

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Northville Historic District (Additional Documentation & Boundary Decrease)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or town: Northville State: Michigan County: Wayne

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A X B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>248</u>	<u>151</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>248</u>	<u>163</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 60

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/professional
EDUCATION/schools
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/business
COMMERCE/professional
COMMERCE/specialty
EDUCATION/schools

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Queen Anne
Shingle Style
Colonial Revival

Classical Revival
Tudor Revival
Mediterranean Revival
Commercial Style
Bungalow/Craftsman
Moderne
Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Wood/weatherboard, shingle

Brick

Concrete (block)

Vinyl Siding

Asbestos

Other: cement board

roof: Asphalt

Wood shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Northville Historic District includes the commercial nucleus of the city and surrounding neighborhoods to the north and west. The city is approximately two square miles in size, 119 acres of which are including in the historic district. The city is located in northwestern Wayne County and a small portion of southwestern Oakland County, roughly twenty-three miles from Detroit. Major roads in Northville include Main Street and Center Street, which form the main intersection of the downtown area. Smaller roads are located within the residential areas of the district, many of which are named for early residents of the area. The district includes 398 buildings, eleven sites, and two structures. The earliest extant building was constructed circa 1830–1840 and construction of new buildings has continued to the present day. Therefore, the period of significance is between circa 1830 and 1968, fifty years ago. The

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resources extant in the city reflect its growth and development from a small settlement of 250 people in 1838 to its mid-twentieth-century population of approximately 6,000 people. The commercial buildings range from one to three stories in height while the residential resources are nearly all one to two stories in height. A large range of architectural styles can be found in the district, including vernacular forms, such as the Gable Front, Upright and Wing, and Gabled Ell; Greek Revival; Gothic Revival; Italianate; Queen Anne; Foursquare; Bungalow; various period revival styles; and Modernist styles.

The new boundaries of the Northville Historic District contain a concentration of Northville's architecturally and historically significant downtown commercial buildings and residential buildings (Maps 1, 2, and 3). The district contains buildings dating from circa 1830 to the 2010s, although most date between 1870 and 1964. The boundary change is the result of an intensive-level survey that focused on architectural significance and the history of each resource within the existing boundary that was established in 1972 and modified in 2007.¹ This was the first time that the majority of the buildings within the historic district had been fully documented, researched, and evaluated under the Criteria and within the greater context of Northville's history. Commonwealth's work identified a large number of resources within the original boundary that had been extensively altered, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Many resources on the edges of the historic district were also determined to have been outside the period of significance (i.e. post-1968). Therefore, new boundaries to exclude these properties from the historic district were developed by Commonwealth, with concurrence from the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office's Preservation Planner and the Northville Historic District Study Committee.

Narrative Description

Introduction

The Northville Historic District was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 31, 1972. The original local historic district report highlighted just 60 buildings. Since the Northville Historic District was first designated, the standards for a local historic district report have also changed, requiring more information on the resources (including designation of contributing or non-contributing), the development of historic contexts, and significance statements for each building. Also since 1972, a number of resources in the district have gained significance, having reached the 50-year mark. This new nomination is intended to serve as Additional Documentation of the buildings within the district, and as a Boundary Decrease, decreasing the size of the district from the boundaries adopted in 1972 to exclude resources of modern construction and vacant parcels.

Setting

The City of Northville is located in the northwest of Wayne County, Michigan, and a portion of the city extends north into Oakland County. The city developed in a small valley, and the Walled Lake Branch of the River Rouge runs along the east side of the city, while a small stream runs through the northern portion of the town. The downtown commercial area developed near the central portion of the valley. An industrial area grew east of the downtown, making use of the River Rouge for small-scale hydropower. Residential neighborhoods grew mainly to the west of the downtown, and also spread to the south and north, eventually extending up the valley walls as the city grew in population.

Detroit, the largest city in Wayne County and Michigan, is located approximately twenty-three miles to the southeast. The City of Novi is located several miles to the north, the City of Livonia is located to the

¹ City of Northville. "Final Report Historic District Boundaries" (Northville, Michigan, 2007).

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east, and the City of Plymouth is located several miles to the south. To the west of the city, the characteristic landscape is mostly rural and includes Maybury State Park.

The city roads are mainly in a grid and have been paved. The major thoroughfare through the city, Center Street, runs south to north through the downtown commercial area. Main Street, which runs west to east through the city and its downtown commercial area, curves to the south near the city's east side and also serves as a main thoroughfare. Griswold Street is a third major street, which runs south to north through the city before curving to the northeast once north of the city. Randolph Street runs northwest from Center Street, generally paralleling the small stream, roughly forms the northern boundary of the Northville Historic District. Many of the smaller city streets do not extend far beyond the city borders and terminate at other major roads the surround the city.

The downtown area contains many small trees and several parklike areas. Most of these areas have been hardscaped with cement and pavers, but small green spaces can be found flanking parking lots and buildings. Much of the downtown area has been covered by paved surface parking lots, which are placed to the rear of the commercial buildings. Larger greenspaces and parks are found to the north of the downtown area, just beyond the boundary of the historic district. Municipal buildings and schools are located to the west of the downtown area, and a small area of houses, which now serve as commercial buildings, and apartment buildings are located to the east of downtown, just west of the small industrial area.

In contrast to the downtown commercial area, the residential neighborhoods contain many large, mature deciduous and evergreen trees. The yards surrounding the residential resources are covered primarily in grass lawns and are frequently interspersed with ornamental plantings.

The downtown commercial area has a high density of buildings, many of which abut the neighboring buildings. Buildings downtown vary in size from large structures that contain multiple commercial storefronts to small, narrow buildings that are only wide enough to accommodate a single pedestrian door and window in the façade. Most buildings are two to three stories in height, although several buildings that are a single story in height are present as well. The industrial properties to the east of the downtown core are located on large parcels that are several acres in size. New development, which has occurred mostly to the south of the downtown commercial area along Main Street, has also been placed on large parcels, some of which were combined from smaller, earlier parcels. Parking lots, some of which are paved and some of which are gravel or more informal, are also located to the south of downtown Northville.

Residential parcels vary in size, from small, narrow lots to much larger parcels. The parcel size does not seem to adhere to any specific periods of development or the development of subdivisions; rather, it appears to reflect the continual change within the city boundaries over time, with larger, older parcels being subdivided for additional development. Most houses are one to two stories in height but vary greatly in size from modest residences of one story to large residences with two stories and many large ells, wings, or additions. The setbacks from the street also vary, with some houses set close to the rear property line while others are located nearly adjacent to the public sidewalk that stretches along the road, such as on Randolph Street.

Inventory

All resources are considered to be contributing unless otherwise stated as “non-contributing” in the header of each description. Architects or builders, when known, are listed in the headers.

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Name of Property

Cady Street – East

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Cady Street, East, North Side

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

Description

This property is a parking structure that is located north of East Cady Street and south of Mary Alexander Court. 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. 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.

History and Evaluation

This parking deck at No Visible Address (NVA) #9 East Cady Street was constructed after the period of significance,² and is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

131 East Cady Street/144–146 Mary Alexander Court; Commercial Building; 1963; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

² City of Northville Assessor, "City of Northville, Wayne County, Michigan," accessed May 31, 2018. <https://accessmygov.com/?uid=1917>.

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The commercial building at 131 East Cady Street and 144–146 Mary Alexander Court was erected in 1963,³ and has undergone numerous renovations since its construction. The building has diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a result of the large, faux-mansard roof addition. The building cannot be associated with a particular period of time or architectural style, diminishing the integrity of feeling and association. It is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria, and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

141–145 East Cady Street/150–154 Mary Alexander Court; Commercial Building; 1971; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The property at 141 and 145 East Cady Street/150 and 154 Mary Alexander Court was erected in 1971⁴ and falls outside the period of significance for the district. As of 2018 the building houses two occupied storefronts, 150 and 154 Mary Alexander Court. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #10 East Cady Street; Parking Lot; Non-Contributing

Description

The property is a paved surface parking lot.

History and Evaluation

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.⁵ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #11 East Cady Street; Parking Lot; Non-Contributing

Description

This parcel contains a gravel parking lot. The parking lot is accessed from a driveway on the north side of

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Northville Historic District Study Committee, *Northville Historic District, Out of Northville's Past... Part of Northville's Future*, (Northville, Michigan: City of Northville, 1972).

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East Cady Street. A public sidewalk borders the south edge of the lot and black metal fence separates the parking lot from the public sidewalk on the south side of Mary Alexander Court.

History and Evaluation

Historically this property include a circa 1890 Gothic Revival-style residence. It was demolished sometime after 1972.⁶ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

300 East Cady Street; Commercial Building; 2002; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The multi-unit commercial building was erected in 2002, and falls outside the period of significance for the district.⁷ Nor is the building significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

335 East Cady Street; Vacant Parcel; Non-Contributing

Description

This property is a vacant parcel with no extant structures. Recently, this parcel has been combined with the neighboring parcel to the west and subdivided into a number of smaller parcels.

History and Evaluation

Historically, this area of Northville included a series of nineteenth century residences. Buildings were demolished sometime after 1972. The parcel appears to have remained vacant after that time. As such 335 East Cady is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

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361 East Cady Street; Tipping Point Theatre; ca. 1980; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

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

History and Evaluation

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.⁸ At the time of recordation, it housed the Tipping Point Theatre. Based on historic aerial photographs, this building was erected circa 1980.⁹ The building falls outside the period of significance for the district, and is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

459 East Cady Street, Globe Furniture Company/American Bell & Foundry Company; ca. 1887

Description

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.¹⁰ 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.

⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁹ Aerial imagery, NETROnline, accessed May 4, 2018. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

¹⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville* (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, 1893), 1.

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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. 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.

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.

History and Evaluation

The building's address was historically 455 East Cady.¹¹ The large industrial building was erected circa 1887 as the shipping and finished stock building of the Globe Furniture Company factory complex.¹² In 1899 the property was purchased by the American Bell and Foundry Company.¹³ 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

¹¹ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

¹² Jack Hoffman, *Northville – The first 100 Years* (Northville, Jack W. Hoffman, 1976), 169.

¹³ Barbara G. Louie, *The Making of America Series, Northville, Michigan* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), 69.

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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.¹⁴ During the 1960s the concrete block addition was made to the west elevation.¹⁵ Historically, a wood-framed bridge extended from the northeast corner of the building, across the race, connecting to the foundry and sawing and gluing buildings.

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.

Cady Street, East, South Side

118 East Cady Street; Vacant Parcel; Non-Contributing

Description

This property is a paved, surface parking lot located on the south side of East Cady Street.

History and Evaluation

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. The parking lot is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

NVAs #1 through #6 East Cady Street; Vacant Parcels; Non-Contributing

Description

These parcels contain parking lots, some of which have been paved, while others are gravel.

History and Evaluation

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 The parking lots are not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. They are recommended as non-contributing resources to the Northville Historic District.

350 East Cady Street; House and Garage; 1870

Description

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

¹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville, Wayne County, Michigan* (New York, Sanborn Map Company, 1914), 3.

¹⁵ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

¹⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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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 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 and Evaluation

The house at 350 East Cady Street was erected in 1870.¹⁷ The house has been expanded by a small two-story rear addition, made sometime after 1942.¹⁸ It is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and C for architecture. The house 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, but this was done during the period of significance and therefore has gained 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.¹⁹ 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; Vacant Parcel; Non-Contributing

¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3

¹⁹ *Ibid*, 6.

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Name of Property

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Description

This parcel contains a vacant lot.

History and Evaluation

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.²⁰ The vacant parcel is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

456 East Cady Street; Foundry Flask & Equipment Company/ American Bell & Foundry Company; ca. 1910

Description

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.²¹ 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.

²⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

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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.

History & Evaluation

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.²² The company had a large facility located east of the small building. Much of the original bell foundry buildings were leveled by a fire in 1957, leaving the concrete block building at 456 East Main.²³ In 1964 the extant building onsite was purchased by John Weber to house the Foundry Flask & Equipment Company, and the many additions to the original building likely date to this period. The additions were present as of a 1964 aerial.²⁴ The company has remained in the building as late as 2018.

The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with Northville's industry and Criterion C for architecture. The building retains integrity of design, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association, and the footprint and fenestration pattern remain unaltered since the end of the period of significance (i.e. 1968), and 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Cady Street – West

Cady Street, West, North Side

NVA #16 West Cady Street; Parking Structure; ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

A paved parking lot covers much of the lot with an additional parking structure built into the slope of the northeast corner of the parcel. The concrete and brick parking structure features a metal gate that surrounds the top level and a matching gate surrounds the exposed elevations of the lower level. A three-story, cross-gabled brick structure with a rectilinear footprint rests at the northeast corner of the lot. This structure contains staircases that lead to a connecting bridge above West Cady Street, which intersects the third story of the Main Centre business complex at 150 Maincentre Street.

History and Evaluation

The property at NVA #16 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present at NVA #16 West Cady Street. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

212 West Cady Street; Northville District Library; 1996; Non-Contributing

²² Ibid., 4.

²³ "Haller Division," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-E.

²⁴ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

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Description

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 and Evaluation

The Northville District Library was constructed in 1996 and falls outside the period of significance for the district, and is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.²⁵ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

494 West Cady Street; Mark and Metta Ambler House; 1901

Description

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

²⁵ Louie, *Northville*, 42.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1901, and has undergone some changes. As of 1942 the building included its original T-plan core, with a one-story addition spanning the west elevation.²⁶ In 1954 the interior of the house was remodeled, and an "apartment" was outfitted for Mrs. Ambler, one of the original owners.²⁷ By 2002 aerial photography reveals that the 1942 addition had been removed and the rear garage addition was under construction.²⁸

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture. The house 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; House and Garage; 2015; Non-Contributing

Description

The house at 500 West Cady Street is a contemporary residence with an irregular footprint covered by 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

²⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁷ "News Around Northville," *Northville Record*, December 2, 1954, 4.

²⁸ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

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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 and Evaluation

The house is of modern construction, erected in 2015,²⁹ falls outside the period of significance for the district, and is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

504 West Cady Street; Harriet Angell House and Garage; 1926

Description

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.

²⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house at 504 West Cady Street was erected in 1926 for Mrs. Harriet Angell.³⁰ At an undetermined date the building was expanded by a large rear addition.³¹ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in community development and Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.

The garage also maintains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is also a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

508 West Cady Street; Ambrose and Electa Roe House; ca. 1895

Description

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

³⁰ Barbara G. Louie and Diane Rockall, *Step by Step Through Northville, Four Walking Tours* (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1989), 45.

³¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1895 for Ambrose and Electa Roe.³² While the current footprint is similar to its historic footprint, the massing has changed, as the rear section of the building was historically one story.³³ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. The house 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 2000; House and Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

³² "Northville Pioneer Dies September 14," *Northville Record*, September 24, 1959, 3; "Obituary Jessie Roe," *Northville Record*, May 17, 1956, 8.

³³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a 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 in small sections.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrically placed and includes mainly one-over-one windows. Fenestration on the east elevation includes one-over-one windows with small hipped roofs supported by decorative brackets. A single-light window is located in the wall dormer. Fenestration on the west elevation includes one-over-one windows.

The house has a moderate amount of ornamentation. The front door has a surround with fluted pilasters and a small architrave. The porch also features unfluted, round columns. 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.

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 and Evaluation

The original portion of the house was erected in 1900.³⁴ The building was originally a rectilinear, front-gable building that has essentially doubled in size by a modern addition circa 1997.³⁵ The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria, and is 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 1942.³⁶ 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 also a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

Cady Street, West, South Side

215 West Cady Street; Boy and Girl Scouts Building; 1963

Description

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-

³⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5; 514 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

³⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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.

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

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 and Evaluation

The building at 215 West Cady Street was erected in 1963 to house the Boy and Girl Scouts.³⁷ The property 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. The property 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, and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

NVA #17 West Cady Street; Oakwood Cemetery; ca. 1835

Description

A chain link fence surrounds the cemetery and a 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

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

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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 and Evaluation

Land for the cemetery was donated by Daniel Cady and Martin Randolph.³⁸ 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. The Oakwood Cemetery is significant under National Register Criterion A for its representation of funerary practices in Northville. The cemetery retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and is a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

473 West Cady Street; William Ambler House; ca. 1855, ca. 1950; Architect/Builder–William Ambler

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.

³⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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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 columns are found at the corner. The west end of the porch has wood clapboard knee walls 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. Ornate, paired brackets are also located in the cornices of the façade and east and west elevations of the main block of the house. 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.

History and Evaluation

The house at 473 West Cady Street was built circa 1855 by William Ambler for his family.³⁹ 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 1855.⁴⁰ During the 1950s, extensive alterations were made 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

³⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 44.

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

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elevation, and sheathing the building in aluminum siding.

The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture, and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

487 West Cady Street; House and Garage; 1913

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1913 and retains its historic footprint.⁴¹ Based on city directories, the historic

⁴¹ Sanborn; *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style and 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.⁴² 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

The house has a two-story front-gable form with Queen Anne-style ornamentation. 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 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

⁴² Ibid., 5.

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sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built in 1900.⁴³ Originally, the house had a smaller porch that included not only a spindle frieze but wood arches between the posts.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ 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 alterations 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942.⁴⁶ 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, 1897; Garage, ca. 1960

Description

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.

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

⁴³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴⁵ Polk, R.L., *Polk's Plymouth/Northville City Directory* (Detroit, R.L. Polk & Company, 1927).

⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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. 2017.⁴⁷

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1897.⁴⁸ Originally, the rear cross-gable section of the house was only one story.⁴⁹ 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and C for architecture. The house 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.

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; 1923; Non-Contributing

Description

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-

⁴⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵⁰ 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 house at 511 West Cady Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁵¹ 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 non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

521 West Cady Street; David H. Rowland House; ca. 1836; Architect/Builder—David H. Rowland

Description

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 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.

⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 232.

⁵¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

According to city data, the house was built in 1836.⁵² However, a second source suggest it was built over a nearly thirty-year period, circa 1836–1862.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴ 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).⁵⁵ He also served as postmaster three times and continued working in the store until his death, circa 1860.⁵⁶ The house came under the ownership of John M. and Electra Ambler in 1863 and remained in their care through the 1870s.⁵⁷ Historically the address was 321 West Cady and changed to 521 West Cady between 1931 and 1942.

The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and Criterion C for architecture and 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.

Cadycentre

125 Cadycenter; Cadycentre Building; 1998; Non-Contributing

⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

⁵³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵⁴ Jennifer Luikhart, (Property Owner), personal communication with Scott Slagor, April 16, 2018.

⁵⁵ “Rowland builds one of first stores,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 6-C.

⁵⁶ “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. <http://www.ancestry.com/>.

⁵⁷ Chain of Title, 521 W Cady Street, Cady Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

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Description

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 and Evaluation

The large office/commercial building was erected at the northeast corner of East Cady and South Center Streets in 1998.⁵⁸ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Center Street – North

Center Street, North, East Side

120 North Center Street; Neal Building; 1930

Description

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 and Evaluation

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 for Mrs. Bertha Neal and leased to the *Northville Record*.⁵⁹ Circa 1953 the paper moved to 101–

⁵⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁹ "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-A.

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103 North Center Street.⁶⁰ The commercial building 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. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

124–128 North Center Street; Knickerbocker Building; ca. 1920, 1997; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected circa 1920 and housed three stores.⁶¹ 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. The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was significantly altered in 1998, falling outside the period of significance, and has greatly diminished integrity. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

134 North Center Street; Sally Bell Bakery; ca. 1920

Description

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

⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

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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. 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 and Evaluation

The building was erected circa 1920.⁶² From the 1920s until 1939, C. F. Herr operated the Sally Bell Bakery in this building.⁶³ The building was remodeled in 1969, redoing the interior and giving the exterior a “facelift.”⁶⁴ A photo from the time showed a storefront similar to the present-day. The building retains integrity of design. Although the storefront has been altered since originally constructed, it maintains its original mass and shape. The building also retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

136 North Center Street; Commercial Building; ca. 1920

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The narrow concrete block building was erected circa 1920 and housed a store.⁶⁵ City directories indicate the address was originally 138 North Center. The building 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. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

⁶² Ibid., 3.

⁶³ Michele Fecht, “123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery),” email to Elaine Robinson, March 2018.

⁶⁴ Advertisement, “Cloverdale Farms Dairy,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-F.

