable peak is covered by synthetic fish scale siding. The house rests on a concrete foundation.

¹⁷³⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁷³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁷⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 178.

¹⁷⁴¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁴³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

The front porch is accessed by several wood steps placed on its southeast corner. It features colonettes with a modest balustrade and the area below the porch is covered by lattice. A small gable peak is placed above the stairs.

The façade includes a pedestrian door placed off-center, within the shelter of the porch. A two-over-two window, also sheltered by the porch, is placed to the south of the door, and a string of three one-over-one windows are placed to the north of the door. Additional fenestration in the façade is limited to a pair of one-over-one windows in the gable peak. The door has a surround with fluted, square pilasters; the triple windows share a surround with an architrave; and the other windows have modest surrounds with no ornamentation.

A second pedestrian door is placed within the shelter of the porch in the south elevation. This door features sidelights and a surround with square pilasters. A one-over-one window with an architrave with bands of molding is placed near the western end of the elevation. A pedestrian door with a large surround featuring square pilasters and an entablature is placed on south elevation of the rear addition. The north elevation has two one-over-one windows, both with surrounds with architraves.

The detached garage is a one-story building with an L-shaped footprint and a gable roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The gable facing West Street has a two-bay overhead door. A pedestrian door is placed on the east elevation of the side-gabled ell.

History

The house was constructed sometime prior to 1893; however, its alterations make it difficult to discern a precise date.¹⁷⁴⁴ By 1893 the house included a rear one-story ell that was removed or modified circa 1930. Originally, the porch extended the full width of the façade. The wrap-around porch was added sometime later. The garage was added circa 1930.¹⁷⁴⁵

Background research did not reveal information on the earliest residents. As of 1931 the house was the residence to Arthur Humphries, a painter.¹⁷⁴⁶ By 1943 Edward and Mabel Karschnick resided in the house. Mr. Karschnick was a laborer.¹⁷⁴⁷ By 1951, Mrs. Mabel Karschnick resided in the house alone.¹⁷⁴⁸ The house was listed as vacant in 1960.¹⁷⁴⁹

Evaluation

The house at 223 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

¹⁷⁴⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁷⁴⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁷⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 216.

¹⁷⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 211.

¹⁷⁴⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 320.

¹⁷⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

The house at 223 West Street maintains integrity of design, as the footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. The porch is a recent construction but could be removed from the house without damaging historic materials. The vinyl siding and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. Overall, the house continues to express integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

Historically, the garage on this property had a three-car bay and a rectangular footprint.¹⁷⁵⁰ The extant garage has an L-plan footprint and a two-car bay, indicating that it has been reconstructed or heavily remodeled. Therefore, the building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

227 West Street (Non-Contribution)

Description

The property at 227 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property, and a concrete walkway with steps leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade, south, and north elevations. A retaining wall made of concrete blocks spans the front of the property, adjacent to the west side of the sidewalk, and wraps around to the north side of the property. The western section of the retaining wall is composed of large stones. A wood picket fence surrounds the rear of the property.

The house is a one-story Gable Front structure with several additions, resulting in an irregular footprint. A two-story, side-gabled section is placed on the west (rear) elevation of the main block, and a one-story addition extends from the addition's west elevation. A one-story, hipped-roof addition is located on the north elevation of the main block. A one-story, hipped roof porch spans the façade and wraps around the north elevation, terminating at the north addition. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the roof of the main, gable-front block of the house is pierced on each side by a shed dormer. A brick chimney stack pierces the porch roof on its north side. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation is concrete block. Decorative bargeboard is placed in the gable peak of the façade.

The porch is accessed by a flight of wood steps. Colonettes span from the porch decking to the roof and modest balustrades with turned spindles stretch between the colonettes and down the stairs. The main entryway to the house is centered in the first story of the façade and sheltered by the porch. A large, single-light window with a large transom light is placed on either side of the door. A pair of one-over-one, double-hung, replacement windows is placed in the gable. All fenestration on the façade have wide, unornamented surrounds.

¹⁷⁵⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Two one-over-one, double-hung, replacement windows are placed on the first story of the south elevation, and the dormer has a pair of square, single-light windows. Two window openings are located in the foundation wall, which have been infilled with glass blocks. The two-story section has a small, one-over-one window on the first story and a pair of one-over-one windows on the second story. A pair of French doors is placed on the rear, one-story addition that is accessed by several wood steps.

A large, single-light window with a large transom is placed on the first story of the north elevation of the main block of the house. Two square, single-light windows are located in the dormer. The one-story, north addition has a one-over-one window on its east side and on its north side. Remaining fenestration on the north elevation was not visible.

History

The house was erected in 1913.¹⁷⁵¹ Originally, the house included the one-and-one-half-story core, a rear one-story ell, and a full façade porch.¹⁷⁵² The north ell and wrap-around porch were added sometime after 1942.

The earliest resident identified as living in the house was Ada B. Pickell, a dressmaker who resided there from the 1940s through 1960s.¹⁷⁵³ By 1970 the house was the residence of Peter F. and Norma Johnson.¹⁷⁵⁴ Mr. Johnson was a teacher at Ida Cooke Junior High School.¹⁷⁵⁵

Evaluation

The house at 227 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 227 West Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. Alterations to the house (post-1942) have included the construction of a second story on the rear section of the house; the construction of a one-story addition on the rear of the house; the construction of a one-story addition on the north elevation; and the expansion of the front porch. Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the synthetic siding and replacement windows. The alterations have resulted in a loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The house can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

¹⁷⁵¹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁵² Sanborn, *Northville, Wayne County Michigan* (New York: Sanborn Map Co., August 1914), 2.

¹⁷⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 234.

¹⁷⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

231 West Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 231 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a brick walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade. Trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation. Metal fencing surrounds a portion of the front yard.

The house is a one-story, Side-Gabled building with an irregular footprint. A one-story, side-gabled addition is placed on the south elevation. A porch with a front gable projects from the southern half of the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the east roof slope is pierced by a gable dormer. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding. The foundation of the main block of the house is rock-faced concrete block, and the foundation of the addition is also a rock-faced concrete block.

The porch is accessed by a flight of wood steps that is centered on the porch and is flanked by a metal balustrade. The area below the porch is covered by lattice. A brick pier is placed at the southeast and northeast corners of the porch. Short, slightly battered square columns span between the piers and the roof, and a wood balustrade with large spindles stretches between the piers.

A pedestrian door is centrally placed within the porch, providing the main entryway to the house. A three-over-one window is placed on each side of the door. A pair of three-over-one windows is placed to the north of the porch. The windows share a modest surround flanked by fixed shutters and a planter box. The remaining façade fenestration is limited to two six-over-six windows in the dormer.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a string of three three-over-one window with fixed shutters on the first story. A pair of windows with fixed shutters is located in the gable peak, and a small, single-light window is placed to the east. A three-light window is placed in the foundation wall. Fenestration on the first story of the north elevation includes, from east to west, a square, single-light window; a three-over-one window; and a pair of large three-over-one windows. A pair of four-over-four windows is located in the gable peak. All windows on the north elevation have fixed shutters. Three three-light windows are also placed in the foundation wall of the north elevation.

Fenestration in the one-story addition includes an oriel window on its east elevation, which has two six-over-six windows and an eight-over-eight window. An eight-over-eight window with fixed shutters is located to its south. A small fanlight is located in the gable peak of the south elevation.

The detached garage is a one-story, front-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. It has a roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and exterior walls clad in board and batten siding. The east elevation has a two-bay overhead door and a pair of small, one-over-one windows in the gable peak.

History

The house was built in 1928.¹⁷⁵⁶ The garage was added circa 1930.¹⁷⁵⁷ The first known occupants were William M. and Lowell Higgins. Mr. Higgins was an electrician.¹⁷⁵⁸ By 1951 John N. and Ruth G. Wortman resided in the house. The Wortmans owned Northville Hardware.¹⁷⁵⁹ They remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁶⁰

Evaluation

The resources at 231 West Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for their role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 231 West Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 1930 and retains integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and associations. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

247 West Street (House and Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 247 West Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on a large lot on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway with steps leads from the sidewalk to the east elevation. Large, mature trees and ornamental landscaping dot the property and foundation plantings are present along the façade (north), east, and south elevations. The house is placed on a hill, which rises steeply upward from the sidewalk. Two rows of stone retaining walls run

¹⁷⁵⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁵⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁷⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 363.

¹⁷⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 310.

¹⁷⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

along the east side of the property to the west of the sidewalk and flank the concrete walkway. A picket fence encloses a portion of the rear yard.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Side-Gabled structure with Greek Revival-style details. The main block of the house is oriented to face north, and a one-story section with a shed roof extends along its south (rear) elevation. A very large, upright addition that is two stories in height is placed on the west elevation and extends to the south. A one-story addition is located to the south of this, and a one-story, shed-roofed porch extends from the west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by three exterior brick chimney stacks: one on the façade of the wing that is shouldered and two on the east roof slope of the two-story addition. The exterior walls are clad in clapboards, and the foundation walls were not visible due to the foundation plantings.

The main entryway to the house is placed in the wing of the façade (north elevation). It is sheltered by a small, one-story, gable-roofed porch with fluted Doric columns. The door features a wide surround with fluted pilasters and a large entablature. A nine-over-six window is placed to each side of the door, and a third nine-over-six window is placed to the east of the chimney stack. Fenestration on the upright includes two fenestration bays, each with a nine-over-six window on each story. All windows on the façade have modest surrounds with architraves.

Fenestration on the east elevation includes a nine-over-six window on the first story of the wing and an eight-over-eight window in the gable. The shed-roofed addition has a nine-over-six window. This addition also has a string of three nine-over-six windows, a pedestrian door, and a six-over-six window.

Fenestration on the east elevation of the rear, two-story addition is varied and includes six-over-six windows and eight-over-eight windows of multiple sizes. A pedestrian door is placed near the center of the elevation. A fanlight is placed in the gable peak of the south elevation. The one-story rear addition also includes an eight-over-eight window and a six-over-six window.

Ornamentation typical of the Greek Revival style includes wide frieze boards with multiple band of trim; square, fluted pilasters on the exterior corners; cornice returns in the gable ends; the large door surround; and the modest window surrounds.

The detached garage is a one-story building with a gabled roof oriented parallel to West Street. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation is concrete. A two-bay overhead door is placed in the east elevation, and a small cupola is centered on the roof.