⁶⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

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140–142 North Center Street; Ball Building/Oldenburg Building; ca. 1880

Description

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 and Evaluation

Originally, the address for this building was 79 North Center. It was erected for C. J. Ball circa 1880.⁶⁶ As of 1893, an ancillary building that functioned as a repair shop was located to the east, behind the building.⁶⁷ After the building was sold in 1917, a large one-story wood-framed addition was made to the rear of the building.⁶⁸ The building was later divided into two storefronts on the first story.⁶⁹

The Italianate commercial building 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 and clearly conveys its historic associations as a downtown commercial building. The property is significant under National Register Criteria A for commerce and

⁶⁶ Michele Fecht, “140-142 North Center Street | The Oldenburg Building | Lorla’s & The Painter’s Place,” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁶⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

⁶⁹ Michele Fecht, “140-142 North Center.”

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community development. Additionally, the building is significant for architecture under Criterion C. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

144–148 North Center Street; William H. Cattermole Building; ca. 1905

Description

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 and Evaluation

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.⁷⁰ 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.⁷¹ As of 1942, the Sanborn map indicates 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.

The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The 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

⁷⁰ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, The Oldenburg Grocery on North Center Street, circa 1908.

⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

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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.

150 North Center Street; Gray Building; 1950

Description

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 and Evaluation

Based on the building's date plate, the Gray Building was erected in 1950. The commercial building 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. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

156 North Center Street; B&R Restaurant; 1960; Non-Contributing

Description

The one-story structure has two distinct portions. The westernmost section has a roughly rectilinear

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footprint, although the northwest corner has been clipped. It has a flat roof, is sheathed in vinyl siding, and has two projecting awnings, one on 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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1960 and originally housed the B & R Restaurant.⁷² The commercial building 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. The building is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

200 North Center Street; Detroit Edison Company; 1929

Description

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

⁷² "Raze Building," *Northville Record*, 23-A; "Sandy's Hamburgers," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

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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 and Evaluation

The two-story building was erected in 1929 for the Detroit Edison Company.⁷³ 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. A Michigan Historical Marker was erected on the Dunlap Street elevation of the building in 1995.⁷⁴

The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce, industry, and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The building 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 a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

Center Street, North, West Side

101–103 North Center Street/102–106 West Main Street; Commercial Building; ca. 1913

Description

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

⁷³ State of Michigan, Michigan Historical Markers, “Detroit Edison Company Building,” accessed May 4, 2018. <https://secure1.state.mi.us/HistoricalMarkers/>.

⁷⁴ Dedication of State Historical Marker, 200 N. Center, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

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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 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 and Evaluation

The building was erected circa 1913 and housed a hardware store on the lower level.⁷⁵ Circa 1953 the building became the offices of *The Northville Record*. The *Record*'s publisher, William C. Sliger, purchased the building in 1956.⁷⁶ Renovations were made in the coming years, including an added wing to house a printing press in 1961.⁷⁷ The commercial building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and the 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. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

105 North Center Street; Commercial Building; ca. 1927

Description

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

⁷⁵ Michele Fecht, "Northwest Corner | Dancing Eye Gallery | 101 North Center / Cutco | 104 West Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁷ "Record Makes Greatest Advance Under current Publisher's Reign." *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-A.

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bricks, and stretcher bricks.

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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 and Evaluation

Historical newspaper references indicate this building was erected circa 1927 after demolishing an older commercial building.⁷⁸ The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building 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 a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

107 North Center Street; Nelson Schrader Building; 1927

Description

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 and Evaluation

Historically, circa 1927, the address of this location was 109 North Center Street.⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰ Mr. Schrader had the old wood-framed building demolished in 1927 and replaced it with the extant “brick fireproof structure.”⁸¹ In 2001, owners Mandy Wilson and Betsy

⁷⁸ “Historic Building Tumbles for New,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-E.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

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Northrop renovated the storefront.⁸² 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 tile.

The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building 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 ornamentation. The building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

109–115 North Center Street; Sands & Porter Furniture and Undertaking; 1888

Description

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1888 and for much of this building's history, it was an undertaking/funeral home and furniture store. By the 1950s the original building had been remodeled, with an updated mid-

⁸² Lon Huhman, "Center Street building gets a facelift," *Northville Record*, September 26, 2001.

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century storefront, awning with mounted lettering, replacement windows, and removal of the cornice.⁸³ The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and the storefront was altered within the period of significance. 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 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. The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

119 North Center Street; Schrader Funeral Chapel; 1926

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

Originally 121 North Center Street and later 113 North Center, the building was erected in 1926 to house the Schrader Funeral Chapel.⁸⁴ It was of brick construction with a stone veneered façade.⁸⁵ The interior was remodeled only twelve years later, in 1938. The remodel was designed by local architect, Thomas W. Moss.⁸⁶ By the mid-1950s the storefronts of 109–111 and 119 North Center had been remodeled to share

⁸³ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, "Northville Record North Center," circa 1955.

⁸⁴ "Built in 1926; Remodeled in 1938; - That's Progress," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

⁸⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

⁸⁶ "Beauty, Comfort Placed Foremost in Planning Schrader Funeral Chapel," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

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a continuous modern storefront.⁸⁷ The new storefront featured a metal signboard, and a flat canopy supporting free-standing letters.

The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and the storefront changes were made within the period of significance. 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; United States Post Office; ca. 1940

Description

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 and Evaluation

The post office was in this building in the mid-1940s, which moved to 200 South Wing in 1951.⁸⁸ The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building 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 a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

135–137 North Center Street; Boyd Building; 1947

Description

⁸⁷ Northville Historical Society, "Northville Record North Center."

⁸⁸ Laura Smyth Hixson, *Early Northville* (Northville, Northville Historical Society, 1982).

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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 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 and Evaluation

Based on the date stone, the building was constructed in 1947. The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and community development and Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building has diminished integrity of design, as the storefront has been remodeled in recent years (post-1968). However, the building retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations as a commercial building. It is a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

145 North Center Street; Methodist Episcopal Church/Old Church Square; ca. 1885, 2001; Non-Contributing

Description

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. Multiple additions extend along the east and west elevations. The walls of the church are clad in 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. The east elevation also has Gothic-arched windows with stone lug sills, some of which have been infilled by brick, and 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. The north elevation of the church, which fronts on West Dunlap Street, also has three Gothic-arched windows. A small balcony with a metal balustrade that is supported by four round,

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unfluted columns resting on square, brick piers extends along the elevation. Fenestration on the west elevation includes pedestrian doors, Gothic-arched windows, and circular windows with an inset square panel. 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 and Evaluation

Historically, the building on property included the Methodist Episcopal Church and a residence. The original church building has been remodeled and altered numerous times. The building was first erected in 1885–1886.⁸⁹ In 1893 the steeple was erected to house the town clock, a gift from Solomon Gardiner.⁹⁰ Due to structural instability, the clock tower was rebuilt in 1960.⁹¹ 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.⁹² In 2001 the present commercial complex was erected, known as the Old Church Square.⁹³

The buildings are not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. 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. The property is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity.

301 North Center Street; House; 1918

Description

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 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

⁸⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 33.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁹² Hoffman, *The First 100 Years*, 284.

⁹³ Photograph, "Construction work continues..." *Northville Record*, August 9, 2001.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1918.⁹⁴ The house 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 setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Center Street – South

Center Street, South, East Side

113 South Center Street; Northville Eagles; 1978; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The Fraternal Order of the Eagles erected this building in 1978 and have remained in it as late as 2018.⁹⁵ The property 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; House; ca. 1899

Description

The two-story cross-gabled structure was originally built as a residence. The building rests on a concrete

⁹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

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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 and Evaluation

The house had reached its present footprint by 1899.⁹⁶ The house 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 construction. The property conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Dubuar Street

Dubuar Street, North Side

404 Dubuar Street; House, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁹⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The Gabled Ell house was likely erected in the late nineteenth century. The building was extensively remodeled in 2005.⁹⁷ The house at 404 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. 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 house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage is also a non-contributing resource. It first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map as a one-story structure.⁹⁸ Although it retains integrity of location and setting, the second-story addition has significantly altered the integrity of design.

406 Dubuar Street; House and Garage; 1925

Description

This house is a one-and-one-half-story bungalow with Craftsman-style details. The house has a rectilinear

⁹⁷ Photograph, "Extensive Remodeling," *Northville Record*, January 27, 2005, 7.

⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1925.⁹⁹ A 1926 Sanborn map illustrates that the building's footprint has not changed since its construction.¹⁰⁰ The house at 406 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture. The house is an excellent example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style. This house includes many of these features in a way that clearly identifies the building as part of this architectural style and 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

⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁰⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.¹⁰¹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

410 Dubuar Street; House; 1937; Non-Contributing

Description

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-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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1937, and first housed “the hired man for a farm down the street.”¹⁰² The building has been altered since that time and no longer retains its original footprint.¹⁰³ Recent alterations have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, included the construction of additions to the side of the house that

¹⁰¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁰² City of Northville; Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 410 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁰³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

422 Dubuar Street; House and Garage; 2002; Non-Contributing

Description

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, paired one-over-one windows, and a large one-over-one window flanked by one-over-one 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 and Evaluation

The house 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.¹⁰⁴

430 Dubuar Street; House; 2010; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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

¹⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and 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.¹⁰⁵

440 Dubuar Street; House; ca. 1890

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The form of the Gabled Ell building indicates it was erected in the late nineteenth century. 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. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

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setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

446 Dubuar Street; House, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 2003; Non-Contributing

Description

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

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in the 1880s and was originally a farmstead at the edge of the village.¹⁰⁶ The building has increased in size and historically, the façade gable section of the building was two stories with an attached one-story ell.¹⁰⁷ 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.¹⁰⁸ All of the windows were replaced in the 2000s, but “kept true to the paned windows in the original structure.”¹⁰⁹ The house at 446 Dubuar Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house no longer maintains integrity of design, as the construction of a third story in 1993 has significantly altered the scale, massing, and proportion of the house and the original construction is no longer distinguishable from the new additions. The porch and gazebo additions have further diminished this area of integrity. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, has resulted in a loss of integrity of materials. The garage was constructed circa 2003. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Dubuar Street, South Side

417 Dubuar Street; House; 1975; Non-Contributing

Description

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 three-over-one windows. Fenestration on the west elevation includes three-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 and Evaluation

¹⁰⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 2005, 446 Dubuar, Dubuar Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁰⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 3.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 3.

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The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It 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.¹¹⁰

419 Dubuar Street; House, ca. 1870; Garage, ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

Architecturally, the Upright and Wing house appears to have been erected circa 1870. Historically, the address of the building was 119 Dubuar Street. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. 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,

¹¹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

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diminishing the integrity of materials and workmanship. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage post-dates 1942.¹¹¹ Research did not reveal information to indicate the garage is over fifty years old. Therefore, like the house, the garage at 419 Dubuar is non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

421 Dubuar Street; House and Garage; 1942

Description

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. 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 these elevations, 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.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built in 1942.¹¹² Originally, it did not have a full façade porch.¹¹³ The house 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 house at 421 Dubuar Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource.

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.

433 Dubuar Street; House and Garage; 2010; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house 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.¹¹⁴

439 Dubuar Street; Forrest and Freda Lemmon House, 1951; Garage, ca. 2012; Non-Contributing

¹¹² City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹¹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1951.¹¹⁵ The building has been extensively remodeled to reflect the Craftsman style, rather than a 1951 building. 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage was constructed circa 2012.¹¹⁶ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource.

¹¹⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

Northville Historic District

Name of Property

Dunlap Street – East

Wayne, Michigan

County and State

Dunlap Street, East, North Side

111 East Dunlap Street; Jack's Barber Shop; 1964

Description

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.

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 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.

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.

History and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1964 and housed Jack's Barber Shop by 1970.¹¹⁷ The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and commerce as well as Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building 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 a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

115 East Dunlap Street; Commercial Building; 1960; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

¹¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1960.¹¹⁸ It is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity. The façade's windows appear to be later infill and replacement materials that likely replaced glass window walls. This altered fenestration pattern has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association.

133 East Dunlap Street; CVS Pharmacy; 2008; Non-Contributing

Description

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

History and Evaluation

The CVS pharmacy was erected in 2008 after demolishing a circa 1960 commercial building.¹¹⁹ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The property was constructed 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; Manufacturers National Bank; 1962

Description

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.

¹¹⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

¹¹⁹ Scott Spielman, "Moving Up," *Northville Record*, February 15, 2007.

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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.

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 and Evaluation

The extant building was erected to house a drive-in office of Manufacturers National Bank in 1962.¹²⁰ The property is significant under National Register Criterion A for commerce and Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture. The commercial building 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 a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

Dunlap Street, East, South Side

116 East Dunlap Street; Parking Lot; Non-Contributing

Description

The property is a paved surface parking lot. A metal fence is placed along the northwest corner of the parcel.

History and Evaluation

This area 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.¹²¹ New commercial buildings were erected in the 1960s, including a plumbing supply store at 116 East Dunlap.¹²² 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.¹²³ By 2009 all the buildings had been removed for parking.¹²⁴ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

¹²⁰ Photograph. "Old Scout Building," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-B.

¹²¹ Photograph. "Purchased by the city..." *Northville Record*, August 16, 1956.

¹²² Application for Demolition, 116 E Dunlap, Dunlap Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹²³ A018.AH2, Newspaper Clipping, 122 East Dunlap, Dunlap Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹²⁴ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

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Dunlap Street – West

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County and State

Dunlap Street, West, North Side

100 West Dunlap Street; William and Sarah Dunlap House/American Legion; ca. 1890, ca. 1944

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

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 1831–1832.¹²⁵ The house was the first framed (non-log) building in the community.¹²⁶ 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.¹²⁷ Originally the buildings were wood-clad and faced east toward North Center Street. At some point, the original Dunlap residence was detached and relocated to 318 Randolph Street.¹²⁸ This appears to have occurred prior to 1893.¹²⁹ Circa 1926 the building was divided into two separate dwellings.¹³⁰ The building was leased by the American Legion in 1943, who purchased it outright the following year.¹³¹ After purchasing the building, in 1944 the Legion rotated it ninety degrees to face Dunlap Street, rather than Center.¹³² Presumably, the building was re-clad in brick

¹²⁵ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

¹²⁶ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

¹²⁷ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 3.

¹³⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹³¹ Michele Fecht, “341 East Main,” email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹³² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 221.

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as this time as well. The building was reopened on July 4, 1945, and renamed the Veterans Memorial Home.¹³³ Historically, the front porch was columned and open, not enclosed as it is today.¹³⁴

The property 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 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; Casterline Funeral Home; ca. 1890, ca. 1930; Non-Contributing

Description

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. A stone wall runs along the eastern portion of the property, and an engraved block reads "CASTERLINE FUNERAL HOME EST. 1937."

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 and Evaluation

Originally, the house had an L-plan footprint with two small one-story ells on the north elevation.¹³⁵ 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.¹³⁶ 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.¹³⁷ At the time, the renovations were noted as having included additional parking, a new façade, a new chapel, and a redecorated interior.¹³⁸ The significant additions have altered the original structure, which is no longer

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Michele Fecht, *Images of America, Northville* (Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2010), 109.

¹³⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 3.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Advertisement, "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-B.

¹³⁸ "Casterline Funeral Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

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identifiable. Material alterations, including the synthetic siding and stone veneer, have also diminished this area of integrity. The building can no longer be associated with a particular period of time and lacks integrity of feeling and association. The building is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

132 West Dunlap Street; Captain Solomon Gardner House, ca. 1858; Garage, ca. 1930

Description

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

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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.¹³⁹

History and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1858–1860.¹⁴⁰ Another source notes that the house was built in 1870, suggesting it was perhaps remodeled later to reflect the Gothic Revival style.¹⁴¹ It is believed the first

¹³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁴⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁴¹ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

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owner was Captain Solomon Gardner, who was a Great Lakes ship captain.¹⁴² 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.¹⁴³ The ell remained attached through 1914. It was reduced or reconfigured circa 1920.¹⁴⁴ The house 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 the Gothic Revival style. The house at 132 West Dunlap Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture and 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.

206 West Dunlap Street; House, ca. 1860, ca. 1884; Garage, ca. 1850, ca. 1990; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

¹⁴² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁴³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 3.

¹⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The core of the building, the original house, dates to prior to 1860.¹⁴⁵ 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. 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.¹⁴⁶ The map also revealed a two-story ancillary building was located northwest of

¹⁴⁵“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.

¹⁴⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

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the house, attached to the west by another ancillary building associated with the property at 218 Dunlap Street. The wrap-around porch was added circa 1900. In 1935 the building was converted from a residence to a doctor's offices.¹⁴⁷ In 1964 the house was converted into three apartments.¹⁴⁸ In 1986 an extensive renovation converted the building back to a single-family residence. 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.¹⁴⁹ 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, a circa 1935 garage was removed and replaced it with a circa 1850 barn from New Hampshire. The barn cupola was taken from the Woodstock Inn, in Woodstock, Vermont.

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 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.

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.

218 West Dunlap Street; Frank Clark House, ca. 1884; Garage, ca. 1975; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ "A Little History on 206 W Dunlap," Schweitzer Real Estate.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

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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.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1884–1890 for Frank Clark.¹⁵⁰ A Sanborn-Perris map from 1893 illustrates that the house and carriage barn have retained their respective footprints since construction.¹⁵¹ The 1909 Sanborn map noted that the house was clad in brick on the first story and slate on the second story.¹⁵² The house is a good example of a Shingle-style house and 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 conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was erected circa 1975. It was constructed to appear as a carriage house that duplicated the architecture of the original building.¹⁵³ Because the garage is of modern construction, it is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

304 West Dunlap Street; Aldrich Knapp House, ca. 1875; Garage, ca. 1920

Description

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

¹⁵⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 26.

¹⁵¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

¹⁵² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁵³ Jean Day, "Stockhausens buy a dream," *Northville Record*, April 8, 1981, 7.

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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 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-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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1875 for Aldrich Knapp.¹⁵⁴ Circa 1910, the house was owned by a contractor

¹⁵⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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Milt Burrows, who likely added the wrap-around porch.¹⁵⁵ Burrows handiwork was at one time extensively visible in town, having constructed most of Northville's wood sidewalks. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.¹⁵⁶ 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, ca. 1875, ca. 1930; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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 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.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

¹⁵⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 is 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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1875 and originally reflected the Italianate style.¹⁵⁷ The façade was remodeled in the 1930s to reflect the Colonial Revival style, which is extant today.¹⁵⁸ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.

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; 1925

Description

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.

¹⁵⁷ Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

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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 windows 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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1925.¹⁵⁹ The building footprint has not changed since that time, except for a small rear addition.¹⁶⁰ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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

¹⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁶⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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.¹⁶¹ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

404 West Dunlap Street; House, ca. 1880, ca. 2000; Garage, ca. 1880, ca. 1989; Non-Contributing Description

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

¹⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The Italianate-style house was erected circa 1880.¹⁶² By 1893 the house included the two-story square core, with a rear irregular-shaped one-story ell.¹⁶³ A small one-story porch was added to the northwest corner of the rear ell circa 1905.¹⁶⁴ The 1926 Sanborn map shows the rear wing as having been removed and replaced by a small porch.¹⁶⁵ A second porch was added to the east elevation. A large garage had been erected by then as well.¹⁶⁶ The large two-story addition, which extends from the rear of the house, was made circa 2002.¹⁶⁷

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

¹⁶² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁶³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 3.

¹⁶⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

¹⁶⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ Photo. 404 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

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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.”¹⁶⁸ 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 house is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

As of 1989 the original summer kitchen was extant and used as a garage.¹⁶⁹ It is first noted on a Sanborn Map in 1926, then having an L-plan footprint.¹⁷⁰ By 1942 it had been modified to a T-plan footprint.¹⁷¹ 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 non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

412 West Dunlap Street; Mark Ambler House, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 1920; Architect/Builder—Mark Ambler

Description

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

¹⁶⁸ 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*, Accessed May 16, 2018. <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

¹⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1890–1900 by Mark Ambler, who resided there.¹⁷² Originally, the house had an L-plan core with a rear one-story ell.¹⁷³ The garage/“carriage house” behind the house was present as of 1926.¹⁷⁴ In 1989 several changes were made to the house, including a large addition that intended to blend in with the original fabric.¹⁷⁵ The “carriage house” was converted to a guest house. Of note, the building has a “sister house,” one of the same plan, around the corner on High Street.¹⁷⁶

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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

¹⁷² City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 2.

¹⁷⁵ Northville Historical Home Tour 2003, 412 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁷⁶ Candice Cunningham, “Homeowners open doors to history,” *The Detroit News*, September 10, 2003.

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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.¹⁷⁷ 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, ca. 1880

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The house and garage were erected in the late 1880s.¹⁷⁸ Originally, the rear ell was only one story.¹⁷⁹ It was expanded sometime after 1942. The house 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 maintains the appearance of historic materials. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and

¹⁷⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

¹⁷⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 24.