History

This house is reputedly one of the oldest in Northville.¹⁷⁶¹ The house was erected by one of town's founders, Daniel C. Cady. Mr. Cady arrived in Northville with his father in 1826. Sources vary on the construction date; however, the owners of the house in 1989 believed the original section of the building was erected in 1830.¹⁷⁶² The added wing was put on sometime after 1973.¹⁷⁶³

Research did not reveal additional information on the nineteenth-century residents of the house. As of 1931, the house was the residence to Ferdinand and Edith Kreeger, who resided in the house through 1943.¹⁷⁶⁴ By 1951 the house was home to Charles and Margaret Ely. Mr. Ely worked for C. R. Ely & Sons.¹⁷⁶⁵ The Elys remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁶⁶

Evaluation

The house at 247 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.

The house at 247 West Street is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity. Originally, the house was a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling with a small porch on the east elevation, which likely sheltered the main entrance to the house. Recent alterations have included the construction of a very large addition to the west elevation of the house that has significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The fenestration pattern also appears to have changed, with the main entryway moving from the east elevation to the north elevation. Additional alterations include the removal of the east elevation porch, the installation of replacement windows, the construction of the north elevation porch and addition of a fenestration bay for the door, and the construction of the shouldered chimney. The alterations have greatly diminished the historic integrity and character of the house as a modest, gable-front, Greek Revival dwelling. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.¹⁷⁶⁷ However, the extant garage is much larger than what was depicted on the Sanborn Map, suggesting it was erected or remodeled sometime later. The exterior materials on the garage are modern and appears the structure was designed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

¹⁷⁶¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

¹⁷⁶² Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

¹⁷⁶³ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed May 29, 2018.

¹⁷⁶⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 181.

¹⁷⁶⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 296.

¹⁷⁶⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

255 West Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The house at 255 West Street is a contemporary home. It is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The house is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of West Street and Randolph Street. A sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads from West Street to an attached garage at the southern end of the house, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade and to the driveway. Ornamental plantings dot the landscape, and foundation plantings are present along the façade and north elevation.

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and an irregular roofline with many gables. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The foundation and lower exterior walls are clad in a stone veneer, and the remaining exterior walls are clad in synthetic shingles.

The main entrance to the house is accessed from the porch. This pedestrian door is centrally placed and flanked by pairs of large, multi-light windows. Fenestration on the house varies, and includes a Palladian window, double-hung with muntins in six-over-one arrangements, and single-light windows with muntins arranged to form four lights. A two-bay overhead door with upper window lights is placed on the southern end of the façade.

History

The house was erected in 2012.¹⁷⁶⁸

Evaluation

The house at 255 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed in 2012 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.21 Wing Street – North

1.21.1 Wing Street, North, East Side

212 North Wing Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 212 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a gravel driveway leads along the south side of the house, and a concrete walkway

¹⁷⁶⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and north elevation, and several trees dot the property.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story, Side Gabled building. A one-story porch with a hipped roof spans the façade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and its west slope is pierced by a large, shed-roofed wall dormer. The first story of the house is clad in wood clapboards, while the upper story is clad with wood shingles. The foundation is covered by a parge coat.

The front porch is accessed by several wood steps that are centrally placed on the façade. The foundation is clad with wood clapboards, which extend upwards to form knee walls. Square, unfluted columns span between the knee walls and the roof.

A pedestrian door is centered on the first story of the façade, within the shelter of the porch. A large, single-light window with a large transom window with many diamond-shaped lights is located to the south of the door. A one-over-one window is located to the north of the door and the upper sash also has diamond-shaped lights. Two one-over-one windows are located in the wall dormer, each with an upper sash with diamond-shaped lights. All surrounds on the façade are modest and unornamented.

The north elevation has a single-light window with a peaked top set within a surround with a peaked top. A one-over-one window is located near the eastern, and a one-over-one window is placed in the gable peak. The south elevation has two one-over-one windows on each story, and two window openings are also present within the foundation wall.

History

The house was erected in 1905.¹⁷⁶⁹ From circa 1931 through 1943 Mrs. Eva Johnson resided in the house.¹⁷⁷⁰ By 1951 the house was occupied by Frank J. and Edith Hoban. Mr. Hoban worked in excavating.¹⁷⁷¹ The house was vacant in 1960. By 1970 it was occupied by Horace N. and Anne Aenchbacher. Mr. Aenchbacher was a laborer for the Department of Public Works.¹⁷⁷²

Evaluation

The house at 212 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 212 North Wing Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the footprint remains unchanged since 1942. The installation of the replacement windows has diminished the integrity of materials; however, the house retains wood siding and some of the original windows. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁷⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 213.

¹⁷⁷¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 379.

¹⁷⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

214 North Wing Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 214 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the east side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the west side of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the north side of the house to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and south elevation, and several trees dot the property.

This house is a one-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear footprint with a large porch spanning the façade. The west slope of the side-gabled roof extends downward over the porch, incorporating it into the building and forming a catslide roof. The roof of the house is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable dormer in the façade and a shouldered brick chimney stack that rises along the south elevation. Rafter tails are visible in the dormer. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation of the house is brick.

The front porch rests on a brick foundation that extends upwards to form brick knee walls that are capped with concrete. The brick also forms large piers on the outer corners, with large, battered, wood columns placed between the piers and the roof. A square, unornamented column also is placed at the middle of the front knee wall. The porch is accessed by several wood steps that align with the main entryway of the house, which is a wood pedestrian door with many window lights. To the south of the door, and partially off-center in the facade, is a string of three three-over-one windows. Remaining fenestration on the façade is placed in the dormer, which has a pair of three-over-one windows. All fenestration on the façade has modest, unornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the north elevation varies greatly. The first story, from west to east, features a three-light window, a small one-over-one window, and a larger one-over-one window. A three-over-one window is placed towards the western end and spans a portion of the first story and a portion of the upper story. A pair of one-over-one windows is located in the gable peak. Like the façade, these windows also have modest, unornamented surrounds. Three window openings are also located within the foundation wall, all of which have been infilled with glass blocks.

The south elevation has a bay window that is covered by a shed roof. The south side of the bay window has a string of three three-over-one windows. A pair of one-over-one windows is centrally placed in the gable peak, and a single-light window is located to the pair's east.

The detached garage is a one-story, side-gabled building with a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in narrow clapboards. A two-bay sliding door with two large, wood doors is located on the west elevation.

History

The house was erected in 1925.¹⁷⁷³ As of 1931 the house was the residence of Clyde H. and Ellen Putnam.¹⁷⁷⁴ By 1943 Mrs. Putnam resided in the house alone. She remained in the house through 1951.¹⁷⁷⁵ As of 1960 the house was the residence and insurance office of Mrs. Marjorie Lanning.¹⁷⁷⁶ She resided there into the 1970s.¹⁷⁷⁷

Evaluation

The house at 214 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 214 North Wing Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. Craftsman-style houses were very popular between 1905 and 1930, and typical features include rectilinear plans, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs, and large porches with battered (sloping) columns. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style.

The house and garage at 214 North Wing Street maintain integrity of design, as the overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the synthetic siding, has diminished this area of integrity. The property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹⁷⁷⁸ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

220 North Wing Street (House: Contributing; Garage: Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 220 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the southeast corner of the intersection of North Wing Street and Randolph Street. A sidewalk stretches along the north and west sides of the property, a concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage, and a concrete walkway leads from the sidewalk to the façade of the house. Foundation plantings are present along the façade and north elevation, and several trees dot the property.

The house is a two-story, Cross-Gabled Ell building with an irregular footprint. A one-story porch with a shed roof spans nearly the entire façade. A small, one-story, hipped-roofed addition

¹⁷⁷³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

¹⁷⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 380.

¹⁷⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁷⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

is placed on the east (rear) elevation, which also features a small porch. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and paired brackets are placed in the cornice on wide frieze boards and raking boards. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the house rests on a concrete foundation.

The front porch is accessed by several wood steps that are centrally placed. Large, square pedestals support pairs of unfluted Doric columns that support the roof. Modest balustrades with turned spindles are placed between the pedestals and flank the stairs, where they terminate in square posts with circular finials. The area below the porch decking is covered by lattice.

The main entryway is a pedestrian door centrally placed in the façade and accessed from the porch. A large, single-light window with a large transom is located on each side of the door. All three have modest surrounds. The remaining fenestration in the façade is placed on the second story in the gable end, which projects forward, and consists of a pair of four-over-four windows. The upper lights of the windows have arching tops, and the two windows share an ornate surround. The surround has unfluted pilasters resembling colonettes on each side and in the middle, and each window has a pediment with ornamental scrollwork beneath the peaks.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes a single fenestration bay in the gable end. The first story has a large, single-light window with a large transom. This window has an ornamental surround that has unfluted colonettes and a pediment with two shallowly sloped peaks. The second-story fenestration bay has a pair of four-over-four windows. Like the paired windows in the façade, these also have arched tops and share a surround with the same motif. The rear ell has a canted bay window on the north elevation that is covered by a flat roof. Each side features a four-over-four window with arched lights at the top. A four-over-four window is placed to the east, and a three-over-one window is located in the upper story, immediately below the roof and piercing the frieze board. Remaining fenestration on this elevation includes a four-over-four window in the one-story rear addition. All windows in the rear ell and addition of modest, unornamented surrounds.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a large, single-light window with a single-light transom. This window has a surround with a pediment with two peaks. Directly above this, in the same fenestration bay, is a pair of four-over-four windows. Like the paired windows on the façade, these windows share an ornamented surround with a pediment with two peaks. Additional fenestration on the first story includes a canted bay window with a pair of four-over-four windows in each side. A pair of four-over-four windows with a highly ornamented surround is placed above the bay window in the second story.

The east (rear) elevation has three four-over-four windows on the first story in a slightly canted rear wall of the addition. A pair of six-light windows is placed in the gable peak and have a decorative surround with unfluted colonette pilasters and a pediment with two peaks and ornamental scrollwork.

The detached garage is located at the southeast corner of the property and has a cross-gable roof and a rectilinear footprint. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the north and west gable peaks have jerkinhead roofs supported by large ornamental brackets. The walls are clad in synthetic siding. The west elevation has two single-bay overhead doors with arched tops on the first story and a four-over-four window in the gable peak. A pedestrian door is located on the western end of the north elevation and is sheltered by a projecting gable. A pair of four-over-four windows is centrally placed in the first story of the north elevation, and a four-over-four window is in the gable peak. A four-over-four window is also located in the east gable peak. All windows and the pedestrian door have simple, unornamented surrounds.

History

Based on comparable residences in Northville, the Gothic Revival-style house was erected circa 1875. By 1893 the house has reached its present footprint.¹⁷⁷⁹ As of 1931, the house was the residence to Rollin H. and Mabel Sonnenberg. Rollin was a letter carrier.¹⁷⁸⁰ By 1943 the house was the residence of George E. and Irene Karl. Mr. Karl was employed at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.¹⁷⁸¹ By 1951 the house was occupied by H. Adrian and Genevieve Willis. Mr. Willis was employed as the sales manager for Nash-Kelvinator in Detroit.¹⁷⁸² By 1970 the house was the residence of D. E. Hannabarger.¹⁷⁸³

Evaluation

The house at 220 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 220 North Wing Street maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the additions have not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The synthetic siding has diminished the integrity of materials. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 2000.¹⁷⁸⁴ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁷⁷⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁷⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 195.

¹⁷⁸¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 311.

¹⁷⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 309.

¹⁷⁸³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor

1.21.2 Wing Street, North, West Side

111 North Wing Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The property at 111 North Wing Street is located in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A contemporary concrete paver driveway leads along the north side of the property from the street to a detached garage. A concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side of the property, and a contemporary concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade. Large, mature trees dot the yard, and foundation plantings are present along the façade, north, and south elevations.

The property is a one-story, wood frame Bungalow residence with Craftsman-style details that currently functions as a commercial building. The house has an irregular footprint and a cross-gable roof. A one-story front porch spans the façade, and a small porch is placed on the northwest corner of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has wide eaves. It is pierced in its north slope by a red brick chimney stack. The chimney stack has a shoulder capped by concrete and has several rows of decorative raised courses at the top. The exterior walls are clad in wide, aluminum siding on the first story and board and batten siding in the gables. The house rests on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks. The house is white with dark gray trim.

The front porch is accessed by seven, shallow concrete stairs and rests on an uncoursed stone foundation. Large, battered, uncoursed fieldstone piers rise from the ground above the porch decking, slightly above the rail height. The piers on the corners support unfluted, battered square columns that have small capitals with keystone-like ornamentation, and stretch to an unornamented, slightly arched entablature that has a solid, heavy appearance. The foundation extends upwards to form knee walls, with small, centered drainage holes. It extends down the stairs on each side and is topped by concrete coping.

The small porch at the northwestern corner of the house is accessed by stairs on its north side. It has square, wood piers with modest balustrades and a square, battered column on its northwest pier.

The main entryway to the building is centered in the façade within the shelter of the porch. The wood pedestrian door has a large window divided into nine lights with Prairie-style inspired muntins that are situated near the outside of the opening to create a large center light surrounded by smaller lights. Paired three-over-one windows are placed to each side of the door. The windows and door have unornamented surrounds.

The fenestration in the south elevation includes a canted bay window that is sheltered by a small, shed roof and three-over-one windows. A second, larger bay window with a square plan is placed to the west, is sheltered by a gable roof with wide eaves and simple, open brackets and

has centered, paired three-over-one windows. Another set of paired three-over-one windows is placed near the western end of the elevation, and a pair is also centered in the gable peak. Several windows openings are present in the foundation wall and have been infilled with wood panels.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two square, single-light windows, one on each side of the chimney stack. A large, square bay window, which is covered by a gable roof with deep eaves and open brackets, has a string of three three-over-one windows. A three over-one window is also located to its rear, near the western end of the elevation. Paired three-over-one windows are placed in the gable peak.

Ornamentation on the house includes decorative open knee braces and exposed rafter tails under the wide eaves both of which are characteristic of the Craftsman style. The outer edges of the fascia boards in the gables also have modest scrollwork.

The detached garage is placed at the northwest corner of the property. It has a rectilinear plan and a solid, wide front-gable roof with a slight overhang. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wide siding on the first story and board and batten siding in the gable peak. A two-bay door opening is placed in the east elevation.

History

The house was built in 1918.¹⁷⁸⁵ The building footprint has not changed since that time.¹⁷⁸⁶ As of 1931, Charles W. and Lillian Hills resided in the house. Charles owned the Church Street Garage.¹⁷⁸⁷ By 1943 Jay D. and Alice Hazen lived in the house.¹⁷⁸⁸ By 1951 the house was the residence of Theodore M. Parsons, Jr., and his wife, Mildred E. Mr. Parsons was an accountant for Ford Motor Company.¹⁷⁸⁹ The Parsons remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁹⁰

Evaluation

The house at 111 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 111 North Wing Street is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. It maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design. The aluminum siding has diminished the integrity of materials somewhat, but the integrity of workmanship is expressed through the use of natural materials in the front porch, the ornamentation and fenestration, and the overall form and construction of the property. The house and garage retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property

¹⁷⁸⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷⁸⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁷⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 177.

¹⁷⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 209.

¹⁷⁸⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 281.

¹⁷⁹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.¹⁷⁹¹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

117 North Wing Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 117 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the north side of the property, a concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side of the property, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade. Large, mature trees and ornamental plantings dot the yard, and foundation plantings are present along the façade. A fence with solid lower panels and upper panels with lattice surrounds the southern portion of the yard and extends to the rear.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne that currently functions as a commercial building. It has an irregular footprint and a cross-gable roof. The sections on the façade, north, and south elevations that are placed beneath the gables project outwards. A one-story porch spans the façade, and a small porch is located above it on the second story. A one-story, gable-roofed addition is placed on the north elevation, near the rear of the house. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad mainly in synthetic clapboards, although sections of halfcove and diamond-shaped shingles are placed in the porch and projecting gable ends. The gables have slate fishscale shingles. The house rests on a foundation that has been parged with concrete. A brick chimney stack pierces the southern roof slope.

The front porch is accessed by several wood steps that are centrally placed in the façade. The area below the decking has been covered by EIFS panels. Round, unfluted columns stretch from the decking to the hipped roof, with has modillions in the cornice. The porch has modest balustrades, and square, unfluted columns are placed on both sides of the stairs.

The small porch on the second story of the façade has a single, unfluted column in its northeast corner and modest balustrades, and is covered by a hipped roof.

The main entryways to the house is a wood pedestrian door with a large window light in the upper panel and a highly ornamented lower panel. The door is placed slightly off-center in the façade. An oval window is placed to the north of the door. A canted bay is placed on the southern end of the façade, beneath the gable, and has a large, single-light window with a stained-glass transom on its southern side. Two one-over-one, double-hung windows are located on the second story of the gable end, and a pair of small, square, single-light windows is placed

¹⁷⁹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

in the gable peak. A small one-over-one, double-hung window is located in the northern end of the second story, and a pedestrian door opens onto the upper porch from the north elevation of the projecting section. The windows and door have modest, unornamented surrounds, except for the windows in the gable peak, which share a surround with a pediment with two peaks.

Fenestration on the south elevation is placed mainly in the projecting section. The first story is a rounded bay, while the second story is square in plan. The lower bay has three one-over-one, double-hung windows, and the second story has two one-over-one, double-hung windows. A pair of square, single-light windows is placed in the gable peak. Two one-over-one windows are placed to the east of the bay windows, one on each story. Three additional one-over-one windows are located to the rear of the bay window, one on the first story and two on the second. Like the façade, the windows have modest, unornamented surrounds, and the pair in the gable peak share a surround with a pediment with two peaks.

Fenestration on the north elevation is also placed mainly in the projecting section. The first story is a canted bay, while the second story is square in plan. The lower bay has a one-over-one window and a pair of one-over-one windows in the north-facing fenestration bay. Two one-over-one windows are located on the second story, and this gable peak also has a pair of single-light windows. A tall, narrow, single-light window is placed between the first and second story, to the east of the bay window, and a one-over-one window is placed above it. A pedestrian door is located in the one-story addition. Above this, the second story projects outwards, in line with the bay window. A string of four fifteen-light windows is centered in this projection. All of the windows and the door have modest surrounds. The pair of windows in the gable peak share a surround with two peaks.

The house displays modest ornamentation, which is found mainly in the different types of shingle siding and the slate in the gable peaks. Ornamental brackets are also placed in the bay windows, beneath the square, upper bays.

History

The house was erected circa 1893–1894.¹⁷⁹² The building retains its original footprint, except for a small rear addition.¹⁷⁹³ However, the rear portion of the building was originally one story. It was made two stories circa 1930.¹⁷⁹⁴ For approximately seventy years, the house was owned by the Holcomb family. Dr. August Holcomb was a prominent physician and local politician who used half of the first story for his office.¹⁷⁹⁵ Reputedly, the third story of the house had a boxing ring in the 1940s, and Boxer Joe Louis practiced here while working toward his world boxing title.¹⁷⁹⁶ The claim seems unlikely and research has not revealed additional information to

¹⁷⁹² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁷⁹³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

¹⁷⁹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁷⁹⁵ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997. 117 Wing Street, Wing Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹⁷⁹⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997. 117 Wing Street, Wing Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

support that. Dr. Holcomb remained in the house through 1970.¹⁷⁹⁷

In 1996 the house was purchased by Angela Carson, who undertook efforts to rehabilitate the building.¹⁷⁹⁸ At the time of her purchase, the house included carved moldings, stained glass windows, and a large staircase.

Evaluation

The house at 117 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 117 North Wing Street maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the small addition has not altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne house constructed in the late nineteenth century is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. The house maintains integrity of materials and workmanship, including the ornamentation, stained glass windows, decorative siding and slate, and overall construction. However, the synthetic siding has diminished the integrity of materials. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121 North Wing Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 121 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street. A concrete driveway leads along the south side of the property to a detached garage and is contiguous with the driveway at 117 North Wing Street. A concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side of the property, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade. Foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a two-story Queen Anne with a rectilinear footprint and a gable-front roof that has a cross gabled centered in the south elevation. A one-story section is placed on the west (rear) elevation. A one-story, open porch with a hipped roof spans the façade and a one-story, enclosed porch with a gable roof is placed on the west elevation. The gable roof on the main block of the house is covered by large slate shingles. The roof of the porch and rear sections have asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in a variety of siding. On the façade, this includes rows of halfcove and diamond-shaped shingles on the lower portion of the first story, halfcove shingles on the upper portion of the first story, rectangular shingles on the second story, and slate fishscale siding in the gable peak. The south elevation is clad mainly in synthetic clapboards,

¹⁷⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁷⁹⁸ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997. 117 Wing Street, Wing Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

except for an upper portion that has rectangular shingles. The north elevation is clad entirely in synthetic siding. The foundation of the house has been covered by a stone veneer.