¹⁷⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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under Criterion C for architecture and 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.

504 West Dunlap Street; Edwin B. and Eleanor Thompson House, 1881; Garage, ca. 1935, ca. 2000; Architect/Builder—Mr. Woodman; Garage—Non-Contributing

Description

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

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1881–1882 by a local builder, Mr. Woodman.¹⁸⁰ The original owners of the house were Edwin B. and Eleanor Thompson.¹⁸¹ The house includes a stained-glass window that was originally part of an 1866 Methodist Church in Mason, Michigan. The rear addition to the house was made sometime after 1942. The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Based on Sanborn Map information, the garage was erected circa 1935.¹⁸² 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.

**512 West Dunlap Street; Andrew J. and Laura D. Welsh House, 1883; Garage, ca. 2017;
Architect/Builder—Andrew J. Welsh; Garage—Non-Contributing**

¹⁸⁰ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁸¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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Description

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 doors 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.

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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 2017.¹⁸³ 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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1883 for Andrew Jackson (John) Welsh, and his wife, Laura Dennis Welsh.¹⁸⁴ One account notes that the house was erected by Mr. Welsh himself, using lumber from his nearby farm.¹⁸⁵ The building footprint has changed little since the early twentieth century, except for an addition on the east elevation.¹⁸⁶ The house is an excellent example of a towered Italianate building and 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 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association and clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for 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; John R. and Julia Walker House and Garage; 1921

Description

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 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.

¹⁸³ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁸⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 22.

¹⁸⁵ Jean Day, "this Historic Home's a Visual Treat Inside and Out," *Northville Record*, August 20, 1975, 8A.

¹⁸⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1921 and retains its original footprint.¹⁸⁷ The first residents were John R. and Julia Walker, who resided in the house in the 1920s and 1930s. The house is a good example of a front-gabled bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and retains integrity of design, as it maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style. 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.¹⁸⁸ 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, ca. 1873, ca. 2018; Garage, ca. 2017; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

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

¹⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁸⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

One date suggested by local researchers for the construction of this house is circa 1873.¹⁸⁹ The earliest known residents were Lester F. and Mary C. Cook, who resided in the house in the 1920s.¹⁹⁰ Until recently, the building retained the same footprint as it did in 1942.¹⁹¹ 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

¹⁸⁹ "Property Listing," 528 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

¹⁹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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resulted in a significant loss of design, materials, and workmanship. The garage was also recently (circa 2017) constructed. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house and garage are recommended as non-contributing resources to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

534 West Dunlap Street; House; ca. 1880

Description

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 and Evaluation

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. The building has been

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expanded by a rear addition, circa 1993.¹⁹² However, the house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition is distinguishable from the original house. The house also maintains integrity of materials and workmanship. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

542 West Dunlap Street; Frank Beal House, 1880; Garage, ca. 1940; Architect/Builder—Frank Beal
Description

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 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

¹⁹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3; City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house is a good example of a Gabled Ell. This house, along with adjacent residences at 552 and 548 West Dunlap, were erected in 1880 by Frank Beal.¹⁹³ Mr. Beal resided in 542 West Dunlap.¹⁹⁴ The building has been expanded by large rear additions, sometime after 1942.¹⁹⁵ However, 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.¹⁹⁶ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

548 West Dunlap Street; House; 1880; Architect/Builder—Frank Beal

Description

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 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

¹⁹³ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 19.

¹⁹⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

This house, along with its neighbors at 552 and 542 West Dunlap, were erected in 1880 by Frank Beal.¹⁹⁷ The first owner was a Mr. Johnson. The front porch was erected circa 1915–1920. The house is a good example of a Gabled Ell and 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

552 West Dunlap Street; Charles and Lucy Filkins House, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 1940;

Architect/Builder—Frank Beal

Description

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 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.

¹⁹⁷ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 19.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1880 by Frank Beal for Charles and Lucy Filkins.¹⁹⁸ A rear addition extended the building, sometime after 1942.¹⁹⁹ The house is a good example of a Gabled Ell and 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. The house is significant under National Register

¹⁹⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁹⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.²⁰⁰ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Dunlap Street, West, South Side

NVA #18 West Dunlap Street; Parking Lot; 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.

History and Evaluation

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.²⁰¹ The building was moved at some point to 16170 Franklin, outside of the historic district.²⁰² The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No structures within the period of significance are present. It is a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

211 West Dunlap Street; House; ca. 1912

Description

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.

²⁰⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²⁰¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁰² 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), 28.

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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 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 and Evaluation

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.²⁰³ The house 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. 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 and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

217 West Dunlap Street; House and Garage; 1912

Description

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-

²⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 218.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1912.²⁰⁴ The house 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. 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 and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.²⁰⁵ 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, ca. 1895; Garage, ca. 1920

Description

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 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.

²⁰⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1895.²⁰⁶ Originally, the house had a two-story section at the center surrounded by smaller one-story sections, which form the approximate footprint present today.²⁰⁷ The house was remodeled in the early twentieth century to become the two-story form it is today.²⁰⁸ At the time, the building had a one-story wing that extended west from the southwest corner; it was removed circa 1920.²⁰⁹ Historically, the house faced east to High Street, with the address 127 High. By 1951, 305 West Dunlap had been adopted as the address.

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 maintains a good level of historic integrity and 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 a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.²¹⁰ 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; John Harmon House, ca. 1875; Garage, ca. 1950

²⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁰⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

²⁰⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 3.

²⁰⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

²¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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Description

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

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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 and Evaluation

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.²¹¹ Six thousand bricks were used in constructing the original house, which were “brought on a cart from Ohio.”²¹² 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.²¹³ The extant footprint of the building had been reached by 1893.²¹⁴

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 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 1942.²¹⁵ It was advertised in a real estate ad for the house in 1957, described as “brick, 2-car garage.”²¹⁶ The garage retains historic integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and therefore is recommended contributing to the Northville Historic District.

401 West Dunlap Street; Edward P. Kellogg House, ca. 1873; Garage, ca. 2008; Architect/Builder—Edward P. Kellogg; Garage—Non-Contributing

Description

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

²¹¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

²¹² Ibid.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

²¹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²¹⁶ “2 – For Sale – Real Estate,” *Northville Record*, September 19, 1957, 6.

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addition is placed to the west of the upright and to the south of the wing, and a one-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

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placed in the east elevation, and a small, one-over-one window with an eared surround is located in the gable.

History and Evaluation

The original section of this house was built circa 1873 by Edward P. Kellogg and includes the front-gable section that faces West Dunlap.²¹⁷ 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 \$1,000.²¹⁸ This is presumably the same time when the second story was added to the original building.²¹⁹ Since then, the building has undergone multiple expansions, including the one-story wing on the west elevation that was added sometime after 1942.²²⁰ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture and 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.²²¹

417 West Dunlap Street; John Bishop House, ca. 1871; Garage, ca. 1968; Architect/Builder—John Bishop

Description

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.

²¹⁷ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

²¹⁸ 401 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

²¹⁹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 25.

²²⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²²¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 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 and Evaluation

The property was purchased on July 3, 1871, by John Bishop from Rachel Beal, a widow of Benjamin Beal.²²² He paid \$600 for three lots at this location by borrowing money from Jared S. Lapham. He subsequently erected the extant house.²²³ 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, 1872.²²⁴ The Mills were the first family to reside in the house and resided there for ten years. Mr. Mills borrowed \$255.00 against the building in 1881, perhaps to erect a barn (extant in 1970s, but not today).²²⁵ An undated photograph indicates it was expanded with the rear two-story wing in the late twentieth century.²²⁶

²²² 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.

²²³ City of Northville Assessor; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 23.

²²⁴ Daniel, "417 W Dunlap."

²²⁵ Daniel, "417 W Dunlap."

²²⁶ Photo. 417 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 401-504, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

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

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; Darius Knapp House; 1882

Description

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.

An additional 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

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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 ells in two belt courses. One belt course is placed on the first

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1882 for Darius Knapp.²²⁷ The house was sold to Dr. Russell E. Atchison on May 26, 1926.²²⁸ The doctor operated a small hospital on the second story from 1925–1936.²²⁹ A sunroom was added to the house to serve as a room for a tuberculosis patient.²³⁰ On November 6, 1937, the house was deeded to his son, Dr. Russell M. Atchison, and Dr. Russell E. Atchison died the following year.²³¹ 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.²³² The building was fully converted to a hospital during 1950–1960.²³³ The hospital remained open until 1960.²³⁴ By 1970, it had been converted back to a clinic, which included six doctors in addition to Dr. Atchison.²³⁵ The office remained in business until February 1988, when the office was moved to a new location.²³⁶ 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.²³⁷ The inn, with five guest rooms, opened in August 1988. 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 1942.²³⁸

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 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, 1873; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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

²²⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Randy Coble, "Atchison House once was lone hospital," *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ Ibid.

²³² Ibid.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²³⁵ Polk, Plymouth/Northville, 1970.

²³⁶ Coble, "Atchison House."

²³⁷ Ibid.

²³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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porch is located on the upright, and a one-story, hipped-roof addition spans the rear of the upright and ell. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles, the exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards, 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.

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 and Evaluation

The house is a good example of a gable-front and wing Greek Revival-style house. The original section of the house was a front-gable Greek Revival erected in 1853.²³⁹ 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.²⁴⁰ Between 1926 and 1942, the rear ell of the building was expanded to its current footprint.²⁴¹ 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,

²³⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁴⁰ John Roby, "Proposed Elevations," 511 W Dunlap. Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁴¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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. 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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 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.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built in 1900.²⁴² It is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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; William Stark House, 1880; Garage, ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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.

²⁴² City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1880 for William Stark, who owned a clothing store downtown.²⁴³ When it was erected, the house originally included only four rooms, two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs. At some point prior to 1942, Stark's son-in-law, James Congo, made additions to enlarge the building with a dining room and rear kitchen ell.²⁴⁴ Mr. Congo matched the original woodwork and windows in the addition. In addition to the house, a carriage house behind the residence was used by the Starks for two horses. By 2014 the carriage barn had been remodeled with an upstairs apartment in the former loft space.²⁴⁵ 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.²⁴⁶ 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.

527 West Dunlap Street; House, ca. 1862; Garage, ca. 2013; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

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

²⁴³ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁴⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁴⁵ Judy Rose, "Standing the test of time," *Detroit Free Press*, June 8, 2014, F.

²⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 portions 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 addition 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 and Evaluation

The house is one of the early residences of Northville, considered “old” in 1882.²⁴⁷ One suggested date of construction has been circa 1862.²⁴⁸ The earliest known residents were Frank F. and Maggie Morris in

²⁴⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁴⁸ Maureen Johnston, “Northville family reaches into history to restore West Dunlap home,” *Northville Record*, June 24, 2004, 3A.

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1927.²⁴⁹ In 2000 additions were constructed.²⁵⁰ The renovation increased the house from 1,700 to 2,000 square feet.²⁵¹ In making the addition, the attached garage was removed from the rear of the building as well as a circa 1955 room; however, a circa 1930 addition on the west elevation was retained. Although it underwent a renovation in the early 2000s, the house 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 house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

At the time of the 2000 renovation, plans included adding a two-car garage and relocating the carriage house to elsewhere on the property. 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.²⁵² The garage is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

537 West Dunlap Street; John and Mary Kellogg House, ca. 1885; Garage, ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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. 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,

²⁴⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 236.

²⁵⁰ Johnston, "Northville family," 3A.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 3A.

²⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built between 1885–1890 for John and Mary Kellogg.²⁵³ In the early twentieth century, the house was resided in by M. A. and Marion Porter and the garage on the property was erected for the Porters' Maxwell, reputedly the first automobile in Northville. 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.²⁵⁴ As depicted in the 1972 Northville Historic District Study report, the house was a two-story, cross-gabled ell with a small porch. Recent alterations (post-1972) have included the construction of 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 siding; the

²⁵³ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁵⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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removal of decorative bargeboard; and the reconstruction and expansion of the front porch. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity.

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.²⁵⁵ 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; Dr. Yarnell House, ca. 1885; Garage, ca. 2014; Garage–Non-Contributing Description

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."

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

²⁵⁵ Ibid., 3.

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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. 2014.²⁵⁶ 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 and Evaluation

The house was constructed between 1885 and 1890 for the home of Dr. Yarnell and cost an impressive \$5,000 to erect.²⁵⁷ The façade has been modified, as an upstairs porch was enclosed to make a bathroom; this was done sometime after 1942.²⁵⁸ The house 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. The house 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed in 2014 and is non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

549 West Dunlap Street; Edward Merritt House, ca. 1900; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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 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

²⁵⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁵⁷ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁵⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 20.

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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.

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History and Evaluation

The Shingle style house was built circa 1900 for local jeweler Edward Merritt and his family.²⁵⁹ In the 1950s, the house served as the Methodist Parsonage; however, the church sold it in 1957 to Ralph and Viola Gallagher.²⁶⁰ They added a room to the back of the house for Mrs. Gallagher's beauty parlor.²⁶¹ The house was renovated in 2001.²⁶² The house has undergone multiple rear additions, changing the original footprint.²⁶³ However, the house 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 integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage is modern construction; therefore, it is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Griswold Street

NVA #14 Griswold Street; Ford Field East Park; ca. 1920

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 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 and Evaluation

The property 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.

High Street

High Street, East Side

116 High Street; House, ca. 1920; Garage, ca. 1980; Garage–Non-Contributing

²⁵⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁶⁰ Northville Historical Home Tours 2001, 549 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 511-552, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁶² Ibid.

²⁶³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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Description

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 dripcaps.

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.

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History and Evaluation

The brick Bungalow was erected circa 1920.²⁶⁴ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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; James A. Dubuar House, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing
Description

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

²⁶⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1880 for James A. Dubuar, who lived there until circa 1915.²⁶⁵ As of 1893, the house had reached its present configuration.²⁶⁶ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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, 1870; Garage, ca. 1950; Non-Contributing

Description

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-

²⁶⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁶⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 3.

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over-one window in each of the other bays.

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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 and Evaluation

This house was erected in 1870.²⁶⁷ 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.²⁶⁸

The house at 320 High Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house was likely moved after 1942, and no information regarding the date of its move, construction, or other details could be located. The porch and one-story addition were likely constructed after the house was moved, and many of the materials, such as the siding, do not appear to be original. The house cannot be associated with a particular architectural style or period. Overall, the house lacks integrity of design, materials, location, feeling, and association.

The garage appears to have been constructed within the period of significance. However, it is associated with a house that has lost 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.

High Street, West Side

113 High Street; House, 1911; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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

²⁶⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1911.²⁶⁹ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for their role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.

²⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

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The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.²⁷⁰ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121 High Street; Charles Sessions House, ca. 1895; Garage, ca. 1920; Architect/Builder—Charles Sessions

Description

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 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

²⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1895–1899 by the original owner, Charles Sessions.²⁷¹ By 1899 the house had reached its present footprint, except the small rear addition.²⁷² The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.²⁷³ 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; ca. 1925; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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-

²⁷¹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁷² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

²⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1925 and was originally a one-story T-plan footprint bungalow. 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.²⁷⁴ 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 is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

223 High Street; Thomas G. and Jennie R. Richardson House; 1912

Description

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.

²⁷⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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. 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1912 for Mr. Thomas G. Richardson and his wife, Jennie R.²⁷⁵ 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.²⁷⁶ The house is an excellent example of a hipped-roof bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

²⁷⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 28.

²⁷⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

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229 High Street; House, 1890; Garage, ca. 2017: Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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 2017²⁷⁷ 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.

²⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor

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History and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1890.²⁷⁸ The full wrap-around porch was installed circa 1905.²⁷⁹ 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 1912.²⁸⁰ The house has diminished integrity of design as a result of a 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. 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed in 2017 and is non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

235 High Street; House; ca. 1905

Description

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

²⁷⁸ Ibid.

²⁷⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

²⁸⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

Based on Sanborn map research, the house was erected circa 1905.²⁸¹ The house 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. 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

239 High Street; House, ca. 1835; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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

²⁸¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1835–1840 and was originally only one-and-one-half stories. It was purchased by Marietta Baker in 1854.²⁸² Six generations of Baker's family resided in the house. The central chimney extends to the basement, where a large fireplace was used for firing pottery. The house 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 house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.²⁸³ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Hutton Street

127 Hutton Street; Bank of America; 1980; Non-Contributing

Description

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. 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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1980 and currently houses Bank of America.²⁸⁴ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and falls outside the period of significance for the

²⁸² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁸³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

²⁸⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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

Linden Street

Linden Street, East Side

118 Linden Street; House and Garage; 1925

Description

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 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.

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History and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1925.²⁸⁵ The footprint of the house and garage have not changed since that time.²⁸⁶ 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 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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; House; 1923

Description

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.

²⁸⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁸⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923.²⁸⁷ 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.²⁸⁸ Paul Alexander died in 1934 and Mary Alexander took a job as deputy to the Northville Village Clerk, Frederick Hedge.²⁸⁹ She had previous work experience, having attended Cleary business College in Ypsilanti, and worked as a stenographer from 1907–1912.²⁹⁰ 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.²⁹¹ City directories indicate she resided in this house through 1970.²⁹² She died in 1981 at over 100 years of years.²⁹³ Mary Alexander gained such respect in the community that Mary Alexander Court in downtown Northville was named in her honor.

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 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; Duplex; 1955

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1955.²⁹⁴ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. The house retains integrity of design. Its footprint and fenestration

²⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

²⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 163.

²⁸⁹ Louie, *Northville*, 39.

²⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 33.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 33.

²⁹² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

²⁹³ Louie, *Northville*, 33.

²⁹⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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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; Jervis Palmer House; ca. 1870; Architect/Builder–Jervis Palmer

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built sometime prior to 1870 by Jervis Palmer, a blacksmith.²⁹⁵ 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.²⁹⁶ This building was present as late as 1942.²⁹⁷

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

²⁹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

²⁹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

²⁹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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; ca. 1920; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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 1926.²⁹⁸ 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

²⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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indicates it dates to the mid-twentieth century and is therefore recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

248 Linden Street; House, 1928; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1928.²⁹⁹ The original building footprint remains intact, with the exception of a small rear addition.³⁰⁰ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for the role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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

²⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁰⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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

254 Linden Street; House, ca. 1940; Garage, ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

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-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 and Evaluation

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.³⁰¹ The wing has been expanded with a second story and made wider (post-1942), and the porch is a modern construction (post-2001).³⁰² Additional alterations to the materials include the installation of the synthetic siding and windows and door surrounds, 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage appears to be of modern construction. It is recommended non-contributing to the Northville

³⁰¹ Ibid., 3.

³⁰² Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District* (Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, 2001).

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320 Linden Street; House, 1942; Garage, ca. 2013; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1942.³⁰³ The house was originally one story.³⁰⁴ Its first residents were Paul L. and Alice L. Rebitzke. 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.³⁰⁵ 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage was constructed circa 2013.³⁰⁶ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the

³⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

³⁰⁵ Mihalik, *Northville 2001*.

³⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor

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336 Linden Street; House; 2011; Non-Contributing

Description

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. 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 and Evaluation

The house at 336 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house 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.³⁰⁷

Linden Street, West Side

105 Linden Street; Michael J. and Emma Murphy House; 1930

Description

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.

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

³⁰⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1930.³⁰⁸ The first resident was Michael J. and Emma Murphy. Mr. Murphy was the secretary of the Globe Furniture and Manufacturing Company.³⁰⁹ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

115 Linden Street; House, 1923; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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,

³⁰⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

³⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

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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 string 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923.³¹⁰ As of 1926, the building had become a duplex, having both addresses 115 and 117 Linden Street.³¹¹ 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. 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³¹⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

³¹¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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The garage at 115 Linden Street was also constructed within the period of significance and retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association.³¹² It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

217 Linden Street; House and Garage; 1923

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923.³¹³ Both the house and garage retain their original form and footprint.³¹⁴ The house is a good example of a Foursquare dwelling and maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the composite siding and replacement windows, have diminished this area of integrity. The property also retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It

³¹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

³¹³ City of Northville Assessor.

³¹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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.³¹⁵ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

223 Linden Street; House, 1923; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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.

³¹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923 and is an excellent example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style.³¹⁶ The house retains a high level of integrity and maintains its original footprint, overall structure, and style, providing integrity of design.³¹⁷ 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. 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. 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.³¹⁸ It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

229 Linden Street; House; 1923

Description

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 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.

³¹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

³¹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

³¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923 and is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style.³¹⁹ As of 1931 William T. and Mary Jones resided in the house. The Joneses operated Jones Floral Company.³²⁰ 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 1975.³²¹

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. 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The attached garages were added sometime after 1942.³²² The building included at least one attached garage by 1969.³²³ Therefore, the attached garage addition is contributing to the house.