The front porch is accessed by wood steps placed at the north side of the façade. The area below the porch has been covered by wide panels of wood with ornamental bands of molding and dentils, and wide, vertically oriented boards are placed between the panels. Square, unfluted columns with tall pedestals rise from the ground to the roof, where they support an entablature with modillions and several bands of molding. Balustrades of closely spaced, vertically oriented wood stretch between the columns and down the stairs. A small gable pierces the roof above the stairs and has a decorative seashell below its peak.

A wood pedestrian door is placed within the shelter of the porch, on the north end of the façade, in line with the stairs. The door has an upper panel that has a large window with many leaded glass lights. A pair of windows is placed to the south of the door. Each window has a large, central light flanked by smaller lights and appear to be modern replacement windows. The second story includes a pair of windows with the same arrangement, although they are smaller in size. The remaining fenestration on the façade includes a pair of stained-glass Queen Anne windows in the gable peak.

The north elevation includes three one-over-one windows on the first story; the central window is larger than the other two. The second story has an ocular window near the eastern end and two one-over-one windows near the western end.

Fenestration on the first story of the south elevation includes a pair of windows with the same motif as the paired windows on the façade. A square bay is placed to the west of this pair. The bay is covered by a shed roof with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are clad in rectangular shingles. A string of three windows is placed in the bay window, which also have the same motif as the paired windows. The second story includes a one-over-one window on the eastern end and a pair of one-over-one windows on the western end. A pair of single-light hopper windows is located in the gable peak. The remaining fenestration on this elevation includes a one-over-one window on the one-story section and a pedestrian door with a large transom window in the enclosed porch.

The house is highly ornamented. In addition to the various types of siding, the house has highly ornamented surrounds around the doors and windows. The front door has unfluted pilasters with rosettes that support an entablature with dentils and several bands of molding. This motif is repeated on the windows to the south of the door, although the pilasters have fluting and several peaks are centered above the windows, in front of the entablature. The windows have a retractable fabric awning that is covered by an entablature with dentils. The other windows on the façade, north, and south elevations share a similar motif, although the pilaster flanking the windows are unfluted, and only the windows in the façade have multiple peaks. A finial is placed on the peak of the gable on the porch, and pendants are placed on the roof corners on the façade. Corner boards that form square pilasters are also placed on the façade corners. The second story

of the façade features many rows of molding, incised panels, and dentils, forming a decorative entablature. The lower band of molding and the dentils continue around to the south elevation.

A garage that was constructed circa 2006 is located at the southwest corner of the property, partially behind the house. It has a rectilinear plan and a gable-front roof. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The lower walls are clad in synthetic siding, and the gable peak has fishscale shingle siding. The foundation is clad in stone veneer. An overhead door with multi-light windows is placed in the east elevation, and a pair of Queen Anne-style windows with clear glass lights is placed in the gable peak. A pair of windows is located in the south elevation. The overhead door and windows have surrounds with unfluted pilasters with rosettes and modest entablatures. Knee braces are placed in the lower corners of the roof and a large bracket is located in the gable peak.

History

The house and garage were erected circa 1920. Their footprints have not changed since that time.¹⁷⁹⁹ As of 1931 Mrs. Ada Johnson resided in the house.¹⁸⁰⁰ By 1943 James and Jemima Stevenson resided in the house.¹⁸⁰¹ The couple remained in the house through 1951.¹⁸⁰² By 1960, Harry Sedan, a student, resided in the house.¹⁸⁰³

Evaluation

The house at 121 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 121 North Wing Street maintains integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern has not changed. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne house and is easily identifiable as an example of the architectural style. The house maintains a high degree of integrity of workmanship, including the ornamentation, stained glass windows, decorative siding and slate, and overall construction. However, the synthetic siding and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The property conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

125 North Wing Street (Contributing)

Description

The property at 125 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the west side of the street and very close to the neighboring house at 121 North Wing Street. A concrete sidewalk stretches across the east side of the

¹⁷⁹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁸⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 216.

¹⁸⁰¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 229.

¹⁸⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 379.

¹⁸⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

property, and a concrete paver walkway leads from the street to the façade and around the north elevation. Foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a one-and-one-half-story Gabled Ell with an irregular footprint. A one-story, open front porch with a hipped roof spans nearly the entire façade. The gabled roof extends over a rear, one-story section, forming a saltbox roof with a slight break in the slope. One small, one-story section is also placed on the southern end of the west (rear) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features cornice returns in the gables. The exterior walls are clad in synthetic siding, and the house rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The porch is accessed by a set of wood steps in the northern end. The area below the decking is covered by wood panels, and square, wood piers rise from the ground to slightly above the decking. Round, unfluted columns stretch from the piers to the roof, and modest balustrades are placed between the wood piers and extend down the stairs.

The porch shelters the main entryway to the house, which is a pedestrian door placed in the side-gabled ell, directly adjacent to the gable front section. A square, single-light window is placed to its north. A large, one-over-one window is placed in the gable front, and the upper light is much larger than the lower. The remaining fenestration includes a pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows in the upper story.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes two one-over-one windows on the first story. Like the window on the façade, these windows also have an upper sash with a much larger light. Singly placed windows are also placed in the gable peak and in the one-story, rear section; however, the proximity to the neighboring house precluded the view of the sashes.

Fenestration on the north elevation includes two closely placed one-over-one windows on the first story, a one-over-one window between the first and second stories, and a one-over-one window in the gable. These windows have lower lights that are larger than the upper sashes.

Ornamentation on the house includes wide frieze boards with multiple bands of molding in addition to more molding and dentils in the cornice. Dentils are also placed in the raking boards and in the cornice of the porch. The window and door surrounds are mostly unornamented. However, the front door has a large entablature with bands of molding and dentils, and the windows on the first story of the façade have rosettes in the lower corners.

History

The house was erected circa 1912. It retains its original footprint.¹⁸⁰⁴ As of 1931 Mrs. Ardella Brooks resided in the house.¹⁸⁰⁵ By 1951 Mrs. Thresea Springer resided in the house.¹⁸⁰⁶ She remained in the house through 1970.¹⁸⁰⁷

¹⁸⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

¹⁸⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 216.

¹⁸⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 379.

Evaluation

The house at 125 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

The house at 125 North Wing Street maintains integrity of design, as it retains its original footprint and its fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the synthetic siding and poured concrete foundation, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

129 North Wing Street (Contributing)

The house at 129 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. It is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of North Wing Street and West Dunlap Street. A concrete sidewalk stretches along the east and north sides of the property, and concrete walkways reach from North Wing Street to the façade and from West Dunlap Street to the north elevation of the house. A large, mature tree is located to the northeast of the house, and foundation plantings are present along the façade, south, and north elevations. A wall of concrete retaining blocks also stretches along the façade.

The house is a Gothic Revival style building with an irregular footprint. The main block of the house is two stories in height has a rectilinear footprint with a centered gable roof. A two-story wing extends from the west (rear) elevation and has a gabled roof that is pierced by a wall dormer in its north elevation, and a two-story section is placed on its south elevation and has a shed roof. Last, a one-story addition with a gable roof extends from the west elevation.

All sections of the house have roofs sheathed in asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge of the main block of the house near the northern end and on the two-story wing near its western end. The walls of the house are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation of the main block is uncoursed rubble stone, and the foundations of the other sections were not visible, as the siding extends to the ground.

A small, concrete porch is centered on the façade. It is accessed by several concrete steps and has a metal balustrade. Fenestration on the façade includes three symmetrically spaced fenestration bays. The porch provides access to a wood pedestrian door in the center bay, which serves as the main entrance to the house. The door has a single-light transom window and a vinyl surround. A large, single-light window with a single-light transom is placed in each of the remaining fenestration bays on the first story, and all three bays on the second story each have a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement window. The windows all have vinyl surrounds.

¹⁸⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Fenestration on the south elevation includes, on the main block of the house, two symmetrically placed fenestration bays. A one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl replacement window is located in each bay on each story, with the lower windows slightly larger than the upper ones. A small, rectangular window is also located within the foundation wall, and a pair of bulkhead doors is placed to its west. Fenestration on the two-story addition includes three one-over-one windows on the first story, with the westernmost window much smaller than the other two. The upper story has two one-over-one windows. All of the windows on the two-story addition are double-hung, vinyl windows and have vinyl surrounds.

Fenestration on the north elevation of the main block of the house mirrors that of the south elevation: two fenestration bays with a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window on each story. The two-story wing has a pedestrian door near its eastern end, which is accessed by a wood patio. A one-over-one windows flanks the door on each side. Another one-over-one window is placed to the west, and a rectangular window with many leaded glass lights is placed farther to the west, near the top of the first story. The remaining fenestration includes a pair of one-over-one windows in the wall dormer. All of the windows and the door have vinyl surrounds.

A wood pedestrian door with a large, single-light window in its upper panel is placed on the northern end of the west (rear) elevation. Two one-over-one windows, one large and one small, are located in the two-story wing. A window is also placed in the west elevation of the two-story addition, but the sash configuration was not visible.

The rear, one-story addition has a pair of wood, hinged doors with upper window lights in its west elevation. A small, square window is placed in the gable peak. A one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window is located in the north elevation, and a pedestrian door is located in the south elevation.

The main block of the house features ornamentation that is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. Three types of decorative bargeboard are found on the house. Bargeboard with points is placed in the cornice on the façade and west elevation, and bargeboard with stars is placed in the façade gable. Bargeboard with a quatrefoil motif is placed in the south- and north-facing gables. Large finials and pendants are placed in the gable peaks, and smaller pendants are placed in the lower corners of the gables. The centrally placed window in the second story of the façade features a highly ornamented, large, window hood with a pediment. It is supported by narrow, scrollwork brackets. The pediment projects outward and is covered by a board and batten roof, and a star is placed beneath the peak. Bargeboard that resembles a string of fleur-de-lis is located in the peak of the pediment and extends around the south and north sides. Small pendants are also placed in the outer corners of the pediment.

History

By 1893 the house included the two-story main block with two canted bays on the first story; a rear, L-plan, one-and-one-half-story wing; and a one-story section attached to the end of the

wing.¹⁸⁰⁸ By 1899 the L-section of the rear wing had been infilled by a one-story addition, giving it a rectangular plan.¹⁸⁰⁹ Circa 1920 the house was expanded by a garage on the rear ell.¹⁸¹⁰ The canted bays were removed from the façade and a full-width front porch was installed, which remained in place through the 1940s.¹⁸¹¹ Circa 1930 the house had been divided into apartments and included addresses 129 and 131 North Wing Street.