265 Linden Street; House; 1987; Non-Contributing

Description

The one-story house has an irregular footprint with a high, side-gabled roof. The roof's east slope has a

³¹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

³²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

³²¹ City of Northville Assessor.

³²² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

³²³ "Northville," *Northville Record*, May 22, 1969, 17.

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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 and Evaluation

The house at 265 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 1987 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.³²⁴ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

335 Linden Street; House; 2002; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house at 335 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 2002 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.³²⁵ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

373 Linden Street; House; 2014; Non-Contributing

Description

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 incorporates 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

³²⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

³²⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house at 373 Linden Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 2014 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.³²⁶ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Linden Court

515 Linden Court; House; 2006; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and 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.³²⁷ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

525 Linden Court; House; 2016; Non-Contributing

Description

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 window have six-over-one lights and are placed singly and in string of three. Windows on the upper story have surrounds with pediments. Additional

³²⁶ Ibid.

³²⁷ Ibid.

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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 and 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.³²⁸ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

531 Linden Court; Jackie O. and Delores E. Boyd House; 1959

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1959.³²⁹ The first residents were Jackie O. and Delores E. Boyd. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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; House; 2007; Non-Contributing

Description

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 with stone veneer extends along the east elevation, and

³²⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

³²⁹ Ibid.

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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 and Evaluation

The house at 535 Linden Court is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house was constructed in 2007 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.³³⁰ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

541 Linden Court; House; 2006; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The house at 541 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.³³¹ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Main Street – East

Main Street, East, North Side

101 East Main Street/ 108–110 North Center Street; Lapham State Savings Bank; 1907

Description

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

³³⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

³³¹ Ibid.

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spandrels below the windows have beige brick arranged in rectangular patterns. Awnings 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 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 facade.

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected for the Lapham State Savings Bank in 1907.³³² The second story housed R. J. R. Craig, a dentist.³³³ The building 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 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.

³³² Michele Fecht, "Northeast Corner | Orin Jewelers | 101 East Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

³³³ Northville Historical Society, Photograph #5999, "N Side, Main St. Northville, Mich.," circa 1910.

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Name of Property

103–107 East Main Street; D&C Stores, Inc.; 1935, 2004

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Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The two-story building was erected in 1935.³³⁴ 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 1964.³³⁵

The commercial building 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 building 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; Commercial Building; ca. 1890

Description

³³⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

³³⁵ Francis P. Gazlay, *Greetings from Northville, a Post Card Album* (Northville: Northville Historical Society, 1998), 20.

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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 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 and Evaluation

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.³³⁶ Circa 1889 the building became an ice cream parlor/confectionary, owned by Jim Spagnuolo.³³⁷ By 1914 the first ice cream store was noted as a fruit market, indicating it may have expanded its offerings.³³⁸

The commercial building 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 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.

115 East Main Street; Commercial Building; ca. 1890

Description

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

³³⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

³³⁷ "Spagy's Grocery Store," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

³³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

As of 1893 the brick commercial building contained a combination dry goods/boots and shoes store.³³⁹ By 1899 the west half of the building housed a confectionary and the east half a hardware and tin business.³⁴⁰ In the first decade of the twentieth century, the first story once again became a dry goods store, which it remained through 1931.³⁴¹ 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 in the second story.³⁴²

The commercial building 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 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; 1893

Description

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.

The three building sections share the same fenestration pattern on the second story. The second story has

³³⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

³⁴⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

³⁴¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

³⁴² Northville Historical Society, Photograph #5999, "N Side, Main St. Northville, Mich.," circa 1910.

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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

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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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1893 and featured a lodge hall on the second story.³⁴³ Originally, the facade was surmounted by a broad pedimented cornice.³⁴⁴ 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.³⁴⁵ Over time, the individual storefronts of the building were divided into separate parcels and were remodeled to individualize the respective storefronts. In 1960, the storefronts of 119–121 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.³⁴⁶ A fire in 123 East Main resulting from arson gutted the building in 1980.³⁴⁷ Ten years later, a second fire damaged the building.³⁴⁸ During the mid-twentieth century, from 1958 through 1977, the second story of 125 East Main was converted from a residence to professional offices. 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. As of 2018, the store space at 125–127 East Main is no longer accessible from the façade, and the mid-twentieth century alterations have been removed.

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 Union Block 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

³⁴³ Michele Fecht, "123 East Main Street (Northville Gallery)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018; Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

³⁴⁴ Fran Gazlay, Photograph, Sally Bell Bakery at 123 East Main, 1957.

³⁴⁵ Photograph, "Coming Down," *Northville Record*, August 21, 1960.

³⁴⁶ Christopher J. Johnson, Photograph, Foltyn's Pastry Shop, circa 1975; Photograph, "Coming Down."

³⁴⁷ Michele Fecht, "123 East Main."

³⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

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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 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; Northville State Savings Bank; 1926

Description

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1926 and originally housed the Northville State Savings Bank.³⁴⁹ This changed to the Depositors State Bank circa 1933.³⁵⁰ Depositor's State Bank remained in the building through 1956.³⁵¹ As of 1958, Depositors State Bank had changed to Manufacturers National Bank, which it remained through 1978.³⁵² At the time of recordation, the building housed a branch of Comerica Bank.

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 retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been

³⁴⁹ Businesses. 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

³⁵⁰ Ibid.

³⁵¹ Ibid.

³⁵² Ibid.

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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; P & A Theatre/Marquis Theatre; 1925

Description

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.

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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 and Evaluation

In April 1925, a fire destroyed Northville's first movie theater, the Aliesum, and much of the north side of East Main Street.³⁵³ 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.³⁵⁴ 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.³⁵⁵ The P & A was a focal point of entertainment in Northville during the 1930s and 1940s.

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.

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 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.

139 East Main Street; A & P Grocery Store; ca. 1940

Description

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

³⁵³ Michele Fecht, "135- 139 East Main | Marquis Theatre | 135 E. Main; Great Harvest | 139 E. Main," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

³⁵⁴ Ibid.

³⁵⁵ Ibid.

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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 and Evaluation

The building was erected circa 1940 and housed the A & P Grocery Store.³⁵⁶ It was advertised as a “new modern self-serve market,” and the building was owned by S. L. Brader.³⁵⁷ The A & P was here until 1964, when D & C Variety Store, the five and dime, moved here from 103–105 East Main Street.³⁵⁸ The five and dime remained at this location into the 1970s.

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 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.

141–145 East Main Street; Commercial Building; 1928

Description

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

³⁵⁶ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, East Main P & A Theatre, circa 1945.

³⁵⁷ UMC, *A Proud Past*, 26.

³⁵⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970; “D & C Stores, Inc.” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

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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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1928 after a 1925 fire destroyed the original buildings at this location.³⁵⁹ The storefront at 141 East Main housed Brader Dry Goods, owned by Samuel L. and Mary Brader, the building's namesakes.

The commercial building 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 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 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; Commercial Building; 1970; Non-Contributing

Description

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 the 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 and Evaluation

At the time of recordation it housed a craft store, known as The Bee's Knees. The property 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.³⁶⁰ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

³⁵⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 2010, 143 E Main. Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

³⁶⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

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151–153 East Main Street; Ware Building, 1929

Description

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 and Evaluation

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.³⁶¹ By 1942 the building has been reduced to one story. In 1962, half of the building was purchased by Del Black, who opened Del’s Shoe Store.³⁶² He purchased the other half of the building in 1966, expanding the storefront to the full footprint.³⁶³

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 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; Commercial Building; 1981; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The property 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.³⁶⁴ It is recommended as a

³⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

³⁶² “Del’s Shoes,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

³⁶³ *Ibid.*

³⁶⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

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NVA #12 East Main Street; Vacant Parcel; Non-Contributing

Description

This property is a small greenspace located at the northwest corner of the East Main Street and Hutton Street intersection. A patio associated with the building at 157 East Main Street extends into the western portion of the parcel.

History and Evaluation

The parcel is owned by the City of Northville.³⁶⁵ 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; Civil War Respite Home; ca. 1865

Description

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 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.

³⁶⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

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.³⁶⁶ 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.³⁶⁷ 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.³⁶⁸ 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.³⁶⁹ In May 1932, Ford Motor Company gifted the former boarding house to the Northville American Legion and Legion Auxiliary for its headquarters.³⁷⁰ 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 1975 the building was remodeled for retail use.³⁷¹

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 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; House; ca. 1880

Description

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

³⁶⁶ 341 East Main Street, Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

³⁶⁷ Ibid.

³⁶⁸ Michele Fecht, "341 East Main."

³⁶⁹ Ibid.

³⁷⁰ Ibid.

³⁷¹ Ibid.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1895.³⁷² By the 1920s the house retained a similar form as today; however, a one-story open porch extended the full width of the façade.³⁷³

The house 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 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. 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; House; 1875; Architect/Builder—James A. Dubuar

Description

The structure has an irregular footprint. The hipped roof has three lower cross-gables which are located

³⁷² R.L Polk, *Michigan State Gazetteer*, 1895, 6.

³⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 1.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built by James A. Dubuar in 1875 as a wedding present for his daughter and son-in-law.³⁷⁴ 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.³⁷⁵ 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.³⁷⁶ 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.³⁷⁷ The Allen family lived upstairs and ran Allen Monuments from the basement level.³⁷⁸ The monuments business was established in Northville in 1935. Throughout its tenure, the company boasted of having major commissions, including monuments for three General Motors presidents and a \$30,000 mausoleum.³⁷⁹ 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 1951.³⁸⁰ By 1960 two households resided in the building, which was rented out by the Allens.³⁸¹ It was sold in 1966 to the Bruce McAllister family, who used the basement and front porch for a wallpaper and paint store. In 1975 the house was purchased by William S.

³⁷⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41; "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*.

³⁷⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 1.

³⁷⁶ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41.

³⁷⁷ "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*.

³⁷⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 41.

³⁷⁹ "Allen Monument," *Northville Record*.

³⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

³⁸¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

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Demray, DDS.³⁸² 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.

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 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; 1936, 1957; Architect/Builder—Albert Kahn, Eberle Smith Associates

Description

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. The south elevation's central entrance is accessible by a ramp leading from the south parking lot. 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 1957.³⁸³ 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

³⁸² "Demray home plays two roles," *Northville Record*.

³⁸³ Knibbe, Ford Valve Plant.

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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 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 and Evaluation

In 1919 Ford Motor Company purchased the former Dubuar Manufacturing Facility at Main and Griswold Streets.³⁸⁴ 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

³⁸⁴ Fecht, "341 East Main."

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building in 1988 and sold to a new owner in 1994. The interior was renovated and in 1998, the water wheel was reconstructed, as the original was badly deteriorated.³⁸⁵ 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.³⁸⁶ 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.

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; Vacant Parcel; Non-Contributing

Description

This narrow parcel is a small greenspace with trees and grass.

History and Evaluation

The parcel is owned by the City of Northville.³⁸⁷ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. No extant structures within the period of significance are present. It is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

Main Street, East, South Side

102–106 East Main Street/103 South Center Street; Masonic Block; 1880

Description

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.

³⁸⁵ Water Wheel Centre. "Historic Building: A Look Through the Years," accessed May 14, 2018.

<http://waterwheelcentre.com/history.html>.

³⁸⁶ Ibid.

³⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

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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.

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History and Evaluation

The 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.³⁸⁸ 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.³⁸⁹ Circa 1922, Barton Wheeler retired and the grocery arm of the business was eliminated.³⁹⁰ 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.³⁹¹ In 1964, Gunsell sold the store to his son-in-law, R. Douglas Lorenz, who renamed the business Lorenz Rexall Pharmacy in 1969.³⁹² 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 1981.³⁹³

104 East Main

In the early 1890s, 104 East Main housed a furniture store.³⁹⁴ In the early twentieth century it became a bakery, which it remained through 1914.³⁹⁵ Circa 1920 it became a drug store.³⁹⁶ By 1931 the Royal Ann Café was in the space.³⁹⁷ The café gave way to Joseph Revitzer's shoe repair shop in April 1936.³⁹⁸ In 1971, Revitzer sold the business to Andrew Peccoli.³⁹⁹

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 1893 this space housed a barber shop.⁴⁰⁰ The storefront later became a "storage basement."⁴⁰¹ As of 2018, the storefront houses LoveWell Home Care.

The property 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. The commercial Masonic Block retains

³⁸⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

³⁸⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

³⁹⁰ "B. A. Wheeler Dies at Home on Thursday," 1932 Newspaper Clipping, Find-A-Grave, accessed May 16, 2018. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38296681>.

³⁹¹ "Northville Drug Stores," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

³⁹² *Ibid.*, 24-E.

³⁹³ Advertisement, "Lorenz Rexall Pharmacy..." *Northville Record*, May 20, 1981, 3-A.

³⁹⁴ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

³⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

³⁹⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

³⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

³⁹⁸ "Revitzers Shoe Repair Store," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

³⁹⁹ Advertisement, "Thank you" *Northville Record*, January 14, 1971, 3A.

⁴⁰⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

⁴⁰¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

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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; Commercial Building; ca. 1880

Description

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 and Evaluation

Based on architectural details in historical photographs, the building was erected circa 1880.⁴⁰²

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.⁴⁰³ The survey revealed

⁴⁰² Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁴⁰³ *Ibid.*

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that at some point, likely the mid-twentieth century, the storefronts were altered to have walls of display windows that form an angled recess.

108 East Main

In the 1890s, this section of the building, as well as 110 East Main, contained grocery stores, which remained through 1914.⁴⁰⁴ By 1920, only the 108 half of the building included a grocery store, which was owned by Sherwood B. Stevens.⁴⁰⁵ Mr. Stevens' store became the Royal Ann Café, which was only in the building a few months.⁴⁰⁶ In August 1931, E. M. Bogart opened E.M.B. Food Market in the building.⁴⁰⁷ 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.⁴⁰⁸ E.M.B. Food Market remained in the building through the early 1970s.⁴⁰⁹

110 East Main

In the 1890s, this section of the building, as well as 108 East Main, contained grocery stores, which remained through 1914.⁴¹⁰ 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.⁴¹¹ Later in 1931, an electronics store, known as the Northville Radio Shop, was established by Ed Bogart.⁴¹² By the mid-1940s, a clothing store known as The Men's Shop was in the building as well.⁴¹³ In 1947, Bogart sold his shop to Mr. and Mrs. Monte Ellis and it was renamed Ellis Electronics.⁴¹⁴ They expanded the stock to include televisions and modern electrical equipment. Ellis Electronics, remained here through the early 1970s.⁴¹⁵

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 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

⁴⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁴⁰⁵ Plymouth/Northville, 1931, 211.

⁴⁰⁶ "EMB Food Market," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁴⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, 21-E.

⁴⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 21-E.

⁴⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁴¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁴¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴¹² "Ellis Electronics," *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁴¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248.

⁴¹⁴ "Ellis Electronics," *Northville Record*, 21-E.

⁴¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

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112 East Main Street; Commercial Building; 1887

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1887 and housed a wallpaper store.⁴¹⁶ It originally had an ornamented cornice that included a date plate and three tall one-over-one windows across the façade's second story.⁴¹⁷ 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.⁴¹⁸ 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.⁴¹⁹ As of 1931 the building housed the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company grocery store, better known as the A&P.⁴²⁰ By 1943, the space was John R. Walker's billiards hall, which was formerly

⁴¹⁶ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁴¹⁷ Ibid.

⁴¹⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

⁴¹⁹ "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

⁴²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

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at 124 East Main Street.⁴²¹ It was purchased later that year by Charles Fredyl for the department store's menswear section.⁴²² By 1951 the address had become Fredyl Cleaners and Men's Wear.⁴²³ 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. The Fredyl family stores closed in 1992.⁴²⁴

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 building 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; Commercial Building; ca. 1895

Description

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.

History and Evaluation

This narrow building was erected circa 1895. It appears to have originally served as an extension of 112 East Main Street.⁴²⁵ It was noted as an office on a 1909 Sanborn map, which it remained through 1914.⁴²⁶ 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.⁴²⁷ 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.⁴²⁸

⁴²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁴²² "'Freydl the Tailor' arrives here in '94," 10-E.

⁴²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

⁴²⁴ Louie, *Northville*, 97.

⁴²⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁴²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁴²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴²⁸ "Sign Raising," 116 E Main, Main Street, East, 100-122 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical

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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 building 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 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; Commercial Building; 1875; Architect/Builder—William Ambler

Description

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 and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1875 by William Ambler.⁴²⁹ As of 1893, a jewelry and stationary store was located on the first story, while the third story housed the Knights of the Maccabees hall.⁴³⁰ 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).⁴³¹ The GAR moved their hall to the second story of 128-130 East

Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁴²⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁴³⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

⁴³¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

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Main Street in the early twentieth century.⁴³² The dry goods and clothing business remained in the building through 1909. By 1914 the space had become a clothing store.⁴³³ Circa 1920 Bruno Fredyl 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.⁴³⁴ The stores came under the younger Fredyl's control who expanded the store in 1937, acquiring 114-116 East Main, previously owned by Sherril Ambler.⁴³⁵ The store space required expansion once more, and in 1943 the Freydl purchased 112 East Main, which became the men's section. 118 East Main was the women's section and the cleaning division remained in a concrete block addition to the rear of 118 East Main.⁴³⁶ The Freydl family stores closed in 1992.⁴³⁷

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 building 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.

120–124 East Main Street; Coonley Block; ca. 1874

Description

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.

⁴³² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁴³³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3.

⁴³⁴ "'Freydl the Tailor'" *Northville Record*, 10-E.

⁴³⁵ *Ibid.*, 10-E.

⁴³⁶ *Ibid.*, 10-E.

⁴³⁷ Louie, *Northville*, 97.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁴³⁸ As of 1893 the whole first story contained one large grocery store.⁴³⁹ 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.⁴⁴⁰ At the time, the storefront was framed by wrought-iron pilasters with glazed bulkheads below the display windows.⁴⁴¹ Holmes, Dancer & Company sold their stock in 1899 and E. J. Cox Hardware took their place in the building.⁴⁴² Shortly thereafter, the hardware store was replaced by the dry goods store of T. J. Perkins & Co.⁴⁴³ Perkins' stock and store was purchased by 1910 by Charles A. Ponsford, who renamed the business Ponsford's.⁴⁴⁴ Ponsford stocked

⁴³⁸ "Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 15-E.

⁴³⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁴⁴⁰ Michele Fecht, "120 East Main Street (Browndog Ice Cream)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁴⁴¹ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, Holmes, Dancer & Co. circa 1895.

⁴⁴² Fecht, "120 East Main."

⁴⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴⁴ Ibid.

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the store with “quality merchandise for men, women and children,” as well as fabrics, sewing materials, and blankets.⁴⁴⁵ 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 2018.⁴⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁴⁷

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.⁴⁴⁸ A hardware store remained at 124 East Main through the 1920s, later owned by James A. Huff.⁴⁴⁹ A photograph from the period indicates it was named Elliott’s hardware.⁴⁵⁰ As of 1931 the space housed a billiards hall, owned by John R. Walker.⁴⁵¹ Walker was joined by a barber at this address, George W. Hill, in 1933.⁴⁵² The barber shop changed hands in 1935, becoming that of Charles H. Conklin. The billiards hall/barber combination remained at the location through 1941.⁴⁵³ By 1943 the storefront housed Orrin C. Casterline’s gift shop, which became Johnson’s gifts by 1951.⁴⁵⁴ 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 1960.⁴⁵⁵ After Johnson’s it became Stuart’s Art Supplies.⁴⁵⁶ The store was purchased by Hugh Jarvis in 1967.⁴⁵⁷ Jarvis, owner of Hugh Jarvis Gifts, also had stores in Plymouth and Marquette. He remodeled the building with a new storefront and interior.

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 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

⁴⁴⁵ “Cady once Owned Lapham Store Site,” *Northville Record*, 15-E.

⁴⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁴⁴⁹ Businesses at 124 E Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁴⁵⁰ Fecht, *Northville*, 60.

⁴⁵¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴⁵² Businesses at 124 E Main, Northville Historical Society.

⁴⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 323.

⁴⁵⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁵⁶ “Hugh Jarvis Gifts,” *Northville Record*. July 17, 1969, 21-E.

⁴⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

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commercial building. It is recommended as a contributing structure to the Northville Historic District.

126–134 East Main Street; Beal Block; ca. 1889

Description

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.