129 North Wing Street

As of 1931 Leslie G. and Rozella Lee resided in the house. Mr. Lee was a high school teacher.¹⁸¹² By 1943 Louis and Helen Kingsley and Andrew J. S. and Marcella Betts resided at this address. Mr. Kingsley worked at the Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti.¹⁸¹³ Mr. Betts was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹⁸¹⁴ By 1951 Mrs. Florence Thornton resided in this half of the building.¹⁸¹⁵ By 1960 Mrs. Flora Marion lived in this section of the building.¹⁸¹⁶ Two families resided at this address in 1970.¹⁸¹⁷

131 North Wing Street

As of 1931 Ralph B. Willis, a real estate agent, resided in the unit.¹⁸¹⁸ By 1931 Ralph B. and Norma M. Willis and Mrs. Hester Gow resided at this address. Mr. Willis was a foreman.¹⁸¹⁹ Mrs. Gow was employed at Ford Motor Company.¹⁸²⁰ The Willis family remained at this address through 1951.¹⁸²¹ As of 1960 Mrs. Flora VanDyke resided in this half of the building.¹⁸²² By 1970 Albert DeBoutte was in this section of the building.¹⁸²³

Evaluation

The house at 129 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development.

Alterations to the house at 129 North Wing Street over time have diminished the integrity of design, including the removal of the canted bay windows and the construction of a second story on the southern section. The vinyl siding and replacement windows have also diminished the integrity of materials. However, the house retains integrity of workmanship, which is visible in the highly ornamented bargeboard. The house also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling,

¹⁸⁰⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁸⁰⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

¹⁸¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁸¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁸¹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

¹⁸¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 211.

¹⁸¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 196.

¹⁸¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 379.

¹⁸¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁸¹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁸¹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 216.

¹⁸¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 234.

¹⁸²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 206.

¹⁸²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 379.

¹⁸²² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁸²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

and association, and can be easily identified as an example of the Gothic Revival style. The house is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

209 North Wing Street (Non-Contributing)

Description

The property at 209 North Wing Street is a contemporary home that is associated with the First Baptist Church at 217 North Wing Street. It is located in a residential neighborhood north of downtown Northville, Michigan, on the west side of the street. A sidewalk stretches along the east side of the property and a concrete driveway leads from the street to the façade, where an attached garage is located. Foundation plantings are present along the façade.

The house is a one-story, side-gabled structure. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a gable dormer in its east slope. A front-gabled section projects outward from the façade, incorporating an attached garage and a small porch. The first story is clad in a brick veneer, a brick chimney rises along the north elevation, and a second brick chimney rises along the south elevation. The gables and dormer are clad in vinyl siding.

A pedestrian door is placed on the façade within the shelter of the small porch. A three-window string comprised of a large, single-light window flanked by a one-over-one windows. A two-light sliding window is located in the dormer, and a two-bay overhead door is located on the northern end of the first story. A second pedestrian door is located in the first story of the north elevation.

History

The house is a modern building that functions as the manse of First Baptist Church.¹⁸²⁴

Evaluation

The house at 209 North Wing Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed after the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

217 North Wing Street (House and Garage: Contributing)

Description

The church at 217 North Wing Street is in a residential neighborhood west of downtown Northville, Michigan. The property encompasses the northern two-thirds of the block bounded by North Wing Street to the east, West Dunlap Street to the south, High Street to the west, and Randolph Street to the north. A sidewalk stretches along the east, north, and west sides of the property, and multiple concrete walkways lead from the eastern sidewalk to the façade, which is oriented to face east. A paved parking lot is located along the western side of the property and a

¹⁸²⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

small garage is placed to the south of the church. The property includes large, mature trees, ornamental trees and plantings, and foundation plantings near portions of all elevations.

The original, core block of First Baptist Church is a two-story building with modest Greek Revival-style details and a rectilinear footprint. The gable roof is oriented perpendicular to North Wing Street and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A wide cornice wraps around the north and south elevations and features several bands of ornamental molding. Cornice returns, wide raking boards, and fascia boards with bands of molding are placed in the gable. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The foundation materials were not visible due to the foundation plantings.

A portico is centrally placed on the façade. It is accessed by several wood steps with a metal railing. Two round, fluted columns with unornamented capitals support a modest entablature. The pediment features cornice returns and bands of molding on the fascia and raking frieze.

The portico shelters a pair of wood pedestrian doors with sidelights and a segmentally arched transom. The sidelights and transom are filled with leaded glass. Additional fenestration on the façade includes two fenestration bays, one to each side of the door. Each fenestration bay includes a six-over-six, double-hung window on the first story and a one-over-one, double-hung window on the second story.

A large steeple with an eight-sided spire rises from the roof ridge, near the façade. The lowest part of the steeple is rectilinear in plan and has wide cornice with multiple bands of molding. Above this is a belfry that is square in plan, has unfluted pilasters on the exterior corners, and also features a wide cornice. A large, louvered belfry window is placed on each side. This portion is capped by an eight-sided base with inset panels and ornamental molding in the cornice, which supports the eight-sided spire. The spire is topped by a cross.

A two-story section with a flat roof is placed on the north elevation of the main block of First Baptist Church. It also extends along the west (rear) elevation and projects slightly to the north and south. This section is clad in aluminum siding, which extends to the ground and covers the foundation walls. A wide cornice wraps around all elevations; it is much simpler than the cornice on the main block and lacks bands of molding.

A wood pedestrian door with an ornate surround is located on the eastern end of the north elevation. It features unfluted pilasters that support an entablature with dentils and a pediment with bands of molding. A pair of wood pedestrian doors, which are sheltered by a portico, are placed on the west elevation and open onto the parking lot. The portico has unfluted, square columns that support a modest entablature, and the doors are flanked by unfluted pilasters. A third pedestrian door is centrally placed on the south elevation and features a surround with the same motif as that on the north elevation.

Windows in this two-story section are six-over-six double-hung that rest on concrete slip sills and have narrow, unornamented surrounds. The windows are placed singly and in pairs in fenestration bays that are symmetrically placed on the east and north elevations. Fenestration bays are mostly symmetrically placed on the south elevation, with the exception of the easternmost bay on the south elevation. The fenestration bays on the west elevation are asymmetrically placed.

A one-story section with a gable roof oriented parallel to North Wing Street extends from the south elevation of the main block. It is rectilinear in plan, the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding, and the foundation is concrete block. This section lacks ornamented cornices, raking boards, and fascia boards; however, it does have modest cornice returns.

Fenestration in the one-story section consists mainly of six-over-six, double-hung windows. Four are symmetrically placed in the east elevation and three are symmetrically placed in the west elevation. The south elevation has one window on the western end and a wood pedestrian door on the eastern end. The door has a surround with unfluted pilasters, a modest entablature with dentils, and a pediment with a diamond-shaped panel in the center of the tympanum.

A one-story garage with a rectilinear footprint and a pyramidal roof is placed to the south of the church. Its roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are constructed of concrete block. A portion of the west elevation walls has been covered by vertical wood siding. A single-bay overhead door is placed in the west elevation, and a wood pedestrian door is located in the north elevation.

History

The First Baptist Church of Northville was established on January 4, 1841, and the property was deeded to the Baptist Society by William and Sarah Dunlap in May 1844.¹⁸²⁵ They originally met in a building that was erected in 1837.¹⁸²⁶ The present church dates to circa 1859–1860, when Samuel Williams was contracted to “alter and construct” a house of worship.¹⁸²⁷ The belfry was added in 1879 and the baptistery in 1887.¹⁸²⁸ By 1893 the property included the nave of the church, with the front entrance pavilion and a small rear one-story ell, as well as a “church shed” located north of the northwest corner of the building.¹⁸²⁹ The church underwent a major remodel in 1928, and again in the 1950s.¹⁸³⁰ Later additions to the building were made in the 1960s and 1970s.¹⁸³¹

Evaluation

¹⁸²⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁸²⁶ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁸²⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁸²⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 31.

¹⁸²⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

¹⁸³⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 31.

¹⁸³¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 31.

The church at 217 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and religion and under Criterion C for architecture.

The church at 217 North Wing Street maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed. The two-story section was constructed within the period of significance, and the one-story section does not significantly alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the church. The installation of the aluminum siding has diminished the integrity of materials. Overall, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and continues to convey its historic character as a modest Greek Revival-style church. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹⁸³² It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

1.22 Wing Street – South

200 South Wing Street, Northville United States Post Office (Contributing)

Description

This building is located on the southwest corner of the West Cady Street and South Wing Street intersection. Public sidewalks are located north and east of the structure. A retaining wall encloses a raised garden on the eastern half of the north elevation of the building and shrubs line the remainder of this elevation. A large flag pole is located on the southwest corner of the minimal lawn strip. A paved parking lot is located south of the building. Two mail drop boxes are located near the cement stoop at the central entryway, and a cement path with steps connects to the eastern sidewalk.

The red brick structure has a rectangular footprint with three cross-gables and an L-shaped car port attached to the south elevation. Each one of the gable ends on the north elevation project slightly north. The brick on the body of the building is in the running pattern and brick quoins are built into each corner of the structure. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. All trim is painted white.

The side-gable façade fronts South Wing Street. A brick chimney shaft is located on the western roof slope and a ventilated wood lantern rests in the center of the roof ridge on this gabled section. The lantern is topped by an oxidized copper roof and a weathervane that has the capital letters depicting each direction and it topped by an arrow. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has no eaves. Directly under the roof line is a wood band, topped with simple molding that contains the words “United States Post Office Northville, Michigan 48167”

¹⁸³² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

across the window bays. A centered pedestrian door is of wood frame with central glass panel with divided fifteen-lights. The entry includes a rectangular transom and sidelights, both of which have divided lights, and a wood door surround of narrow, vertical panels. Large iron lantern-style light fixtures are affixed to the brick on each side of the door.

The fenestration pattern consists of six-over-nine double hung windows with accompanying window shutters spaced at even intervals around the structure, except on the west elevation which has no windows. The gable ends are filled with clapboard and contain a centered circular vent at the top of the gable.

History

The Colonial Revival-style building, one of the United States Post Office's (USPS) Thousand Series designs published in 1959 and associated with the rise of suburbia ¹⁸³³ It has housed the Northville Post Office since its construction in 1964. ¹⁸³⁴*The USPS established the Zone Improvement Program (zip code) in 1963 hence the inclusion of the zip code on the building's façade. The addition appears to be a parcel post facility.*

Evaluation

The property at 200 South Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the Northville's community development and government and under Criterion C for architecture.

The United States Post Office building at 200 South Wing Street maintains excellent integrity of design. The property maintains integrity of materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

¹⁸³³ USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied between 1940 and 1971. (Draft prepared for the United States Post Office by the URS Group, Germantown, MD. September 2012. (see Figure 3-5, plate 70, p. 3-34)

¹⁸³⁴ Bill Sigler. "Speaking for The Record." *Northville Record*, April 22, 2018, 4.