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

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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 and Evaluation

The large commercial building with three storefronts was erected circa 1889.⁴⁵⁸ 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.⁴⁵⁹ 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.⁴⁶⁰ In 1895, Dickerson & Slater, a millinery, was located in the building.⁴⁶¹ By 1899 the storefront became a jewelry and stationary store at the front of the building, with a one-story section housing a tin shop at the building's rear.⁴⁶² In the early twentieth century, 126 East Main became a boots and shoe store, which it remained through

⁴⁵⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁴⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 2.

⁴⁶⁰ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 19.

⁴⁶¹ Polk, *Michigan State Gazetteer*, 1895, 8.

⁴⁶² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

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1914.⁴⁶³ By the mid-1920s this space housed a restaurant, known as the Airport Restaurant as of 1931.⁴⁶⁴ 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.⁴⁶⁵ In 1960, the Bean Pot closed and was purchased by Pauline Simms, who reopened it as Pauline's Restaurant.⁴⁶⁶ Pauline's Restaurant remained in the building into the 1970s.⁴⁶⁷

128–130 East Main Street

In 1889, Teichner & Co opened in the building.⁴⁶⁸ The firm was noted for carrying dry goods, men's clothing, carpeting, groceries, and produce.⁴⁶⁹ By 1899 the first-story business had changed to a drug store, perhaps associated with the adjacent drug store at 132–134 East Main.⁴⁷⁰ The drug stores in these two storefronts remained through 1914. By 1926 the building is listed simply as a store.⁴⁷¹ In the 1920s and 1930s the space was a hardware store owned by Fred W. Lyke.⁴⁷² In the 1940s this became branch of the Midwest chain store, Gamble's, and an apartment was rented upstairs.⁴⁷³

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.⁴⁷⁴ The restaurant was owned and established by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mitchell.

The earliest known occupant on the second story, 130 East Main, was the tailor shop of Bruno Freydl from 1894–1898.⁴⁷⁵ 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.⁴⁷⁶ Apartments were located on the second story by the 1940s.⁴⁷⁷

132–134 East Main Street

A drug store has been located in this building at 134 East Main Street since the 1890s.⁴⁷⁸ As of 1892, it was the business of Charles R. Stevens.⁴⁷⁹ City directories from the 1930s through the 1970s list the pharmacy as Northville Drug Company.⁴⁸⁰ 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

⁴⁶³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁴⁶⁴ Fecht, *Northville*, 60; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴⁶⁵ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, East Main Street, circa 1955.

⁴⁶⁶ "Northville Refrigeration," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁴⁶⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁴⁶⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁴⁶⁹ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 20.

⁴⁷⁰ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 2.

⁴⁷¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3; Fecht, *Northville*, 60.

⁴⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248.

⁴⁷⁴ "Old Mill Restaurant," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

⁴⁷⁵ "Freydl the Tailor," *Northville Record*, 10-E.

⁴⁷⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 2.

⁴⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁴⁷⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁴⁷⁹ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 20.

⁴⁸⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

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the interior.⁴⁸¹ 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 Stemz Liniment Company, which manufactured a horse liniment. Mainville patented this in 1941 and the liniment had been marketing since 1946.⁴⁸² 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.⁴⁸³ The upstairs unit, 132 East Main Street, was historically used as a residence.⁴⁸⁴

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 Beal Block retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. 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 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 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; Northville Town Square; 2007; 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 and Evaluation

Historically, the large parcel that houses the Northville Town Square included two residential and commercial buildings extending from 156 to 158 East Main Street.⁴⁸⁵ The house located at 156 East Main was moved to 456 Orchard Place in 1951.⁴⁸⁶ The Northville Town Square was constructed in 2007 and falls outside the period of significance for the district. The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁴⁸¹ “Big Difference,” *Northville Record*; 134 E Main, Main Street, East, 134-311 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁴⁸² “Stemz Liniment Company,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

⁴⁸³ Steve Kellman, “Era will close along with store,” *Northville Record*, June 21, 1993, 1.

⁴⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁴⁸⁵ Sanborn 1942, 2.

⁴⁸⁶ 156 E Main, Main Street, East, 134-311, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

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160 East Main Street; Commercial Building; 1956; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

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.⁴⁸⁷ By 1970 it was the law office of Philip R. Ogilvie.⁴⁸⁸ 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.

The property at 160 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The building 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; Commercial Building; 2006; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁴⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁴⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

Northville Historic District

Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan

County and State

History and Evaluation

Historically, the site of this modern commercial building was occupied by a wood-framed store at 142–144 East Main Street.⁴⁸⁹ The extant three-story multi-tenant commercial building was erected circa 2006 and falls outside the period of significance for the district.⁴⁹⁰ The building is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

182–186 East Main Street; Long Building; 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

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. 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 and 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.⁴⁹¹ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

190 East Main Street; Long Building; 1974; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁴⁸⁹ Sanborn 1942, 2.

⁴⁹⁰ "New in Northville," *Northville Record*, December 14, 2006, 11A.

⁴⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

Northville Historic District

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County and State

History and Evaluation

The building was erected in 1974 to house Long's, a bathroom design center.⁴⁹² The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed 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; ca. 1870, ca. 1930, ca. 1960, 1970; Non-Contributing

Description

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.⁴⁹³ 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.⁴⁹⁴ 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 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. 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 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

⁴⁹² Advertisement, "Longs." Northville Historical Home Tour 1983, 317 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁴⁹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1899, 1914, 1926, 1946.

⁴⁹⁴ Fecht, *Northville*, 84.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1970.⁴⁹⁵ The church house was built in 1929 and fellowship hall added a few years later.

The property at 200 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The First Presbyterian Church 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. The sanctuary constructed in 1970 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; Commercial Building; ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁴⁹⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 36.

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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 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 and Evaluation

The former filling station was erected circa 1940. As of 1951 the business was known as Doren's Standard Service Station.⁴⁹⁶ That changed to Sanford's Service Station by 1960, and again to Cook's Standard by 1970.⁴⁹⁷ 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 indicate it was likely originally an Art Moderne style building, like the former service station at 202 West Main.

The property at 302 East Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The structure 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; Dr. H. I Spraling and Dr. Irene Spraling House; 1937

Description

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 rectangular single-light windows. These windows are separated by brick and three 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 t of two stepped

⁴⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

⁴⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

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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. 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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1937 as the residence of physicians Dr. H. I Spraling and Dr. Irene Spraling.⁴⁹⁸ The couple lived in the house through the 1950s.⁴⁹⁹ 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.⁵⁰⁰

⁴⁹⁸ 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.

⁴⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 248

⁵⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 is an excellent example of a Tudor style dwelling and 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; House; ca. 1895

Description

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.⁵⁰¹ 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

⁵⁰¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

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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.

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 and Evaluation

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.⁵⁰² By 1951 it was the offices of Frank Billman, a real estate agent.⁵⁰³ As of 1960 the building included four households.⁵⁰⁴ By 1970 two residences were in the house as well as the Doris Beauty Salon.⁵⁰⁵ At the time of recordation the building housed four offices and was known as the Franklin Center.

The building 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 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

⁵⁰² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 178.

⁵⁰³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

⁵⁰⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

**342 East Main Street, Lewis H. Hutton House/Yarnell Gold Cure Institute; 1873;
Architect/Builder—Lewis H. Hutton**

Description

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.⁵⁰⁶ 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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1873 by Northville pioneer Lewis H. Hutton.⁵⁰⁷ 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 \$3,000.⁵⁰⁸ 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.⁵⁰⁹ At the time Yarnall owned the building, the house had front and side porches and the windows were surmounted by pediments.⁵¹⁰ 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

⁵⁰⁶ Michele Fecht, "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁵⁰⁷ Michele Fecht, "342 East Main Street | Copy-Boy Printers," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

⁵⁰⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁰⁹ Ibid.

⁵¹⁰ Northville Historical Society, Photograph, Yarnall Gold Cure Institute 342 East Main, circa 1900.

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Mrs. Susie J. Calkins.⁵¹¹ 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.⁵¹² The first story housed retail businesses, including Handcrafters Unlimited (1983), and Sherwood Picture Framing (1989).⁵¹³ The building was vacant at the time of recordation in 2018.

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 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.

400 East Main Street; Community Financial Credit Union; 1989; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

This modern building and parking lot replaced a circa 1870–1880 residence owned by Dr. Ball, 358 East Main Street.⁵¹⁴ Dr. Ball worked at the Yarnall Gold Cure clinic at 342 East Main Street. The extant credit union building was erected in 1989.⁵¹⁵ The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building was constructed outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁵¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194, 233.

⁵¹² Michele Fecht, "342 East Main."

⁵¹³ Ibid.

⁵¹⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁵¹⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

Northville Historic District

Name of Property

410 East Main Street; House; ca. 1880

Wayne, Michigan

County and State

Description

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.

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History and Evaluation

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, but rather the center of a block.⁵¹⁶ Prior to the street changes, the address of the building was 226 East Main Street. As of 1893, the rear one-and-one-half story cross-gable section of the building was only one story.⁵¹⁷ By 1909 two one-story sections had been added to the rear of the building, which remain today.⁵¹⁸ 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.⁵¹⁹ By 1970 the building included three households.⁵²⁰ As of 2018 the building was the offices of Private Lending Group.

The building 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 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, ca. 1905; Garage, ca. 1920

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. 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.

⁵¹⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 1.

⁵¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1.

⁵¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 1.

⁵¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 169.

⁵²⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵²¹ The building was eventually converted to office space, housing Kelly & Kelly Attorneys from the late 1990s into 2018.⁵²²

The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.⁵²³ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

430 East Main Street; Apartment Building; 1935

Description

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.

⁵²¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 211.

⁵²² Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁵²³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The apartment building was built in 1935 and historically had the addresses 430 and 434 East Main.⁵²⁴ By the mid-1940s, 430 East Main was the only address for the property included in city directories. By 1970 the building was more clearly defined as seven units in the city directory.⁵²⁵ The building has remained residential apartments as late as 2018.

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 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; Apartment Building; ca. 1920

Description

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 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.

⁵²⁴ City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

⁵²⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

The apartment building was erected circa 1920.⁵²⁶ 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.⁵²⁷ 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. The building continues to be an apartment building in 2018.

The building is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The apartment building 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.

Main Street – West

Main Street, West, North Side

102–106 West Main Street /101–103 North Center Street

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; Commercial Building; ca. 1930

Description

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

⁵²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 6.

⁵²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵²⁸

108 West Main Street

The first known business at this location was the Den Lunch restaurant, in operation as of 1931.⁵²⁹ At some point in the 1930s, the space housed a grocery store.⁵³⁰ As of 1943, the building included offices for Elmer L. Smith, real estate, and Harold C. Bloom, insurance.⁵³¹ Mr. Bloom had his office in the building through 1970.⁵³² At the time of recordation, the storefront housed the C. Harold Bloom insurance agency at both 108 and 110 West Main.

110 West Main Street

As of 1931, this part of the building was vacant.⁵³³ In 1936 a barber shop was established here by Al Heatley.⁵³⁴ 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.⁵³⁵

The building 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 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; Commercial Building; 2005; Non-Contributing

Description

⁵²⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 1.

⁵²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁵³⁰ "Harold Bloom Insurance," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁵³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 246.

⁵³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵³³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 212.

⁵³⁴ "Chuck's Barber Shop," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

⁵³⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 325.

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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 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 and 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.⁵³⁶ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

202 West Main Street; Atchison Gulf Service Station; ca. 1935

Description

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

⁵³⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵³⁷ The building component that projects from the façade's southwest corner was added sometime after circa 1945. At the time of recordation, the building housed a restaurant, known as Garage.

The building 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 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; Adolph Bladen House; ca. 1915

Description

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

⁵³⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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Sanborn maps, and the house rests on a tall, uncoursed fieldstone foundation.⁵³⁸ 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 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 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

⁵³⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1917–1918.⁵³⁹ The first owner was Adolph Bladen, who owned a recreational ski jump on a farm south of the village. As of 1960 the house served as the office of Jan K. Bosch, a physician.⁵⁴⁰ The building has been owned by a property management firm since 2001.⁵⁴¹

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 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 house 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; House; 1940

Description

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.

⁵³⁹ City of Northville; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 13.

⁵⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁵⁴¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan

County and State

The attached garage has a two-bay overhead door on its south (façade) elevation.

History and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1940.⁵⁴² Originally the house had a rectilinear footprint and an attached garage.⁵⁴³ 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.⁵⁴⁴

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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; Nelson C. and Jerusha Schrader House, 1912; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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.

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.

⁵⁴² Ibid.

⁵⁴³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁴⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 282.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵⁴⁵ As of 1914 the building had a similar footprint as today; however, the rear one-story ell has been expanded.⁵⁴⁶ Nelson and Jerusha remained in the house through the 1930s.⁵⁴⁷

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.⁵⁴⁸ 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; William Pitt Hungerford House; ca. 1864; Architect/Builder—William Pitt Hungerford

Description

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 ells 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

⁵⁴⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁵⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 192.

⁵⁴⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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the house, and this has a one-story, rear addition with a 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.

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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 1942.⁵⁴⁹ 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 and Evaluation

This house was erected circa 1864 by Northville pioneer William Pitt Hungerford, its first owner and resident.⁵⁵⁰ 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.⁵⁵¹ The extant front porch was restored to closely resemble the original, sometime prior to 2012.⁵⁵²

The original transom over the front door was etched with Hungerford's name, and noted in historical society records from circa 2000.⁵⁵³ 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 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.⁵⁵⁴ Within months, the house sold to Keeley's protégé, Dr. William Yarnall, who operated the Yarnall Gold Cure Institute from the building.⁵⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁵⁶ The interior first story included a ladies' parlor, a billiards room, an operating room, laboratory, and a

⁵⁴⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁵⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁵¹ 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁵⁵² 2012 Home Tour, 404 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁵⁵³ 404 W Main. Main Street, Northville Historical Society.

⁵⁵⁴ Michele Fecht, "404 West Main Street," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018

⁵⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁵⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

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storeroom for the gold cure solution.⁵⁵⁷ The solution, a “chloride of gold and sodium,” was made in the house and shipped to other clinics across the country.⁵⁵⁸ The second story housed club rooms, waiting rooms, reading rooms, and a ballroom. The Yarnall Clinic was moved to 342 East Main Street in 1897.⁵⁵⁹ 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.⁵⁶⁰ In the early 1940s the building appears to have become a boarding house, with four different individuals residing there.⁵⁶¹ 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.⁵⁶² In 1953 Phillips-Bahnmler Funeral Home replaced the Schraders business in the house, followed by the Demsey Ebert Funeral home in 1956.⁵⁶³ Ebert retained the business until his death in 1972.⁵⁶⁴ In 1975 the house was converted back to a single-family residence.⁵⁶⁵

The house 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 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; House; ca. 1890

Description

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

⁵⁵⁷ Jan Jeffres, “‘Gold Cure’ made its home in Northville,” *Northville Record*, September 10, 1998, B8.

⁵⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵⁹ Fecht, “404 West Main.”

⁵⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

⁵⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 246.

⁵⁶² Fecht, “404 West Main.”

⁵⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶⁵ 2012 Home Tour, 404 W Main. Main Street, Northville Historical Society.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in the late nineteenth century.⁵⁶⁶ The footprint of the building has not changed.⁵⁶⁷ 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.⁵⁶⁸

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

418 West Main Street; Charles L. and Narcia Dubuar House; ca. 1890

Description

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

⁵⁶⁶ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 15.

⁵⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁵⁶⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 176, 179, 200.

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garage.

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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.

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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 and Evaluation

According to city records, the house was erected in 1892; however, a local history publication dates it to 1885.⁵⁶⁹ The historical address was 416 West Main. The original owner was Charles L. and Narcia Dubuar, who remained in the house through 1931.⁵⁷⁰ In recent years, a rear garage addition has been made to the house.

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 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 garage 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; John Blackwood House/Alva Smith House; ca. 1830, ca. 1860, ca. 1920

Description

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 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

⁵⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

⁵⁷⁰ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 213.

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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 and Evaluation

The first known owner of a house at this location was pioneer John Blackwood, who erected a house at this location circa 1830.⁵⁷¹ Blackwood sold the house in 1831 to Alva Smith, who supposedly added to

⁵⁷¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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the building between then and 1860 to reach its present size and Italianate-style features.⁵⁷² The building has changed little since the early twentieth century; however, the porch was added circa 1920.⁵⁷³

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.⁵⁷⁴ The Snows resided at the house through 1972.⁵⁷⁵

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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 and 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 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, ca. 1850; Garage, ca. 1950; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁵⁷² Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

⁵⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2; Northville Historical Home Tour 1985, 312 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁵⁷⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

⁵⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵⁷⁶ Dr. Snow lived next-door at 502 West Main Street. By 1970 the house was the office of Dr. Stuart F. Campbell, an optometrist.⁵⁷⁷ The building has been extended by rear additions.⁵⁷⁸

The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house 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.⁵⁷⁹ 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, 1890; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁵⁷⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 213.

⁵⁷⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁵⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁵⁷⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1890.⁵⁸⁰ The footprint has not changed from the early twentieth century.⁵⁸¹ As of 1927 the house was the residence of Scott and Jean Cole.⁵⁸² The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage was erected sometime after 1942.⁵⁸³ 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

⁵⁸⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁸¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁵⁸² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 293.

⁵⁸³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

520 West Main Street; Sessions Hospital/Community General Hospital; ca. 1917, ca. 1950; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

In 1917, Edwin Sessions founded Sessions Hospital in a two-story house at this location.⁵⁸⁴ Circa 1950 the hospital was purchased by new owners and underwent a \$100,000 renovation and rededicated the building as Community General Hospital in 1959.⁵⁸⁵ In 1964, the Northville Convalescent Center was established in the building.⁵⁸⁶ To accommodate the building, the nineteenth-century hospital building was extensively remodeled and no longer resembled its former appearance. The renovation included removal

⁵⁸⁴ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 245.

⁵⁸⁵ "Hospital Staff Set; Plan Open House," *Northville Record*, August 27, 1959, 1-A.

⁵⁸⁶ "Northville Convalescent Center," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

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of the entire second story, and the main story was altered to include treatment rooms, dining and kitchen facilities, and space to accommodate up to forty-five patients.⁵⁸⁷ The building has remained a nursing home into the twenty-first century, known as the Star Manor of Northville as of 2018.⁵⁸⁸

The building at 520 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The property 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. The addition has also resulted in a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. Overall, the building can no longer be associated with particular style of architecture or period of time.

530 West Main Street; House, 1892; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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

⁵⁸⁷ "Officially Opens," *Northville Record*, December 17, 1964, 1-8.

⁵⁸⁸ Star Manor of Northville, accessed May 21, 2018. <http://www.starmanor.info/>.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1892.⁵⁸⁹ Originally, the rear of this house was only one story.⁵⁹⁰ Among the early owners of the house were George and Eliza Stark.⁵⁹¹ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁵⁹² 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, ca. 1900; Garage, ca. 1940; Contributing

Description

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 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.

⁵⁸⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁹¹ 2012 Home Tour, 530 W Main. Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁵⁹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁵⁹³ During the 1920s and 1930s, the house was the residence of Samuel W. and Elizabeth Knapp.⁵⁹⁴

The house at 536 West Main Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. The house was originally a Gabled Ell, but the additions that have been constructed after 1942 and the removal of the front porch have altered the appearance, massing, scale, and proportion. However, the additions are distinguishable from the original block of the house and the house continues to convey its integrity of materials, 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. It appears to maintain integrity of design, materials,

⁵⁹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁵⁹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 180.

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

542 West Main Street; House, 1911; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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 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.

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History and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1911.⁵⁹⁵ In the 1920s and 1930s the house was the residence of Milo N. and Lida J. Johnson.⁵⁹⁶ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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 1942.⁵⁹⁷ 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, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

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. Addition fenestration on this elevation, which would occur on the one-story section, was not visible from the public right of way.

⁵⁹⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

⁵⁹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

Sources vary on the construction date of this house. According to city records, the house was erected in 1885.⁵⁹⁸ 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.⁵⁹⁹ As of 1927, the house was the home and office of Thomas W. and Isola Moss.⁶⁰⁰ 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.⁶⁰¹

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 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 Colonial Revival-style remodel was constructed within the period of significance. 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.

A garage has been on this property, near the location of the present building since at least 1942.⁶⁰² 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

⁵⁹⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁵⁹⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1995, 548 W Main, Main Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁶⁰⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 275.

⁶⁰¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1995, 548 W Main.

⁶⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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.

Main Street, West, South Side

109–113 West Main Street; Perrin Building; 1922

Description

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 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 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 and Evaluation

The modest early-twentieth century commercial building was erected in 1922 and was known as the Perrin Building.⁶⁰³ 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.⁶⁰⁴ 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.⁶⁰⁵ Perrin's taxi business remained in the building through the 1930s. In the mid-1940s the

⁶⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

⁶⁰⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274.