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Appendix A

**Photographs of All Surveyed Resources
within the Northville Local Historic District**



Cady East 131_Looking Northwest



Cady East 131_Looking Southeast



Cady East 141_Looking Northwest



Cady East 141_Looking Southwest



Cady East 300_Looking Northwest



Cady East 300_Looking Southeast



Cady East 335_Looking Northwest



Cady East 350, Garage_Looking Southeast



Cady East 350_Looking East



Cady East 350_Looking Southwest



Cady East 361_Looking Northeast



Cady East 361_Looking Northwest



Cady East 456_Looking Southeast



Cady East 456_Looking Southwest



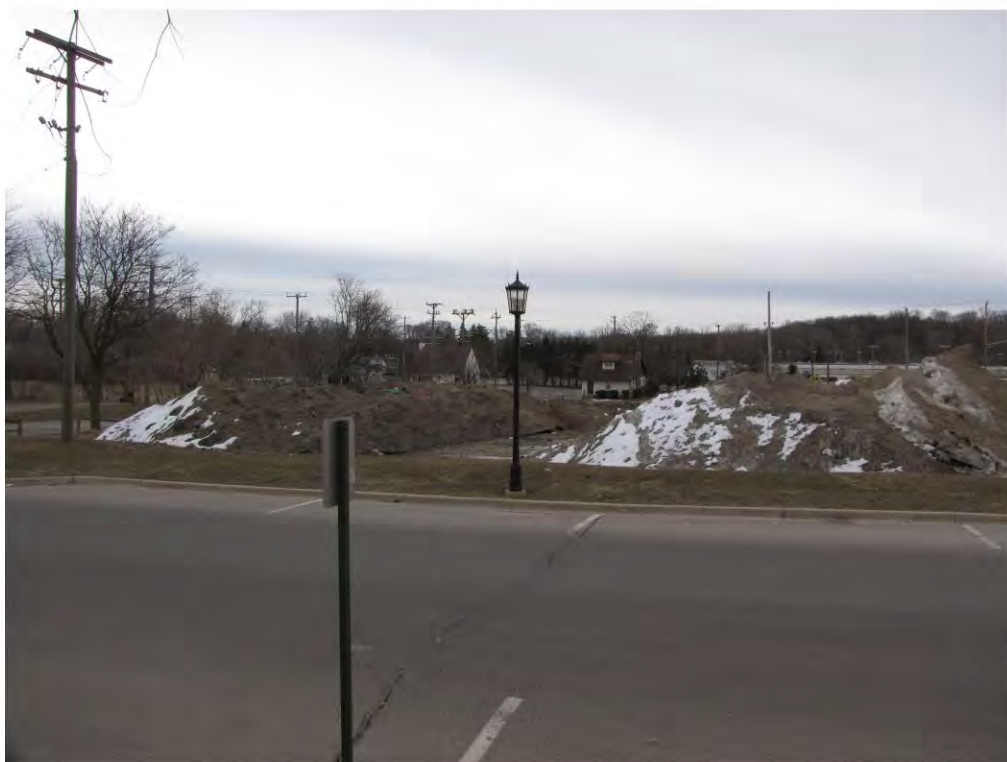
Cady East 459_Looking Northeast



Cady East 459_Looking West



Cady East NVA 1_Looking Southwest



Cady East NVA 6_Looking South



Cady East NVA 7_Looking South



Cady East NVA 9_Looking Northwest



Cady East NVA 10_Looking North



Cady East NVA 11_Looking Northeast



Cady West 212_Looking Northwest



Cady West 212_Looking Southwest



Cady West 215_Looking Southeast



Cady West 215_Looking Southwest



Cady West 473_Looking Southeast



Cady West 473_Looking Southwest



Cady West 487, Garage_Looking South



Cady West 487_Looking Southeast



Cady West 487_Looking Southwest



Cady West 494_Looking Northeast



Cady West 494_Looking Northwest



Cady West 495, Garage_Looking Southeast



Cady West 495_Looking East



Cady West 495_Looking Southwest



Cady West 500, Garage_Looking North



Cady West 500_Looking Northeast



Cady West 500_Looking Northwest



Cady West 501, Garage_Looking West



Cady West 501_Looking Southeast



Cady West 501_Looking Southwest



Cady West 504, Garage_Looking North



Cady West 504_Looking Northeast



Cady West 504_Looking Northwest



Cady West 508, Garage_Looking North



Cady West 508_Looking Northeast



Cady West 508_Looking Northwest



Cady West 511, Garage_Looking South



Cady West 511_Looking Southeast



Cady West 511_Looking Southwest



Cady West 514_Looking Northeast



Cady West 514_Looking Northwest



Cady West 521, Carriage House_Looking South



Cady West 521_Looking Northwest



Cady West 521_Looking Southwest



Cady West NVA 17_Looking South



Cady West NVA 17_Looking Southwest



CadyCentre 125_Looking Northeast



CadyCentre 125_Looking Northwest



Center North 101-103 and Main West 102-106_Looking Northwest



Center North 101-103 and Main West 102-106_Looking West



Center North 105_Looking West



Center North 107_Looking West



Center North 109-115_Looking Northeast



Center North 109-115_Looking West



Center North 119_Looking Northeast



Center North 119_Looking Southwest



Center North 120_Looking East



Center North 120_Looking West



Center North 121_Looking West



Center North 124-128_Looking Northeast



Center North 124-128_Looking Southeast



Center North 134_Looking Southeast



Center North 134_Looking West



Center North 135-137_Looking Northeast



Center North 135-137_Looking West



Center North 136-142_Looking Northeast



Center North 136-142_ Looking West



Center North 144-148_ Looking East



Center North 144-148_Looking Southwest



Center North 145_Looking Southwest



Center North 145-Looking East



Center North 150_Looking East



Center North 150_Looking Northwest



Center North 156_Looking Southeast



Center North 156-Looking Southeast



Center North 200_Looking Northeast



Center North 200_Looking Southwest



Center North 301_Looking Northwest



Center North 301_Looking Southwest



Center South 113_Looking Northeast



Center South 113_Looking Northwest



Center South 201 and Cady East 100_Looking Northeast



Center South 201 and Cady East 100_Looking Southeast



Dubuar 404, Garage_Looking Southwest



Dubuar 404_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 404_Looking West



Dubuar 406, Garage_Looking North



Dubuar 406_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 406_Looking Northwest



Dubuar 410_Looking North



Dubuar 410_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 417_Looking Southeast



Dubuar 417_Looking Southwest



Dubuar 419_Looking South



Dubuar 419_Looking Southwest



Dubuar 421_Looking South



Dubuar 421_Looking Southeast



Dubuar 422_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 422-Looking Northwest



Dubuar 430_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 430_ Looking Northwest



Dubuar 433_ Looking South



Dubuar 433_Looking Southeast



Dubuar 439_Looking Southeast



Dubuar 439_Looking Southwest



Dubuar 440_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 440_Looking Northwest



Dubuar 446, Garage_Looking East



Dubuar 446_Looking Northeast



Dubuar 446_Looking Northwest



Dunlap East 111_Looking Northwest



Dunlap East 111_Looking Southeast



Dunlap East 115_Looking Northeast



Dunlap East 115_Looking Southeast



Dunlap East 133_Looking Northeast



Dunlap East 133_Looking Northwest



Dunlap East 143_Looking Northeast



Dunlap East 143_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 100_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 100_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 122_Looking North



Dunlap West 122_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 132, Garage_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 132_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 132_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 206, Garage_Looking North



Dunlap West 206_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 206_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 211_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 211_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 217, Garage_Looking East



Dunlap West 217_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 217_ Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 218_ Looking North



Dunlap West 218_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 304_Looking North



Dunlap West 304_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 305, Garage_Looking West



Dunlap West 305_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 305_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 310_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 310_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 314, Garage_Looking East



Dunlap West 314_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 314_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 317, Garage_Looking South



Dunlap West 317_Looking East



Dunlap West 317_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 401, Garage_Looking West



Dunlap West 401_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 401_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 404, Garage_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 404_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 404_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 412_Looking North



Dunlap West 412_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 417, Garage_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 417_Looking East



Dunlap West 417_Looking South



Dunlap West 418, Garage_Looking East



Dunlap West 418_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 418_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 501_Looking East



Dunlap West 501_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 504, Garage_Looking West



Dunlap West 504_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 504_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 511_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 511_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 512, Garage_Looking North



Dunlap West 512_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 512_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 515, Garage_Looking South



Dunlap West 515_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 515_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 522_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 522_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 523_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 523_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 527, Garage_Looking South



Dunlap West 527_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 527_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 528, Garage_Looking North



Dunlap West 528_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 528_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 534_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 534_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 537, Garage_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 537_Looking South



Dunlap West 537_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 542, Garage_Looking North



Dunlap West 542_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 542_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 543, Garage_Looking South



Dunlap West 543_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 543_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 548_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 548_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West 549, Garage_Looking East



Dunlap West 549_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 549_Looking Southwest



Dunlap West 552, Garage_Looking Southeast



Dunlap West 552_Looking Northeast



Dunlap West 552_Looking Northwest



Dunlap West NVA 18_Looking Southeast



Griswold NVA 14_Looking North



Griswold NVA 14_Looking Northwest



High 113_Looking Northwest



High 113_Looking Southwest



High 116_Looking Southeast



High 116_Looking Southwest



High 121_Looking Northwest



High 121_Looking West



High 124_Looking Southeast



High 124-Looking Northeast



High 213, Garage_Looking West



High 213_Looking Northwest



High 213_Looking Southwest



High 223_Looking Northwest



High 223_Looking Southwest



High 229, Garage_Looking West



High 229_Looking Northwest



High 229_Looking Southwest



High 235_Looking Northwest



High 235_Looking Southwest



High 239, Garage_Looking Southeast



High 239_Looking South



High 239_Looking Southwest



High 320, Garage_Looking East



High 320_Looking East



High 320_Looking Northeast



Hutton 127_Looking Northwest



Hutton 127_Looking Southwest



Linden 105_Looking Northwest



Linden 105_Looking West



Linden 115, Garage_Looking West



Linden 115_Looking Northwest



Linden 115_Looking Southwest



Linden 118, Garage_Looking East



Linden 118_Looking East



Linden 118_Looking Southeast



Linden 217, Garage_Looking West



Linden 217_Looking Northwest



Linden 217_Looking Southwest



Linden 220_Looking Northeast



Linden 220_Looking Southeast



Linden 222-224_Looking Northeast



Linden 222-224_Looking Southeast



Linden 223_Looking Northwest



Linden 223_Looking Southwest



Linden 226-228_Looking Northeast



Linden 226-228_Looking Southeast



Linden 229_Looking Northwest



Linden 229_Looking South



Linden 238_Looking East



Linden 238_Looking Southeast



Linden 248_Looking Northeast



Linden 248_Looking Southeast



Linden 254, Garage_Looking East



Linden 254_Looking Northeast



Linden 254_Looking Southeast



Linden 265_Looking Southwest



Linden 265_Looking West



Linden 320, Garage_Looking East



Linden 320_Looking Northeast



Linden 320_Looking Southeast



Linden 335_Looking Southwest



Linden 335_Looking West



Linden 336_Looking Northeast



Linden 336_Looking Southeast



Linden 373_Looking Northwest



Linden 373_Looking West



Linden Court 515_Looking South



Linden Court 515_Looking Southwest



Linden Court 525_Looking Southwest



Linden Court 525_Looking West



Linden Court 531_ Looking Northwest



Linden Court 535_ Looking Northwest



Linden Court 535_Looking Northeast



Linden Court 541_Looking North



Linden Court 541_Looking Northeast



Main East 101 and Center North 108-110_Looking Northeast



Main East 101 and Center North 108-110_Looking Southeast



Main East 102-106 and Center South 113_Looking Southeast



Main East 102-106 and Center South 113_Looking South



Main East 103-107_Looking Southwest



Main East 103-107_Looking North



Main East 108-110_Looking Southeast



Main East 108-110_Looking Southwest



Main East 111_Looking North



Main East 111_Looking South



Main East 112_Looking South



Main East 112_Looking Southeast



Main East 115_Looking North



Main East 116_Looking South



Main East 117_Looking North



Main East 117_Looking Southwest



Main East 118_Looking South



Main East 120-124_Looking Northwest



Main East 120-124_Looking South



Main East 121-123_Looking North



Main East 121-123_Looking South



Main East 125_Looking North



Main East 125_Looking South



Main East 126-124_Looking Southwest



Main East 126-134_Looking South



Main East 129_Looking North



Main East 135-137_Looking North



Main East 135-137_Looking Southwest



Main East 139_Looking North



Main East 139_Looking South



Main East 141-143_Looking North



Main East 141-143_ Looking South



Main East 149_ Looking Northeast



Main East 149_Looking Southwest



Main East 153_Looking Northeast



Main East 156_Looking Northeast



Main East 156_Looking South



Main East 157_Looking Northeast



Main East 157_Looking Northwest



Main East 160_Looking North



Main East 160_Looking Southeast



Main East 170_Looking Southwest



Main East 182-186_Looking Southwest



Main East 190_Looking Northwest



Main East 190_Looking Southwest



Main East 200_Looking Southeast



Main East 200_Looking Southwest



Main East 235_Looking Northeast



Main East 235_Looking South



Main East 302_Looking South



Main East 302_Looking Southwest



Main East 324_Looking Southeast



Main East 324_Looking Southwest



Main East 332_Looking Northwest



Main East 332_Looking Southeast



Main East 341_Looking Northeast



Main East 341_Looking Northwest



Main East 342_Looking South



Main East 342_Looking Southeast



Main East 355_Looking Northeast



Main East 355_Looking Northwest



Main East 371_Looking Northwest



Main East 371_Looking Southwest



Main East 400_Looking Southwest



Main East 410_Looking Southeast



Main East 410_Looking Southwest



Main East 422, Garage_Looking South



Main East 422_Looking Southeast



Main East 422_Looking Southwest



Main East 430_Looking Southeast



Main East 430_Looking Southwest



Main East 450_Looking Southeast



Main East 450_Looking Southwest



Main East NVA 13_Looking East



Main West 108-112_Looking Northeast



Main West 108-112_Looking Southeast



Main West 109-113_Looking South



Main West 109-113_Looking Southeast



Main West 114-126_Looking Northeast



Main West 114-126_Looking Northwest



Main West 133_Looking Northwest



Main West 133_Looking South



Main West 202_Looking Northeast



Main West 202_Looking Northwest



Main West 215_Looking North



Main West 215_Looking Southwest



Main West 302_Looking Northeast



Main West 302_Looking West



Main West 303_Looking Northeast



Main West 303_Looking Southwest



Main West 306_Looking Northeast



Main West 306_Looking Northwest



Main West 312, Garage_Looking East



Main West 312_Looking North



Main West 312_Looking Southeast



Main West 404_Looking North



Main West 404_Looking Southwest



Main West 410_Looking Northeast



Main West 410_Looking Northwest



Main West 411_Looking North



Main West 411_Looking South



Main West 418_Looking East



Main West 418_Looking Northeast



Main West 501_Looking Southwest



Main West 502_Looking North



Main West 502_Looking Northeast



Main West 508_Looking Northeast



Main West 508_Looking Northwest



Main West 514_Looking Northeast



Main West 514_Looking Northwest



Main West 520_Looking Northeast



Main West 520_Looking Northwest



Main West 521, Garage_Looking South



Main West 521_Looking South



Main West 521_Looking Southwest



Main West 523_Looking Southeast



Main West 523_Looking Southwest



Main West 530_Looking North



Main West 530_Looking Northwest



Main West 531_Looking southeast



Main West 531_Looking Southwest



Main West 536, Garage_Looking North



Main West 536_Looking Northeast



Main West 536_Looking Northwest



Main West 537, Garage_Looking South



Main West 537_Looking Southeast



Main West 537_Looking Southwest



Main West 542_Looking North



Main West 542_Looking Northwest



Main West 547, Garage_Looking South



Main West 547_Looking Southeast



Main West 547_Looking Southwest



Main West 548, Garage_Looking East



Main West 548_Looking East



Main West 548_Looking Northwest



MainCentre 150_Looking Northwest



MainCentre 150_Looking Southwest



Randolph 108_Looking Northeast



Randolph 108_Looking Northwest



Randolph 113_Looking Southeast



Randolph 113_Looking Southwest



Randolph 116_Looking North



Randolph 116_Looking Northeast



Randolph 119, Garage_Looking South



Randolph 119_Looking Southeast



Randolph 119_Looking Southwest



Randolph 124_Looking North



Randolph 124_Looking Northeast



Randolph 125, Garage_Looking South



Randolph 125_Looking Southeast



Randolph 125_Looking Southwest



Randolph 132_ Looking Northeast



Randolph 132_ looking Northwest



Randolph 142_Looking Northeast



Randolph 142_Looking Northwest



Randolph 204, Garage_Looking North



Randolph 204_Looking Northeast



Randolph 204_Looking Northwest



Randolph 312, Shed_Looking North



Randolph 312_Looking Northeast



Randolph 312_Looking Northwest



Randolph 317_Looking Southeast



Randolph 317_Looking Southwest



Randolph 318_Looking Northeast



Randolph 318_Looking Northwest



Randolph 319-321, Garage_Looking East



Randolph 319-321_Looking Southeast



Randolph 319-321_Looking Southwest



Randolph 402_Looking Northeast



Randolph 402_Looking Northwest



Randolph 405_Looking Southeast



Randolph 412_Looking Northeast



Randolph 412_Looking Northwest



Randolph 413, Garage_Looking Northeast



Randolph 413_Looking East



Randolph 413_Looking Southwest



Randolph 418, Garage_Looking North



Randolph 418_Looking Northeast



Randolph 418_Looking Northwest



Randolph 424_Looking Northeast



Randolph 424_Looking Northwest



Randolph 436_Looking Northeast



Randolph 436_Looking Northwest



Randolph 442_Looking Northeast



Randolph 442_Looking Northwest



Randolph 503, Garage_Looking West



Randolph 503_Looking West



Randolph 504_Looking Northeast



Randolph 504_Looking Northwest



Randolph 509, Garage_Looking South



Randolph 509_Looking South



Randolph 509_Looking Southeast



Randolph 510_Looking Northeast



Randolph 510_Looking Northwest



Randolph 516_Looking Northeast



Randolph 516_Looking Northwest



Randolph 521_Looking South



Randolph 521_Looking Southwest



Randolph 528_Looking North



Randolph 529_Looking South



Randolph 529_Looking Southwest



Randolph 537-539_Looking South



Randolph 537-539_Looking Southwest



Randolph 545, Garage_Looking Southwest



Randolph 545_Looking South



Randolph 545_Looking Southwest



Randolph 562, Garage_Looking North



Randolph 562_Looking Northeast



Randolph 562_Looking North



Randolph 572_Looking North



Randolph 572_Looking Northeast



Randolph North 117, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 101, Garage_Looking North



Rogers North 101_Looking Northeast



Rogers North 101_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 109_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 109_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 114-116_Looking East



Rogers North 114-116_Looking Southeast



Rogers North 117_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 117_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 121-125_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 121-125_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 131, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 131_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 131_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 201, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 201_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 201_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 207, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 207_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 207_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 221_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 221_Looking West



Rogers North 227_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 227_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 230_Looking East



Rogers North 230_Looking Northeast



Rogers North 231, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 231_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 231_Looking West



Rogers North 234, Garage_Looking South



Rogers North 234_Looking East



Rogers North 234_ Looking Southeast



Rogers North 322, Garage_ Looking East



Rogers North 322_Looking East



Rogers North 322_Looking Southeast



Rogers North 333, Garage_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 333_Looking Northeast



Rogers North 333_Looking West



Rogers North 343_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 343_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 350_Looking East



Rogers North 350_Looking Northeast



Rogers North 353_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 353_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 359, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 359_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 359_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 365, Garage_Looking West