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building became a beer garden on both the 111 and 113 addresses.⁶⁰⁶ 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.⁶⁰⁷ This setup remained into the 1960s. By the 1970s the whole first story housed the Winners Circle Tavern.⁶⁰⁸

113 West Main

The west half of the building housed Red Arrow Lunch, owned by Roy C. Rew.⁶⁰⁹ 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.⁶¹⁰ By the 1970s the whole first story housed the Winners Circle Tavern.⁶¹¹

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.

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. The early twentieth century commercial building 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; 1973; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁶⁰⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

⁶⁰⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

⁶⁰⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶⁰⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1927, 274.

⁶¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 324.

⁶¹¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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History and Evaluation

The modern multi-use commercial building was erected in 1973 and has been heavily altered, no longer resembling a mid-1970s building.⁶¹² The property is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The commercial building 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; 1963

Description

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 and Evaluation

Historically, this was the site of a large Greek Revival-style residence owned first by Dr. David Gregory and later by W. G. Lapham.⁶¹³ The house eventually became the city hall. It was demolished in 1963 and the extant city hall/municipal complex was erected.⁶¹⁴ 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.⁶¹⁵ See the Government context section of this report for a complete history of the

⁶¹² City of Northville Assessor.

⁶¹³ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁶¹⁴ Ibid.

⁶¹⁵ Louie, *Northville*, 42.

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The building 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 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; 1954

Description

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.

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 that is covered by the canopy. This pair of pedestrian doors has a transom and sidelights.

The east elevation features a 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 and Evaluation

The Northville Community Center, 303 West Main Street, was erected in 1954 by the City of Northville.⁶¹⁶ 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.

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 retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered. The

⁶¹⁶ "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.

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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; Northville High School/Old Village School; 1916

Description

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 are 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-

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shaped concrete blocks placed between the pilasters. This motif is repeated on the other elevations; however, vertical blocks of concrete are use 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 and Evaluation

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 \$75,000.⁶¹⁷ 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.⁶¹⁸ 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.

The school 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 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.

501 West Main Street; Main Street Elementary School; 1927; Architect/Builder—Maynard Lyndon and Eberle Smith

Description

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

⁶¹⁷ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 14.

⁶¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

Known as Main Street School, the building was erected in 1937 following a fire that destroyed the previous school at this location.⁶¹⁹ The International-style building was the first works of architect Maynard Lyndon and engineer Eberle Smith. It was expanded in 1949 to its present footprint.⁶²⁰ See the Education context section of this report for a complete history of the building.

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 building retains integrity of design, as the overall fenestration pattern has not been altered and it retains the same footprint constructed within the period of significance. 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁶¹⁹ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁶²⁰ "Union School: Our First High School," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-D.

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the peaks. The foundation of the main block is rock-faced concrete block and the foundation of the addition is smooth-faced concrete block.

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1900.⁶²¹ The property contains two houses, with the original address being 523 West Main Street; however, only 521 is listed in the earliest available city directory.⁶²² By 1960 three households resided at this address, indicating the adjacent cottage may have been added at this time.⁶²³

⁶²¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶²² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

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This was reduced to two households by 1970.⁶²⁴

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The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development. The house 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 1942.⁶²⁵ 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; House; ca. 1960

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

See the history for 521 West Main Street.

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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 property overall conveys its integrity of materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁶²⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶²⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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531 West Main Street; Dower House; 1868; Architect/Builder—Mr. Dower

Description

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.

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History and Evaluation

The house was built by a Mr. Dower, who moved in upon completion in 1868.⁶²⁶ The house 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. 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. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

537 West Main Street; House, ca. 1890, ca. 1990; Garage, ca. 1990; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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

⁶²⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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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 and Evaluation

The house appears to date to the nineteenth century. During the 1920s and 1930s the house was occupied by Thomas and Laura Thompson.⁶²⁷ The house was remodeled in the 1990s with designs from Northville architect Gregory Presley.⁶²⁸ 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 that has significantly altered the scale, proportion, and massing of the property.⁶²⁹ 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."⁶³⁰ 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. The house at 537 West Main Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.⁶³¹ 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 appear to have been constructed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

547 West Main Street; Winifred Scott House, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 1940; Architect/Builder— Winifred Scott

Description

⁶²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

⁶²⁸ Greta Guest, "Pristine Victorians on the Market in Northville," *Detroit Free Press*, August 19, 2012, F.

⁶²⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶³⁰ Grimmer, *Standards*.

⁶³¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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.

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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 and Evaluation

It is believed the circa 1880 Italianate-style house was erected by Mr. Winifred Scott.⁶³² The house underwent an extensive remodeling in 1976 when it came under the ownership of Royce and Joyce Ziegler.⁶³³ The exterior walls were sandblasted and the rear addition, including two-story tower, garage and vestibule were added, designed by architect Doug Parnin.

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 is a good example of a towered Italianate building. Features commonly found in Italianates include tall, narrow

⁶³² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶³³ "Main Street home 'glows and grows,' *Northville Record*, July 19, 1976, D-1.

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windows with arched tops, wide overhanging eaves, and a small entry porch. The house also 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 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.⁶³⁴ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Maincentre

150 Maincentre; Main Centre Building; 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

The commercial building at 150 Maincentre is a contemporary mixed-use building. 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 and Evaluation

The modern building was erected in 2000.⁶³⁵ The property at 150 Maincentre is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and falls outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Randolph Street

Randolph Street, North Side

108 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1890, ca. 2001; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁶³⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶³⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁶³⁶ It had become a dwelling by the early twentieth century. 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.⁶³⁷ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

116 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1893, ca. 2001

Description

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 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

⁶³⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909.

⁶³⁷ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁶³⁸ As of 1931 it was home to Anthony and Eva Okon.⁶³⁹ 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.⁶⁴⁰ 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, 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

124 Randolph Street; Howard Stark House; 1873; Architect/Builder—Howard Stark; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁶³⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁶³⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

⁶⁴⁰ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*.

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has a shallowly sloped pediment that has ornamental scrollwork and brackets. A pair of one-over-one windows are 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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1873 by Howard Stark.⁶⁴¹ The Starks were a prominent Northville family who owned a number of businesses in downtown.⁶⁴² As of 1893, the house had a T-plan core with several one-story rear sections.⁶⁴³ As of 1931, Willard D. and Grace Stark lived in the house. Willard was a salesman for Silver Springs Water Company.⁶⁴⁴ By 1943, Mrs. Stark resided in the house alone.⁶⁴⁵ She remained in the house through 1960.⁶⁴⁶ By 1970 the house was the residence of John R. Hopkins, a teacher at Plymouth High School.⁶⁴⁷ Circa 1973, the house was purchased by Bev and Tom Halton.⁶⁴⁸ The house has been owned by Douglas and Elizabeth Reid since 2013.⁶⁴⁹

The house at 124 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house has lost integrity of design as a result of the large additions on the rear and side of the house, which significantly

⁶⁴¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁴² Northville Historical Home Tour 2001, 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁶⁴³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁶⁴⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 195.

⁶⁴⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 247.

⁶⁴⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁴⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁶⁴⁸ Jean Day, "House decorated in Gatsby Style," *Northville Record*, Clipping. 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁶⁴⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

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alter the overall scale, massing, and proportion 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." The original house and addition are not easily distinguishable as a result of using the same general roof line, form, siding, window surrounds, and ornamentation, creating a false sense of history. The house lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

132 Randolph Street; Jenny White House; ca. 1870

Description

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.

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The house was erected circa 1870–1880.⁶⁵⁰ 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.⁶⁵¹ By 1931 three families lived in the house, Frederick and Celia McKelvey, Mrs. Jennie White, and Everett L. and Leona McRoe. Frederick McKelvey was a painter.⁶⁵² Everett McRoe was an electrical contractor.⁶⁵³ By 1943 the house has returned to a single-family domicile, resided in by William C. and Elsie Bailey.⁶⁵⁴

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not significantly altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. The vinyl 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.

142 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1890

Description

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.

⁶⁵⁰ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁵¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 2.

⁶⁵² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 154.

⁶⁵³ *Ibid.*, 154.

⁶⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 195.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was once the residence of Northville pioneer and manufacturer James A. Dubuar.⁶⁵⁵ As of 1893, the Gabled Ell house had an L-plan core with a rear one-story ell.⁶⁵⁶ By 1942 the rear of the building has been expanded to have an irregular footprint.⁶⁵⁷ By 1974 it was occupied by E. A. Drolshagen.⁶⁵⁸ The Drolshagens converted the former carriage house to a pool house.

The addition of the garage and ell have significantly 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

204 Randolph Street; Northville Academy/Asa Randolph House, 1843; Garage, ca. 1980; Architect/Builder—A. B. Ames; Garage—Non-Contributing

Description

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,

⁶⁵⁵ "Few Carriage Houses Survive Here," *Northville Record*, December 11, 1974.

⁶⁵⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁶⁵⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁵⁸ "Few Carriage Houses Survive Here," *Northville Record*.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁶⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁶⁰ 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.⁶⁶¹ A. B. Ames erected the extant building in 1843 for a private “select” school, known as the Northville Academy.⁶⁶² Ames was forced to resign from the school after being sentenced to prison for robbing a Detroit bookstore.⁶⁶³ The school subsequently came under control of Sylvester Cochrane.⁶⁶⁴ 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 Mr. Ames’ endeavors.⁶⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁶⁷ It was

⁶⁵⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁶⁰ 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.

⁶⁶¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

⁶⁶² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

⁶⁶³ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁶⁶⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁶⁶⁵ “Sarah Ann Cochrane,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-C.

⁶⁶⁶ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

⁶⁶⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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later known as the A. B. Ames House.⁶⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁶⁹

The house 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 is a good example of a front-gabled Greek Revival-style house. 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.⁶⁷⁰ 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, 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 1980.⁶⁷¹ Therefore, the garage is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

312 Randolph Street; House, ca. 1870; Shed, ca. 1940

Description

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

⁶⁶⁸ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁶⁶⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁷⁰ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

⁶⁷¹ Advertisement, "Nichols Realty Inc." *Northville Record*, December 8, 1982, 19; Advertisement, "Rizzo-Northville Realty," *Northville Record*, August 23, 1978, 28.

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the side-gabled section.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1872.⁶⁷² 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.⁶⁷³

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.⁶⁷⁴ By 1960, Mrs. Gardner resided in the house alone, where she remained through 1970.⁶⁷⁵ 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.⁶⁷⁶ Since 1999, the house has been owned by William Moses and Letitia Lee.⁶⁷⁷

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 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.

⁶⁷² Mariellen Greenbury, "Old home is family love affair," Northville Record, September 24, 1973; Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

⁶⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

⁶⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁶⁷⁶ Northville Historical Home Tour 1996, 312 Randolph Street, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁶⁷⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

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The small shed first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁶⁷⁸ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

318 Randolph Street; Dunlap/Yerkes House, 1832; Garage, ca. 1940; Architect/Builder—William and Sarah Dunlap; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house is “probably the oldest in Northville.”⁶⁷⁹ The small house was built in summer 1832 by pioneers William and Sarah Dunlap.⁶⁸⁰ William Dunlap and Daniel Cady are the village’s “founding fathers,” who filed the first plat map in 1840.⁶⁸¹ Originally, the house was one-and-one-half stories and located at the northwest corner of Center and Dunlap Streets.⁶⁸² The Dunlaps later expanded the house by moving a former tavern owned by James DeMott and attaching it to the building. The smaller, original

⁶⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁷⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁶⁸⁰ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Michele McElmurry, “Oldest frame dwelling is getting new lease on life,” *Northville Record*, August 6, 1980, B-1.

⁶⁸¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 29.

⁶⁸² McElmurry, “Oldest frame dwelling,” B-1.

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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.⁶⁸³

In the early 1970s, the house was purchased by Bob and Judy Krueger.⁶⁸⁴ The Kruegers remodeled the house, reconstructing all but two of the interior walls, which revealed newspaper insulation dating as early as 1852. 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.⁶⁸⁵ These alterations significantly altered the overall scale, massing, and proportion of the property. 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage has the same footprint to one present on the property in 1942.⁶⁸⁶ 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; House; 1886; Non-Contributing

Description

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-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

⁶⁸³ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

⁶⁸⁴ Michele McElmurry, "Oldest frame dwelling," B-1.

⁶⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, B-1.

⁶⁸⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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projecting architrave.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1886.⁶⁸⁷ As of 1931, the house was the residence to Augustus K. and Emma Dolph.⁶⁸⁸ In 1985 the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ott, who owned the house into the mid-1990s.⁶⁸⁹ The Otts undertook a renovation that included a large addition with a two-story wing, porch, and attached garage. The addition extends north and is in the place of a former adjacent residence at 408 Randolph Street.⁶⁹⁰ These large additions to the west elevation have 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 materials. As a result of the alterations and additions, the integrity of feeling and association have been diminished as well. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

412 Randolph Street; House; 2013; Non-Contributing

Description

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,

⁶⁸⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁸⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 161.

⁶⁸⁹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1996, 312 Randolph Street, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁶⁹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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and ten lights, pairs of six-over-one windows, four-over-one windows, and a bay window with a single-light window.

History and 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.⁶⁹¹ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

418 Randolph Street; House, ca. 1930; Garage, ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house has been extensively altered, which make it difficult to date. It was originally one-story with a

⁶⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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rear ell and a porch at the southeast corner.⁶⁹² As of 1931 the house was the residence to Harry A. Earhart, a blacksmith.⁶⁹³

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.⁶⁹⁴ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.⁶⁹⁵ However, the exterior materials on the garage are all modern and appear to have been constructed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

424 Randolph Street; House; 1920

Description

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 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

⁶⁹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 214.

⁶⁹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁶⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 3.

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and a singly-placed window on the south elevation. All of the windows appear to be wood.

History and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1920.⁶⁹⁶ Originally, there was a detached garage northeast of the house. As of 1931, the house was home to Percy and Elizabeth Marsh.⁶⁹⁷ By 1943 the house was the residence to Pierce G. and Elizabeth Marsh. Mr. Marsh was a bartender.⁶⁹⁸ The Marshes remained in the house through 1970.⁶⁹⁹ At the time of recordation, the building was owned by Kurt Zabel.⁷⁰⁰

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 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.

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; House; 1931

Description

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.

⁶⁹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁶⁹⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

⁶⁹⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 219.

⁶⁹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷⁰⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

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Fenestration on the east elevation includes a three-over-one window and a bay window with a pair of three-over-one windows. 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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1931.⁷⁰¹ Originally, there was a detached garage north of the house. The house is a good example of a bungalow and maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not significantly 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, have diminished this area of integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

442 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1890

Description

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. 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.

⁷⁰¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1942.⁷⁰² The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture.

504 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1890

Description

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.

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.

⁷⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

Architecturally, the house appears to date to the late nineteenth century. The house retains its original footprint and the attached garage was added circa 1950, within the period of significance.⁷⁰³ The house 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 significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

510 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1900

Description

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

⁷⁰³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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elevation of the northern two-story addition has a string of five six-light windows.

History and Evaluation

Architecturally, the house appears to date to the early twentieth century. As of 1942, a wood-framed porch wrapped the façade and east elevation of the building.⁷⁰⁴ The present two-story porch on the west elevation is a modern addition. The house 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. 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

516 Randolph Street; House; ca. 2001; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

Originally, the house was a one-and-one-half-story, front-gabled dwelling, as depicted in a 2001 photo.⁷⁰⁵ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The

⁷⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁰⁵ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity.

528 Randolph Street; House; 1995; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The property was vacant until the present house was erected by the Mariono family in 1995.⁷⁰⁶ The building was erected as modern log cabin, including cedar logs with accented stone.⁷⁰⁷ The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. It was constructed outside the period of significance for the district. It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

562 Randolph Street; Steckins House, ca. 1868; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁷⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁰⁷ Northville Historical Home Tour September 19, 1998, 310 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

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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 and Evaluation

The house is reputed to have been erected circa 1868–1869 as the farm residence of the Steckins family.⁷⁰⁸ According to one account, the house remained in the original family for one hundred years.⁷⁰⁹ As of 1931, Joseph W. and Martha Hoehl lived in the house.⁷¹⁰ Later owners embarked on a large addition that included a new entry, living area, professional kitchen, and an upstairs master bedroom suite.⁷¹¹ However, the property 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 significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.⁷¹² The building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

572 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1930; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁷⁰⁸ Northville Historical Home Tour 2001, 124 Randolph, Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁷⁰⁹ 562 Randolph. Randolph Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

⁷¹⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 177.

⁷¹¹ 562 Randolph, Northville Historical Society.

⁷¹² 526 Randolph, Northville Historical Society.

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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 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 and Evaluation

As of 1931, Harold and Christina Burton lived in the house.⁷¹³ By 1943 residency had changed to Arthur W. and Bina H. Listenberger. Mr. Listenberger was employed at the Detroit Edison Company.⁷¹⁴ The Listenbergers remained in the house through 1960.⁷¹⁵ By 1970, Mrs. Listenberger resided in the house alone.⁷¹⁶ At the time of recordation, the house was also owned by Patricia Thull.⁷¹⁷

The house at 572 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house has diminished integrity of design as a result of the post-1942 porch. The T1-11 siding and replacement windows have also diminished the integrity of materials. Overall, the house cannot be associated with any style or period of architecture and also lacks integrity of feeling and association.

588 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1910

Description

The house is a one-story structure with an irregular footprint. A front-gabled main block has a narrow addition running along its east elevation. A second one-story, side-gabled wing extends from the rear of the west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The foundation of the main block is uncoursed stone and the foundation of the east elevation addition is concrete block; the foundation of the ell was not visible.

The main entryway to the house is located in the one-story ell. A two-light sliding window, one with fixed shutters and a planter box, is placed on each side of the door. The front-gabled main block has a pair of one-over-one windows and a singly placed one-over-one window on its west elevation, and two one-over-one windows with planter boxes on the south elevation. All of these windows have fixed shutters. The east elevation fenestration includes, from south to north, a one-over-one window with shutters; a pedestrian door accessed by a small concrete porch that has a shed roof supported by turned posts; a series window with a large, central light flanked by a one-over-one window on each side; a two-light sliding window; and a pedestrian door with a transom window, a sidelight, and a pair of one-over-one windows immediately adjacent to the south.

⁷¹³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 167.

⁷¹⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 280.

⁷¹⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 334.

⁷¹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

⁷¹⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

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An attached garage is placed on the western end of the ell. It has a single-bay overhead door with multi-light windows in its upper panel.

History and Evaluation

The house appears to date to the early twentieth century and is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. It maintains integrity of design, as the small, post-1942 additions of the garage wing and along the east elevation were likely constructed within the period of significance. 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.

Randolph Street, South Side

113 Randolph Street; House; 1920; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1920.⁷¹⁸ As of 1931, Wellington and Beatrice Lanning lived in the house.⁷¹⁹ The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house has diminished integrity of design as a result of the ca. 2004 one-story addition, which has significantly altered the original footprint, size, and massing of the original house. The vinyl siding and replacement windows have also diminished the

⁷¹⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷¹⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 161.

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integrity of materials. Overall, the house lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

119 Randolph Street; House and Garage; 1914

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1914.⁷²⁰ 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.⁷²¹ The house maintains integrity of design, as the footprint and fenestration pattern has not been altered since circa 1930. The vinyl siding, shutters, and replacement windows have diminished the integrity of materials. The house maintains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁷²² 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, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 1980; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

The house is a two-story Gabled Ell with a one-and-one-half story addition on the rear of the front-gabled

⁷²⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷²¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷²² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

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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 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 and Evaluation

The Gabled Ell house was erected circa 1890. Originally, the building included the two-story L-plan core and a rear one-story ell.⁷²³ The house maintains integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.⁷²⁴ A 1969 real estate ad described the property as having a one-car garage.⁷²⁵ The present building has a two-car bay, and therefore post-dates 1969. The extant garage is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

317 Randolph Street; House; ca. 1900

Description

⁷²³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

⁷²⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷²⁵ Advertisement, "-Northville," *Northville Record*, January 23, 1969, 6.

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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.

History and Evaluation

The modest front-gable building was likely erected at the turn of the twentieth century. The house had reached its current footprint by 1942; however, the porch and porte cochere are modern additions.⁷²⁶ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

319–321 Randolph Street; House, 1923; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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.

⁷²⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1923.⁷²⁷ By 1931 it had been converted to apartments, including addresses 319 and 321 Randolph Street.⁷²⁸ Ewald F., Miller a laborer, and his wife, Hellen Miller, lived at 321 Randolph.⁷²⁹ George Brink, an officer, and his wife, Julia, lived at 319 Randolph.⁷³⁰ The house maintains integrity of design, as the house retains its original footprint and fenestration pattern. 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 house at is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷²⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷²⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 185.

⁷³⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 186.

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The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷³¹ 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; House; 2011

Description

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 and 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.⁷³² It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

413 Randolph Street; House; 2011

Description

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 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. Double-hung windows flank 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 paired, 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.

⁷³¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷³² City of Northville Assessor.

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History and 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.⁷³³ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

503 Randolph Street; House, ca. 1900; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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 were 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 and Evaluation

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.⁷³⁴ The house maintains integrity of design, as the fenestration pattern remains unaltered, and the small, post-1942 additions may have been constructed within the 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷³³ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

⁷³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 200.

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The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷³⁵ 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; ca. 1910

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

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.⁷³⁶ The house 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 integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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,

⁷³⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 199.

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and associations. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

521 Randolph Street; William Blair House; ca. 1840, ca. 2005; Non-Contributing

Description

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-

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one window with a modest surround is placed to the east of the door. A pair of bulkhead doors are positioned placed 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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1840 for the reputed original owner William Blair.⁷³⁷ The house was lifted and rotated twenty degrees to parallel the angle of Randolph Street in 2005.⁷³⁸ The attached garage and rear additions were added sometime after the move was completed. As a result of the alterations, 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 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. The house at 521 Randolph Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

529 Randolph Street; Lewis House; ca. 1850

Description

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

⁷³⁷ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷³⁸ Photograph, "Owners of the 521 Randolph Street house..." *Northville Record*, January 27, 2005.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built for the Lewis family farm circa 1850.⁷³⁹ Historically, the property extended south to present-day Linden Court and west to Rogers Street. Outbuildings included a small barn that was later used as a garage and a large chicken coop at the rear of the property.⁷⁴⁰ 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 Globe Furniture Company.⁷⁴¹ 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 1931.⁷⁴² Not long thereafter, the house was sold to Paul Ippolita and Angeline Martino.⁷⁴³ 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.⁷⁴⁴

The property 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 significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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, ca. 1884; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

⁷³⁹ Study Committee, Northville Historic District.

⁷⁴⁰ 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.

⁷⁴¹ Ibid.

⁷⁴² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 162.

⁷⁴³ 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.

⁷⁴⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built circa 1884.⁷⁴⁵ Both the house and garage have not changed footprints since circa 1942.⁷⁴⁶ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁷⁴⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 2.

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The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁴⁷ 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; House; ca. 1863; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

This house was erected circa 1863, reputedly by a Civil War Veteran.⁷⁴⁸ The Dunlap family appears to have owned or resided here in 1879.⁷⁴⁹ Mrs. Margaret Payne lived here in the 1920s and 1930s.⁷⁵⁰ A 1942 Sanborn Map shows that the footprint of the house has not changed since that time.⁷⁵¹ The house 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

⁷⁴⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁴⁸ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁴⁹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁵⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

⁷⁵¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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conveys its historic character. The house at is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.

Rogers Street – North

Rogers Street, North, East Side

114–116 North Rogers Street; House; 1951; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1951.⁷⁵² As of 1960, the house was the residence of Frank Marlow.⁷⁵³ The house was vacant by 1970.⁷⁵⁴ The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and 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; 1928; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁷⁵² City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁷⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1928.⁷⁵⁵ Its first known occupants were August E. and Maude Regula. August was a tree trimmer.⁷⁵⁶ The house has been expanded by additions to the south elevation.⁷⁵⁷ 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁵⁸ 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 is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

⁷⁵⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁵⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 546.

⁷⁵⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁵⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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234 North Rogers Street; House, 1924; Garage, 1950

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Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1924.⁷⁵⁹ As of 1931 the house was occupied by Edward J. and Elizabeth Masters.⁷⁶⁰ It retains its original footprint.⁷⁶¹ The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A

⁷⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁶⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

⁷⁶¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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; Hiram Cady House, ca. 1870; Garage, ca. 1940; Architect/Builder—Hiram Cady

Description

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 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

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been infilled with wood panels.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1870 by Hiram Cady for his family.⁷⁶² Mr. Cady (1813–1903) was born in New York State and was the son of Daniel Cady, who platted Northville.⁷⁶³ Hiram Cady came to the Northville area in 1826.⁷⁶⁴ 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.⁷⁶⁵ The house includes a ground-level basement door, installed by Mr. Cady to easily unload his apple crop into the basement. The Cady family remained in the house into the twentieth century.⁷⁶⁶

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 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 garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁶⁷ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The house and detached garage overall convey integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

350 North Rogers Street; House; 2013; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁷⁶² City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁶³ Ancestry.com Michigan, Deaths and Burials index, 1867-1995. "Hiram A. Cady," <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed July 2, 2018).

⁷⁶⁴ "Aged Citizen Passed Away," *Northville Record*, January 30, 1903, 1.

⁷⁶⁵ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Ninth Census of the United States*, (Washington, District of Columbia: Bureau of the Census, 1870).

⁷⁶⁶ "Eighty-First Birthday," *Northville Record*, September 5, 1902, 1.

⁷⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and 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.⁷⁶⁸ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

368 North Rogers Street; House; 1954

Description

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. A 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 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1954.⁷⁶⁹ The first known residents were Vernon and Myrtle Kingsley, who remained in the house into the 1970s.⁷⁷⁰ The house is a good example of a Minimal Traditional dwelling and 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

⁷⁶⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁶⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

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historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Rogers Street, North, West Side

101 North Rogers Street; House, 1900; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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 appears to be stone that has been covered by a parapet. 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 and Evaluation

This house was built in 1900.⁷⁷¹ As of 1931, the house was the residence of Joseph P. and Helen

⁷⁷¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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Litsenberger.⁷⁷² By 1942 it had become a duplex, with addresses 101 and 103 North Rogers Street.⁷⁷³ As of 1943, Albert G. and Hilda Charters resided in the 101 side of the building.⁷⁷⁴ Jack and Betty J. Moffitt resided at 103 North Rogers. The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.

109 North Rogers Street; Mrs. L. Thompson Murray House, 1880; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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

⁷⁷² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 182.

⁷⁷³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁷⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 200.

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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 pairs 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 and Evaluation

The brick Second Empire-style house was built in 1880 for Mrs. L. Thompson Murrary.⁷⁷⁵ The exterior was restored in 1967 by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Day.⁷⁷⁶ In the 1990s, the house was owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. Pettit, who made an “impressive addition” to the house.⁷⁷⁷ The house retains 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 historic integrity and clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville’s community development and under Criterion C for architecture and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁷⁸ 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; House; 1972; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁷⁷⁵ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁷⁶ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁷⁷ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997, 109 N Rogers, Rogers Street, North, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁷⁷⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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.

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 and 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.⁷⁷⁹ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

121–125 North Rogers Street; House; 1972; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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 and 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.⁷⁸⁰ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

131 North Rogers Street; House, 1926; Garage, ca. 1940

⁷⁷⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁸⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

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Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1926.⁷⁸¹ The building footprint has changed little since that time.⁷⁸² Originally the building had a square footprint with no rear ell.⁷⁸³ As of 1931 Harry and Mary Cassie lived in the house. Mr. Cassie was a foreman.⁷⁸⁴ By 1943 the house was the residence of Floyd and Lulu Ellison. Mr. Ellison was a janitor for Northville High School.⁷⁸⁵ In 1951 the house was the residence of John W. Swain, Jr. and his wife, Helen. Mr. Swain worked for Mergraf Oil Products Co.⁷⁸⁶ As of 1970 Mrs. Jean Earhart resided in the house.⁷⁸⁷

⁷⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁸² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁸³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁸⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 168.

⁷⁸⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 204.

⁷⁸⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 283.

⁷⁸⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 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 and maintains a high level of architectural integrity, 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.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁸⁸ 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, ca. 1870, ca. 1910; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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.

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

⁷⁸⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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horizontally, a pedestrian door to the south (left) of the overhead door, and a small wood door in the peak of the gable.

History and Evaluation

The building was originally a barn erected circa 1870.⁷⁸⁹ 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.⁷⁹⁰ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended 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.

207 North Rogers Street; House, 1862; Garage, ca. 1940; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁷⁸⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

This house was erected in 1862.⁷⁹¹ It was one story through 1942.⁷⁹² Significant alterations have occurred since 2001, including the construction of a very large addition to the house that significantly alters the scale, proportion, and massing of the property.⁷⁹³ 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁷⁹⁴ 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; House; 1870; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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.

⁷⁹¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁷⁹² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁷⁹³ Jeff Mihalik, *Northville 2001 Historic District*.

⁷⁹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1870.⁷⁹⁵ Research did not reveal early residents of the house. From circa 1930 through 1951 John and Lottie Trumbull resided in the house.⁷⁹⁶ The one-story house originally had a simple T-plan footprint. Significant alterations have occurred since 1942, including 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

227 North Rogers Street; House; ca. 1900; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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.

⁷⁹⁵ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁷⁹⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 197.

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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 and Evaluation

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."⁷⁹⁷ 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.

The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District. The large additions present on the north and west elevations are not compatible with the scale, proportion, and massing of the original house. The additions also use the same materials and ornamentation as the house, making it difficult to distinguish between the original house and the additions. The house has been moved from its original location, diminishing its integrity of location and setting, and somewhat diminishing the integrity of materials, such as the foundation.

231 North Rogers Street; House, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 2000

Description

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

⁷⁹⁷ 122 E Dunlap Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA

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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

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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 and Evaluation

The Gabled Ell house dates to the late nineteenth century; however, research did not reveal information on early residents. The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the additions have not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.⁷⁹⁸ 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, ca. 1860; Garage, ca. 1950; Non-Contributing

Description

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 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

⁷⁹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in the late 1860s.⁷⁹⁹ Research did not reveal information on early residents of the building. 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 house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

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 is likewise recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

343 North Rogers Street; House; 2004

Description

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-

⁷⁹⁹ City of Northville Assessor; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

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six windows 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.

History and 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.⁸⁰⁰ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

353 North Rogers Street; House; ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

History and Evaluation

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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

359 North Rogers Street; House, ca. 1880; Garage, ca. 2002; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁸⁰⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 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 replacement windows.

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in the nineteenth century. Research did not reveal information on the building's earliest occupants. The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 2002.⁸⁰¹ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District

365 North Rogers Street; House, ca. 1900; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁸⁰¹ City of Northville Assessor

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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 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 and Evaluation

The building appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth century. In 1942, the house had a two-story core with a one-story rear wing and a porch that wrapped the façade and south elevation.⁸⁰² The house 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

⁸⁰² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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this integrity. The property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. 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.

Rogers Street – South

Rogers Street, South, East Side

117 South Rogers Street; House, 1900; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1900.⁸⁰³ The house has been expanded by a small rear addition, while the

⁸⁰³ City of Northville Assessor.

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garage retains its original footprints.⁸⁰⁴ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸⁰⁵ 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; House; 1900; Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁸⁰⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸⁰⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1900.⁸⁰⁶ The rear section of the building was originally one story. 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.⁸⁰⁷ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria and is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

Rogers Street, South, West Side

102 South Rogers Street; House, 1900; Garage, ca. 1975; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁸⁰⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁰⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1900.⁸⁰⁸ The building retains a similar footprint as it did circa 1942.⁸⁰⁹ The house maintains integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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.⁸¹⁰ Based on historic aerial photography, the extant garage was erected sometime after 1973.⁸¹¹ Therefore, the building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

110 South Rogers Street; House, 1922; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage–Non-Contributing

Description

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

⁸⁰⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁰⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸¹⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸¹¹ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

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shingles.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1922 and retains its original footprint.⁸¹² The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and maintains integrity of design, as its overall form and fenestration pattern have not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the windows, have 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The extant garage post-dates 1942.⁸¹³ 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; House and Garage; ca. 1930

Description

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

⁸¹² City of Northville Assessor; Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸¹³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁸¹⁴ Research did not reveal information on the earliest residents. The house 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, have 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. 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

⁸¹⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸¹⁵ 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 1950

Description

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 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1900.⁸¹⁶ The building retains the same footprint as it did circa 1942.⁸¹⁷ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁸¹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸¹⁶ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸¹⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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A garage appears in the location of the current garage in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸¹⁸ 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, 1900; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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.

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.

⁸¹⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1900.⁸¹⁹ Originally, the rear cross-gable section of the house was only one story.⁸²⁰ The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not significantly altered the overall scale, proportion, and massing of the property. Alterations to the materials, including the synthetic siding, have 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸²¹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District

West Street

West Street, East Side

114 West Street; House, 1925; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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.

Additional fenestration on the façade includes two sets of paired windows on the second story. The

⁸¹⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸²⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸²¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1925.⁸²² As of 1931 the house was home to Mrs. Alice Baker.⁸²³ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸²⁴ 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; House; 1958

Description

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.

⁸²² City of Northville Assessor.

⁸²³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 164.

⁸²⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1958.⁸²⁵ Shortly after it was erected, it was the residence of Grace C. Pollock, a teacher at Main Street Elementary School.⁸²⁶ She remained in the house through 1970.⁸²⁷ The house is an excellent example of a Ranch-style dwelling and 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

212 West Street; House and Garage; ca. 1920

Description

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.

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.

⁸²⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸²⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

⁸²⁷ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 window 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 and Evaluation

The house and garage were erected circa 1920. It retains its original footprint; however, originally, the rear ell was one story.⁸²⁸ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

216 West Street; House; 1915

Description

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

⁸²⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1915.⁸²⁹ The building was originally one story with a detached garage.⁸³⁰ The house maintains integrity of design. Although a second story was added to the house sometime after 1942, the addition appears to have been made 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

218 West Street; House; 1926

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

⁸²⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸³⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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The house was erected in 1926.⁸³¹ As of 1931 Charles H. and Gladys Johnson resided in the house.⁸³² The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the rear addition has not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

222 West Street; House; ca. 1880

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1880. Historically, a one-story porch extended nearly the full width of the façade.⁸³³ 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.⁸³⁴ The house 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 small north elevation addition, which was constructed sometime after 1926. The property overall conveys its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

226 West Street; House; ca. 1890

⁸³¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸³² Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 179.

⁸³³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸³⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1946, 197.

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Description

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 shares 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 and Evaluation

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. The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not significantly 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

228 West Street; House, 1927; Garage, ca. 1950; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

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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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1927.⁸³⁵ As of 1931, the house was the residence for Peter L. and Thelma Perkins.⁸³⁶ 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 house is not significant under any National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

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; House; 1948; Non-Contributing

Description

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.

⁸³⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸³⁶ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1948.⁸³⁷ Among the first to reside here were Harold J. and Marie M. Knapp.⁸³⁸ 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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

West Street, West Side

113 West Street; House, ca. 1912; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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-

⁸³⁷ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸³⁸ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1951, 278.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1912. Originally, the building had a similar footprint as today, although the rear porch has been expanded.⁸³⁹ The first known residents were Ernest E. and Pearl Miller, who resided in the house during the 1930s.⁸⁴⁰ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸⁴¹ 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, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 1920

Description

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

⁸³⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁸⁴⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183.

⁸⁴¹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

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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 and Evaluation

As of 1893 the house had an Upright and Wing form with an L-plan footprint and rear one-story component.⁸⁴² The one-story ell was expanded circa 1920.⁸⁴³ The house 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. The house has some diminished integrity of materials as a result of the synthetic siding. Integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are retained. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁸⁴⁴ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁸⁴² Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸⁴³ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁸⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 2.

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223 West Street; House, ca. 1890; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage-Non-Contributing

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was constructed sometime prior to 1893; however, its alterations make it difficult to discern a precise date.⁸⁴⁵ 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.⁸⁴⁶ The house maintains some integrity of design, as the footprint and overall fenestration pattern have not changed. However, the porch is a recent construction and diminishes this area of integrity. 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development 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.⁸⁴⁷ The extant garage has an L-plan footprint and a two-car bay, indicating that it has been reconstructed or heavily

⁸⁴⁵ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸⁴⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁸⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 3.

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remodeled. Therefore, the building is recommended non-contributing to the Northville Historic District.

227 West Street; House; 1913; Non-Contribution

Description

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.

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1913.⁸⁴⁸ Originally, the house included the one-and-one-half-story core, a rear one-story ell, and a full façade porch.⁸⁴⁹ 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.⁸⁵⁰ 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. The house at 227 West Street is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The house is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the loss of historic integrity.

⁸⁴⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁴⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

⁸⁵⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

Northville Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
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231 West Street; House, 1928; Garage, ca. 1930

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1928.⁸⁵¹ The garage was added circa 1930.⁸⁵² The first known occupants were William M. and Lowella Higgins.⁸⁵³ The house maintains a good level of integrity of design, as its overall fenestration pattern has not changed and the addition has not significantly 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. The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and is easily

⁸⁵¹ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁵² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁸⁵³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 363.

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identifiable as an example of the architectural style. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. 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; Daniel C. Cady House, ca. 1830, 1973; Garage, ca. 2000; Architect/Builder—Daniel C. Cady; Non-Contributing

Description

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 and Evaluation

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This house is reputedly one of the oldest in Northville.⁸⁵⁴ 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 1830.⁸⁵⁵ The added wing was put on sometime after 1973.⁸⁵⁶ Research did not reveal additional information on the nineteenth-century residents of the house.

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. The house is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria. The is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District due to the extensive loss of historic integrity.

A garage is depicted near the location of the present building in 1942.⁸⁵⁷ 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 it appears the structure was designed to look historic. Therefore, the garage is recommended a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic district.

255 West Street; House; 2012; Non-Contributing

Description

The two-story house has an irregular footprint and 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 and 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.⁸⁵⁸ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

⁸⁵⁴ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

⁸⁵⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 30.

⁸⁵⁶ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

⁸⁵⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 5.

⁸⁵⁸ City of Northville Assessor.

Northville Historic District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

Wing Street – North

Wing Street, North, East Side

212 North Wing Street; House; 1905

Description

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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1905.⁸⁵⁹ The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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.

214 North Wing Street; House and Garage; 1925

Description

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 of are clad in synthetic clapboards, and the foundation of the house is brick.

⁸⁵⁹ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

The house was erected in 1925.⁸⁶⁰ As of 1931 the house was the residence of Clyde H. and Ellen Putnam.⁸⁶¹ The house is a good example of a bungalow constructed in the Craftsman style and maintains integrity of design, as the overall form and fenestration pattern has not changed. Material replacements on the house, including the synthetic siding, have diminished this area of integrity. The property retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The garage first appears in the 1926 Sanborn map.⁸⁶² It also retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. Both are recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

220 North Wing Street; House, ca. 1875; Garage, ca. 2000; Garage– Non-Contributing

Description

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 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

⁸⁶⁰ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁶¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 193.

⁸⁶² Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 3.

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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 is 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 feature 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

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surrounds.

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History and Evaluation

Based on comparable residences in Northville, the Gothic Revival-style house was erected circa 1875. By 1893 the house has reached its present footprint.⁸⁶³ The house maintains integrity of design, as its overall footprint and fenestration pattern have not changed. The synthetic siding has diminished the integrity of materials. However, the property overall conveys its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage was constructed circa 2000.⁸⁶⁴ It is recommended as a non-contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Wing Street, North, West Side

111 North Wing Street; House, 1918; Garage, ca. 1940

Description

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 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 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 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

⁸⁶³ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸⁶⁴ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 ed 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 and Evaluation

The house was built in 1918.⁸⁶⁵ The building footprint has not changed since that time.⁸⁶⁶ The house 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 retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Overall, the property clearly conveys its historic associations with a specific style and period of architecture. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

The garage first appears in the 1942 Sanborn map.⁸⁶⁷ 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; House; ca. 1893

Description

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

⁸⁶⁵ City of Northville Assessor.

⁸⁶⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁸⁶⁷ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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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 entryway 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 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.

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History and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1893–1894.⁸⁶⁸ The building retains its original footprint, except for a small rear addition.⁸⁶⁹ However, the rear portion of the building was originally one story. It was made two stories circa 1930.⁸⁷⁰ 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.⁸⁷¹ 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.⁸⁷² The claim seems unlikely and research has not revealed additional information to support that. Dr. Holcomb remained in the house through 1970.⁸⁷³

The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. The house 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 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; House and Garage; ca. 1920

Description

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 roofs of the porch and the 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, 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.

⁸⁶⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸⁶⁹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

⁸⁷⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

⁸⁷¹ Northville Historical Home Tour 1997, 117 Wing Street, Wing Street, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁸⁷² *Ibid.*

⁸⁷³ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

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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 and Evaluation

The house and garage were erected circa 1920. Their footprints have not changed since that time.⁸⁷⁴ As of

⁸⁷⁴ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

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1931 Mrs. Ada Johnson resided in the house.⁸⁷⁵ The house maintains integrity of design, as its footprint and overall fenestration pattern have 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

125 North Wing Street; House; ca. 1912

Description

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.

⁸⁷⁵ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 216.