Rogers North 365_Looking Northwest



Rogers North 365_Looking Southwest



Rogers North 368_Looking Northeast



Rogers North 368_Looking Southeast



Rogers South 102, Garage_Looking Southwest



Rogers South 102_Looking Northwest



Rogers South 102_Looking Southeast



Rogers South 110, Garage_Looking West



Rogers South 110_Looking Northwest



Rogers South 110_Looking Southwest



Rogers South 116_Looking Southwest



Rogers South 116_Looking West



Rogers South 117, Garage_Looking East



Rogers South 117_Looking Northeast



Rogers South 117_Looking Southeast



Rogers South 122, Garage_Looking West



Rogers South 122_Looking Northwest



Rogers South 122_Looking Southwest



Rogers South 127_Looking Northwest



Rogers South 127_Looking Southeast



Rogers South 128, Garage_Looking West



Rogers South 128_Looking Northwest



Rogers South 128_Looking Southwest



West 113, Garage_Looking West



West 113_Looking Northwest



West 113_Looking Southwest



West 114, Garage_Looking East



West 114_Looking Northeast



West 114_Looking Southeast



West 120_Looking Northeast



West 120_Looking Southeast



West 121, Garage_Looking Northwest



West 121_Looking Southwest



West 121_Looking West



West 212_Looking East



West 212_Looking Southeast



West 216_Looking Northeast



West 216_Looking Southeast



West 218_Looking Northeast



West 218_Looking Southeast



West 222_Looking East



West 222_Looking Southeast



West 223, Garage_Looking West



West 223_Looking Southwest



West 223_Looking West



West 226_Looking Northeast



West 226_Looking Southeast



West 227_Looking Northwest



West 227_Looking Southwest



West 228_Looking East



West 228_Looking Southeast



West 231, Garage_Looking West



West 231_Looking Northwest



West 231_Looking Southwest



West 236_Looking East



West 236-Looking East



West 247, Garage_Looking West



West 247_Looking Northwest



West 247_Looking Southwest



West 255_Looking West



Wing North 111, Garage_Looking West



Wing North 111_Looking Northwest



Wing North 111_Looking Southwest



Wing North 117_Looking Northwest



Wing North 117_Looking Southwest



Wing North 121_Looking Northwest



Wing North 121_Looking Southwest



Wing North 125_ Looking Northwest



Wing North 125_ Looking Southwest



Wing North 129_Looking Northwest



Wing North 129_Looking Southeast



Wing North 209_Looking Southwest



Wing North 212_Looking Northeast



Wing North 212_Looking Southeast



Wing North 214_Looking Northwest



Wing North 214_Looking Southeast



Wing North 217, Garage_Looking Southeast



Wing North 217_Looking Northeast



Wing North 217_Looking Northwest



Wing North 220, Garage_Looking East



Wing North 220_Looking Northeast



Wing North 220_Looking Southwest



Wing South 200_Looking Southwest



Wing South 200_Looking West

Appendix B

**List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources
in the Northville Local Historic District**

Appendix B

The following list of resources is the full inventory of the Northville Historic District. Each of these resources is within the historic district boundary and are represented on the historic district map. The map, and this appendix, also provides the contributing or non-contributing status of each resource to the district. Although not fully described or evaluated in the Local Historic District Report (Volume I), this information can be found in Volume II of this document.

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
CADY	E	NVA 1	Non-contributing	Site/Vacant lot
CADY	E	NVA 6	Non-contributing	Site/Parking lot
CADY	E	NVA 7	Non-contributing	Site/Vacant lot
CADY	E	NVA 9	Non-contributing	Structure/Parking garage
CADY	E	NVA 10	Non-contributing	Site/Parking lot
CADY	E	NVA 11	Non-contributing	Site/Parking lot
CADY	E	131	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	E	141-145	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	E	300	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	E	335	Non-contributing	Site/Vacant lot
CADY	E	350	Contributing	Building
CADY	E	350	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	E	361	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	E	456	Contributing	Building
CADY	E	459	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	NVA 17	Contributing	Site/Cemetery
CADY	W	212	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	W	215	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	473	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	487	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	487	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	494	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	495	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	W	495	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	500	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	W	500	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	501	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	501	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	504	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	504	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	508	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	508	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	511	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	W	511	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	514	Non-contributing	Building
CADY	W	514	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
CADY	W	521	Contributing	Building
CADY	W	521	Contributing	Building (garage)
CADYCENTRE		125	Non-contributing	Building
CENTER	N	101-103	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	105	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	107	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	109-115	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	119	Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
CENTER	N	120	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	121	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	124-128	Non-contributing	Building
CENTER	N	134	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	135-137	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	136	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	140-142	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	145	Non-Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	144-148	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	150	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	156	Non-contributing	Building
CENTER	N	200	Contributing	Building
CENTER	N	301	Contributing	Building
CENTER	S	113	Non-contributing	Building
CENTER	S	201	Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		404	Non-contributing	Building
DUBUAR		404	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		406	Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		406	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		410	Non-Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		417	Non-Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		419	Non-Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		419	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		421	Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		421	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		422	Non-contributing	Building
DUBUAR		422	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		430	Non-contributing	Building
DUBUAR		433	Non-Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		433	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		439	Non-Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		439	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUBUAR		440	Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		446	Contributing	Building
DUBUAR		446	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	E	111	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	E	115	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	E	116	Non-contributing	Site/Parking lot
DUNLAP	E	133	Non-contributing	Building
DUNLAP	E	143	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	NVA 18	Non-contributing	Site/Parking lot
DUNLAP	W	100	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	122	Non-contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	132	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	132	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	206	Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
DUNLAP	W	206	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	211	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	217	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	217	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	218	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	218	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	304	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	304	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	305	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	305	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	310	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	310	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	314	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	314	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	317	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	317	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	401	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	401	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	404	Non-contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	404	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	412	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	412	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	417	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	417	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	418	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	418	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	501	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	504	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	504	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	511	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	511	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	512	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	512	Non-Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	515	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	515	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	522	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	522	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	523	Non-contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	523	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	527	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	527	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	528	Non-contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	528	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	534	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	537	Non-contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
DUNLAP	W	537	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	542	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	542	Contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	543	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	543	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	548	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	549	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	549	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
DUNLAP	W	552	Contributing	Building
DUNLAP	W	552	Contributing	Building (garage)
GRISWOLD		NVA 14	Contributing	Structure/Dam
HIGH		113	Contributing	Building
HIGH		113	Contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		116	Contributing	Building
HIGH		116	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		121	Contributing	Building
HIGH		121	Contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		124	Contributing	Building
HIGH		213	Non-contributing	Building
HIGH		213	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		223	Contributing	Building
HIGH		229	Contributing	Building
HIGH		229	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		235	Contributing	Building
HIGH		239	Contributing	Building
HIGH		239	Contributing	Building (garage)
HIGH		320	Contributing	Building
HIGH		320	Contributing	Building (garage)
HUTTON		127	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		105	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		115	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		115	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		118	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		118	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		217	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		217	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		220	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		222-224	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		223	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		223	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		226-228	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		229	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		238	Contributing	Building
LINDEN		238	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		248	Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
LINDEN		248	Contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		254	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		254	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		265	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		320	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		320	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN		335	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		336	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		373	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN		373	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN CT		515	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN CT		525	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN CT		525	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN CT		531	Contributing	Building
LINDEN CT		535	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN CT		535	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
LINDEN CT		541	Non-contributing	Building
LINDEN CT		541	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	E	NVA 12	Non-contributing	Site/Park
MAIN	E	NVA 13	Non-contributing	Site/Vacant lot
MAIN	E	101	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	102-106	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	103-107	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	108-110	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	111	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	112	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	115	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	116	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	117-127	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	118	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	120-124	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	126-134	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	129	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	131-137	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	139	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	141-145	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	149	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	E	151-153	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	156-158	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	E	157	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	E	160	Non-Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	170	Non-Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	182-186	Non-Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	190	Non-Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	200	Non-Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
MAIN	E	235	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	302	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	E	324	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	332	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	341	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	342	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	355	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	371	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	400	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	E	410	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	422	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	422	Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	E	430	Contributing	Building
MAIN	E	450	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	108-112	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	109-113	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	114-126	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	W	133	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	W	202	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	215	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	302	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	303	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	306	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	312	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	312	Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	404	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	410	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	411	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	418	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	501	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	502	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	508	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	W	508	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	514	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	514	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	520	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	521	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	521	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	523	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	530	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	530	Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	531	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	536	Non-contributing	Building
MAIN	W	536	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	537	Non-contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
MAIN	W	537	Non-Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	542	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	542	Non-Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	547	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	547	Contributing	Building (garage)
MAIN	W	548	Contributing	Building
MAIN	W	548	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
MAINCENTRE		150	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		108	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		113	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		116	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		119	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		119	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		124	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		125	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		125	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		132	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		142	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		204	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		204	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		312	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		312	Contributing	Building (shed)
RANDOLPH		317	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		318	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		318	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		319-321	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		319-321	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		402	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		405	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		412	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		413	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		413	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		418	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		418	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		424	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		436	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		442	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		503	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		503	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		504	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		509	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		509	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		510	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		516	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		521	Non-contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
RANDOLPH		528	Non-contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		528	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		529	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		537-539	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		537-539	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		545	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		545	Contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		562	Contributing	Building
RANDOLPH		562	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
RANDOLPH		572	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	101	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	101	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	109	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	109	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	114-116	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	117	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	117	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	121-125	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	131	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	131	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	201	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	201	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	207	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	207	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	221	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	227	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	230	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	230	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	231	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	231	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	234	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	234	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	322	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	322	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	333	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	333	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	343	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	350	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	353	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	353	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	359	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	359	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	365	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	N	365	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	N	368	Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
ROGERS	S	102	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	102	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	S	110	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	110	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	S	116	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	116	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	S	117	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	117	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	S	122	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	122	Contributing	Building (garage)
ROGERS	S	127	Non-contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	128	Contributing	Building
ROGERS	S	128	Contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		113	Contributing	Building
WEST		113	Contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		114	Contributing	Building
WEST		114	Contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		120	Contributing	Building
WEST		121	Contributing	Building
WEST		121	Contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		212	Non-contributing	Building
WEST		216	Contributing	Building
WEST		218	Contributing	Building
WEST		222	Contributing	Building
WEST		223	Contributing	Building
WEST		223	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		226	Contributing	Building
WEST		227	Non-contributing	Building
WEST		228	Non-contributing	Building
WEST		228	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		231	Contributing	Building
WEST		231	Contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		236	Non-contributing	Building
WEST		247	Non-contributing	Building
WEST		247	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
WEST		255	Non-contributing	Building
WING	N	111	Contributing	Building
WING	N	111	Contributing	Building (garage)
WING	N	117	Contributing	Building
WING	N	121	Contributing	Building
WING	N	125	Contributing	Building
WING	N	129	Contributing	Building
WING	N	209	Non-Contributing	Building
WING	N	212	Contributing	Building
WING	N	214	Contributing	Building

Appendix B. List of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources within the Northville Historic District

Street	Direction	Number	Status	Resource Type
WING	N	214	Contributing	Building (garage)
WING	N	217	Contributing	Building
WING	N	217	Contributing	Building (garage)
WING	N	220	Contributing	Building
WING	N	220	Non-contributing	Building (garage)
WING	S	200	Contributing	Building