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History and Evaluation

The house was erected circa 1912. It retains its original footprint.⁸⁷⁶ The house 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. The house is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development and under Criterion C for architecture. It is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

129 North Wing Street; House; ca. 1890

Description

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 in 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.

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

⁸⁷⁶ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 2.

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have vinyl surrounds.

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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 and Evaluation

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.⁸⁷⁷ By 1899 the L-section of the rear wing had been infilled by a one-story addition, giving it a rectangular plan.⁸⁷⁸ Circa 1920 the house was expanded by a garage on the rear ell.⁸⁷⁹ The canted bays were removed from the façade and a full-width front porch was installed, which remained in place through the 1940s.⁸⁸⁰ Circa 1930 the house had been divided into apartments and included addresses 129 and 131 North Wing Street.

Alterations to the house 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. However, the removal of the canted bays took place within the period of significance. 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, and association, and can be easily identified as an example of the Gothic Revival style. The house at 129 North Wing Street is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in Northville's community development. The house is recommended as a contributing property to the Northville Historic District.

209 North Wing Street; House; ca. 2000; Non-Contributing

⁸⁷⁷ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

⁸⁷⁸ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1899, 3.

⁸⁷⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁸⁸⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1942, 3.

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Description

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 in located on the northern end of the first story. A second pedestrian door is located in the first story of the north elevation.

History and Evaluation

The house is a modern building that functions as the manse of First Baptist Church and is not significant under any of the National Register Criteria.⁸⁸¹ 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; First Baptist Church, ca. 1860, 1879, 1889, 1928, ca. 1950, ca. 1970; Garage, ca. 1920; Architect/Builder—Samuel Williams

Description

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

⁸⁸¹ City of Northville Assessor.

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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 and Evaluation

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 1844.⁸⁸² They originally met in a building that was erected in 1837.⁸⁸³ The present church dates to circa 1859–1860, when Samuel Williams was contracted to “alter and construct” a house of worship.⁸⁸⁴ The belfry was added in 1879 and the baptistery in 1887.⁸⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁸⁶ The church underwent a major remodel in 1928, and again in the 1950s.⁸⁸⁷ Later additions to

⁸⁸² Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁸⁸³ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁸⁸⁴ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁸⁸⁵ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 31.

⁸⁸⁶ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 3.

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the building were made in the 1960s and 1970s.⁸⁸⁸

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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 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.⁸⁸⁹ It retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association and is recommended as a contributing resource to the Northville Historic District.

Wing Street – South

200 South Wing Street; Northville United States Post Office; 1964

Description

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” 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 and Evaluation

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 suburbia⁸⁹⁰ It has housed the Northville Post

⁸⁸⁷ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 31.

⁸⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁸⁹ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1926, 2.

⁸⁹⁰ USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study: Postal Facilities Constructed or Occupied between 1940 and 1971

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Office since its construction in 1964.⁸⁹¹ 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.

The building 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 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.

(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)

⁸⁹¹ Bill Sigler, "Speaking for The Record," *Northville Record*, April 22, 2018, 4.

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Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Education

Entertainment/Recreation

Health/Medicine

Industry

Politics/Government

Religion

Social History

Period of Significance

1830-1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cady, Hiram

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Albert Kahn

Maynard Lyndon

Eberle M. Smith

Harry M. Denyes

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Northville Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. The district meets Criterion A for its association with Northville's history in areas of contextual development, including commerce, education, funerary, government, healthcare, industry, religion, social, recreation, and entertainment. The Northville Historic District includes resources that illustrate the development of a small rural community, that served as a commercial center for the surrounding rural community. Over time, Northville became a center of industrial activity, including hosting a number of industries, such as the Globe Furniture Company, and later being the home of one of Henry Ford's renowned cottage industries. On the medical front, the district includes resources associated with medical practices in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries including the Yarnall Gold Cure Clinic, for the treatment of "alcohol, opium, cocaine, tobacco and cigarette habits." As the urban center associated with the historic district grew, in addition to the commercial enterprises, Northville included social organizations as well as entertainment opportunities.

The district is also significant under Criterion B, as one resource, the building at 322 North Rogers Street, is associated as the residence of the founder of the City of Northville, Hiram Cady. It is further significant under Criterion C for architectural significance, as the district contains some of Northville's oldest and most distinct commercial, residential, and industrial buildings, sites, and structures. The architecture found throughout the district reflects the development of the city over time and includes vernacular and high-style forms, and styles such as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Bungalow, Neoclassical Revival, Art Moderne, International, and Ranch. Additionally, several resources are associated with architects such as Maynard Lyndon, Eberle Smith, and Albert Kahn.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The period of significance for the Northville Historic District is circa 1830 to 1968. The earliest extant contributing buildings in the historic district were constructed between circa 1830 and 1840. Known examples of resources with early dates of construction include 502 West Main Street, 521 West Cady Street, and 239 High Street. The period of significance ends in 1968, following the National Park Service's guideline that the historic period ending within fifty years of the listing date. The guideline provides an opportunity to assure that decisions of significance are based on history rather than a trend or popular movement. The selection of the fifty-year end to the period of significance in the Northville Historic District ensures that the contributing resources can demonstrate in one of the areas identified as important areas of contextual development. These areas include commerce, education, funerary, government, healthcare, industry, religion, social, recreation, entertainment, and architecture.

The Northville Historic District may also be significant under National Register Criterion D, for its ability to yield information relevant to history or prehistory. Most often, Criterion D is related to a site's archaeological potential. Currently, no archaeological sites have been reported within the Northville Historic District, but this lack of sites probably reflects the fact that there have been no systematic archaeological investigations conducted within its boundaries. Pre-contact sites may be located on higher ground near the Rouge River, and areas that are currently used as parking lots may contain historic archaeological sites, as Sanborn maps revealed that dwellings and other buildings were once located in these areas. Archaeological features, such as building foundations, cellars, and privies, may offer information about how early residents lived.

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Historic Overview

Information on non-native settlement of the Northville area was based on land surveys that could provide data for the government to sell parcels. Survey of southern Michigan began in 1815.⁸⁹² The present-day boundaries of Wayne County were drawn in 1822; township boundaries were drawn in 1827.⁸⁹³

Northville is in the northwestern-most township, historically part of Plymouth Township, 1 South, Range 8 East.⁸⁹⁴

The earliest non-Native settlers to northwest Wayne County began arriving in the mid-1820s.⁸⁹⁵ Between 1824 and 1827, the initial settlements of the region were established, and would ultimately become the communities of Northville, Plymouth, Canton, Wayne, Belleville, and Romulus.⁸⁹⁶ The majority of initial Northville-area settlers came from four counties in western New York: Ontario, Seneca, Livingston, and Wayne.⁸⁹⁷ The former New Yorkers made their way to Northville via the newly-opened Erie Canal (1825).⁸⁹⁸ The first land patents were filed for property in the Northville area in 1823 and 1824, in advance of the settlers arrival the following year.⁸⁹⁹ Additional land patents were filed throughout the remainder of the decade and settling families continued to homestead in the area.

Two of the early land patents that comprise much of the historic district were made in 1825 to Alvah and Lavina Smith and Alanson Aldrich, all of Wayne County, New York.⁹⁰⁰ Aldrich was granted eighty acres in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, extending north from present-day West Main Street and land west of Linden Street. The Smith's land was east of Aldrich and was comprised of 160-acres roughly bound by Baseline Road to the north, Griswold Road to the east, Main Street on the South, and Linden Street on the west.⁹⁰¹ The Smiths never lived in Michigan, instead deeding their holdings to John and Betsy Miller.⁹⁰²

Sometime between 1827 and 1828, the Millers established a grist mill, eventually known as Northville Mills, located near at Griswold Street on the River Rouge, near the present site of Mill Race Village.⁹⁰³ The mill was reputedly the first in Plymouth Township and "third in the territory" (presumably western Wayne County).⁹⁰⁴ Being one of the few operating mills in the region, it served patrons from across the area and ultimately resulted in shops catering to area farmers opening in the same area. The first shop to open was a general store, owned by brothers J. M. and Samuel Mead, erected in 1831.⁹⁰⁵ Settlement in the area around the mill increased during the early 1830s, with newcomers arriving daily. Around 1831, a meeting was held in Meads' store where citizens agreed "Northville" was the appropriate name for the

⁸⁹² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, vi.

⁸⁹³ Ibid, vi.

⁸⁹⁴ Ibid, vi.

⁸⁹⁵ William Lowery, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Northville Historic District, (original on file, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, 1972), 3.

⁸⁹⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 20.

⁸⁹⁷ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 1.

⁸⁹⁸ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 3.

⁸⁹⁹ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 1-2.

⁹⁰⁰ 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.

⁹⁰¹ Ibid.

⁹⁰² Ibid.

⁹⁰³ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

⁹⁰⁴ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 8.

⁹⁰⁵ "Adventurous Pioneering Years Recalled by Northville Settler," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 3-C.

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post office, as it was the northernmost of three settlements in Plymouth Township at the time (the other two were Plymouth and the no longer extant Waterford).⁹⁰⁶

One of the pioneering families who contributed greatly to the development of Northville was that of Captain William Dunlap and his wife Sarah, who migrated to Michigan from New York in 1831.⁹⁰⁷ John and Betsey Miller sold 147.3 acres of their land, including the grist mill, to the Dunlaps in May 1831.⁹⁰⁸ The following year William Dunlap began platting the village and selling lots.⁹⁰⁹ The official town plat was recorded on 29 July 1840, with both William Dunlap and D. L. (Daniel) Cady indicated as the grantors.⁹¹⁰ Two east-west streets were named for the men and their families, who were the “village proprietors.”⁹¹¹

By 1838, Northville had grown to a population of 250 with a relatively diverse economy.⁹¹² Industry established on the River Rouge included flour and saw mills, a furnace, a chair factory, and a “cloth dressing establishment.”⁹¹³

There were no prominent Native American trails through the Northville area for settlers to utilize.⁹¹⁴ The nearest major trails followed the path of present-day Grand River Avenue, extending from Detroit to Grand Rapids. It eventually became the Detroit-Howell Plank Road and the Pontiac Trail, between Pontiac and Ann Arbor.⁹¹⁵

One of the first transportation routes to reach Northville was a stage coach line. Michigan’s first stage line, established in 1838, extended from Howell to Detroit along Grand River Road, including a stop in Northville.⁹¹⁶ During the 1850s and 1860s, the stage had stops at the Ambler Hotel, located at the southwest corner of Main and Center Streets (not extant).⁹¹⁷ In 1869 a second stage coach line was added, servicing Plymouth, Wayne, and Northville.⁹¹⁸ The arrival of the railroad in 1871 rendered the stage lines obsolete.⁹¹⁹

One of the early principle industries of Northville was lumbering. James A. Dubuar established mills near Griswold and Main Street.⁹²⁰ The cleared land provided for farming and other developments. Another Northville pioneer, Lewis H. Hutton, came to the village in 1854.⁹²¹ He opened a wagon shop and eventually acquired and operated Northville Mills.⁹²² Both men have streets named for them in the community.

⁹⁰⁶ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 26.

⁹⁰⁷ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁹⁰⁸ Daniel, “417 W Dunlap”; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁹⁰⁹ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 7.

⁹¹⁰ Village of Northville, Wayne County, Michigan, accessed May 25, 2018. http://w1.lara.state.mi.us/platmaps/dt_image.asp?BCC_SUBINDEX=7987.

⁹¹¹ Lowery, Northville Historic District Nomination, 3.

⁹¹² *Ibid.*, 3.

⁹¹³ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁹¹⁴ Jack Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, iv.

⁹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, iv

⁹¹⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 130.

⁹¹⁷ Michele Fecht, “150 Main Centre.”

⁹¹⁸ Louie, *Northville*, 130.

⁹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 138.

⁹²⁰ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 58.

⁹²¹ Michele Fecht, “342 East Main Street.”

⁹²² *Ibid.*

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By the mid-1860s, the Village of Northville had reached a population of six-hundred, with thirty-five hundred residents in the Plymouth Township.⁹²³ At the time, Northville boasted two door/window manufacturers, two flour mills, one saw mill, two foundries, five stores, and one hotel. Northville was incorporated as a village on March 13, 1867, occupying all of Section 3 of Plymouth Township.⁹²⁴

Railroad service arrived in Northville in May 1871 when the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad completed their tracks to the community.⁹²⁵ The following January the company, which was originally formed in 1865, merged with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway.⁹²⁶ The rail line was located east of downtown, parallel to the River Rouge and industrial district. The Flint and Pere Marquette eventually became the Grand Trunk Railway, which continued to provide rail passenger service to Northville into the 1950s.⁹²⁷ By the late 1960s the line was part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway/Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.⁹²⁸ As of 2017, the railroad in Northville operates as a Class I Railroad for CSX Transportation.⁹²⁹

The arrival of the railroad made the village more accessible, transporting travelers and goods to and from surrounding markets. The presence of the railroad also spurred settlement, with population of the village by the mid-1870s reaching seven-hundred, up one-hundred people from a decade earlier.⁹³⁰ The small town still included some industry, but largely served as a commercial center for farmers in the surrounding township.⁹³¹ One of the major employers established during this time was the Michigan School Furniture Company, later known as the Globe Furniture Company, which earned a reputation as a leader in the furniture industry.⁹³² In addition to the furniture factory, the 1875 state gazetteer reports that the community included two saw mills, two flour mills, and “a goodly proportion of stores, mechanics, etc.”⁹³³

In 1874, fish breeder Nelson Clark left Clarkston, Michigan, which had been named in his honor, for Northville.⁹³⁴ One account suggests he moved to Northville to take advantage of the spring water, which had become unavailable in his home-town.⁹³⁵ Using a leased water supply from the springs north of the village, and the excess water from a mill pond, he established a breeding facility for salmon, trout, and whitefish. Nelson Clark died in 1876, and his son, Frank, assumed control of the endeavor.⁹³⁶ Under Frank’s direction, in 1880, the United States government purchased the facility making it the first federal fish hatchery.⁹³⁷ Frank Clark’s house is in the historic district at 218 West Dunlap. The hatchery closed in

⁹²³ Charles F. Clark, compiler, *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1863-64*, (Detroit: Charles F. Clark, 1863), 425.

⁹²⁴ “Sarah Ann Cochrane,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-C; Farmer, *Detroit and Wayne County*. Vol. II, 1350.

⁹²⁵ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 106.

⁹²⁶ Grayton M. Meints, *Michigan Railroads & Railroad Companies* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1992), 87.

⁹²⁷ Louie, *Northville*, 140.

⁹²⁸ Advertisement, “Northville’s Partner in Progress since 1872,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-C.

⁹²⁹ Michigan Department of Transportation, “Michigan’s Railroad System,” Last updated March 2017, accessed May 24, 2018, https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdot/MI_Rail_Map_553909_7.pdf.

⁹³⁰ Polk, *Michigan State Gazetteer 1875*, 591.

⁹³¹ Lowery, *Northville Historic District*, 3.

⁹³² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 169.

⁹³³ Polk, *Michigan State Gazetteer 1875*, 591.

⁹³⁴ Louie, *Northville*, 86.

⁹³⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District; Louie and Rockall, Step by Step*, 26.

⁹³⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 86.

⁹³⁷ *Ibid.*, 86.

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the mid-1930s and has subsequently become Fish Hatchery Park, located south of Seven Mile Road, well outside the historic district.⁹³⁸

Northville village was reincorporated on February 23, 1881.⁹³⁹ In the late nineteenth century, industry and manufacturing steadily increased, peaking in the 1890s.⁹⁴⁰ Consequently, the village population just about doubled between 1870 and 1890, resulting in a major building boom, particularly in the downtown.⁹⁴¹ Some of these late-nineteenth century downtown commercial blocks constructed during this period are extant today, including the Union Block, Masonic Block, Beal Block, and Coonley Block. In 1890, the Village of Northville had a population of 1,573.⁹⁴² Three years later, the *Northville Record* carried out an informal census that revealed the local population had grown to 1,721 persons who occupied 434 residences (there was one vacant house); twenty-three of which were multi-family dwellings.⁹⁴³

In the late nineteenth century, Northville gained technological advances in the areas of communication, power, utilities, and transportation that brought the community into the modern era. The first telephone was installed in Northville in 1882, with a booth in the store of B. A. Webster.⁹⁴⁴ The Bell Telephone Company installed the public phone, but it would be over a decade later, in 1897, that telephone lines for business and personal use were available. Among the first businesses to subscribe was Holmes, Dancer & Company at 120 East Main Street.⁹⁴⁵

In November 1889, the first electric lights were installed in the city with thirty street lights illuminating the downtown. The system was owned and operated by the Globe Furniture Company. The town returned into darkness a decade later when the Globe factory suffered a destructive fire. The village took over the system the following year, erecting a municipal plant at Beal Avenue and the River Rouge, circa 1900.⁹⁴⁶ In 1914, the Detroit Edison Company leased the municipal power plant, purchasing it outright a few years later.⁹⁴⁷ The company erected its own building in Northville at 200-202 North Center Street in 1929.

Among the numerous assets in Northville are the abundance of high-quality fresh water springs. In the late nineteenth century, springs located east of the village were capitalized to provide water for the City of Detroit; water from these same springs was later bottled and sold by the Silver Springs Water Company.⁹⁴⁸ In 1891-92 Northville residents gained easier access to their water when a water system was installed under the leadership of village presidents M. A. Porter and W. H. Yerkes.⁹⁴⁹

In the late nineteenth century, the interurban electric railway came to Northville advancing transportation of people and goods, as milk and eggs.⁹⁵⁰ In September 1898, the Detroit, Plymouth & Northville Electric Railway Company was formed, (later known as Detroit and Northwestern Railway Co.), which completed the line connecting those cities in November the following year.⁹⁵¹ In 1901 the Detroit United Railway (DUR) acquired all of the independent interurban lines in the Detroit area, with the Northville line

⁹³⁸ Ibid., 86.

⁹³⁹ "Northville's Just a Fraction of its Original Township 1827 Size," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 2-D.

⁹⁴⁰ Fecht, *Northville*, 45.

⁹⁴¹ Louie, *Northville*, 32.

⁹⁴² "96' Census: 435 homes," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 16-C.

⁹⁴³ Ibid., 16-C.

⁹⁴⁴ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

⁹⁴⁵ Michele Fecht, "120 East Main."

⁹⁴⁶ "Northville's Just a Fraction of its Original Township 1827 Size," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 2-D.

⁹⁴⁷ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

⁹⁴⁸ Ibid., 13-C.

⁹⁴⁹ Ibid., 13-C.

⁹⁵⁰ Louie, *Northville*, 141.

⁹⁵¹ Ibid., 141.

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becoming a branch of the DUR.⁹⁵² The Northville DUR depot was located one block east of the business district, at the northeast corner of Griswold and Main Streets.⁹⁵³ Northville was located on the north-south course of the line. From Northville, the line continued north along Eight Mile Road and on to the City of Farmington. South of Northville, the line followed South Main Street to Plymouth.

Another major change to the region came in 1897, when Plymouth Township was divided. The south portion of the original township retained the name Plymouth, while the north section took on the name of their largest community, Northville Township.⁹⁵⁴ The decision to split was the result of a public vote prompted by the desire for greater convenience to access polling places by residents in the north half of the township outside of Northville village.⁹⁵⁵

In the 1920s new industries entered the village and surrounding township, increasing and further diversifying employment of area residents. By 1921, Northville had reached a population of 1,835, an increase of about three-hundred from the 1890 census.⁹⁵⁶ The village was noted as having “absolute cleanliness and prosperity,” with maple and chestnut tree-lined paved sidewalks and “substantial business buildings and fine residences.”⁹⁵⁷ The 1921-22 *Michigan State Gazetteer and Business* listed numerous business, including foundries, furniture factories, dairies, healthcare, and automobiles parts. Some of the most significant are highlighted below.

The former Dunbaur Manufacturing facility at Griswold and Main Street was purchased by Henry Ford in 1919.⁹⁵⁸ Ford had the building converted to what he called a “village industry,” a de-centralized component factory in a rural area to support the facilities of the Ford Motor Company. The factory-made motor valves for Ford automobiles and tractors. It employed a staff of three- to four-hundred and the factory has been credited with being one of the reasons the village population increased during the 1920s.⁹⁵⁹ Northville city directories from the 1930s and 1940s reveal that many of the community residents were employed in the Ford facility.

In addition to the Ford plant, the Northville area increased population in the 1920s due to the construction of health and education institutions erected on the outskirts of the village. A large healthcare center, the Maybury Sanatorium, was erected east of the village 1919-1922.⁹⁶⁰ The sanatorium was established by the City of Detroit Board of Health to treat tuberculous patients. William H. Maybury was appointed by Detroit Mayor James Couzens to oversee sanatorium construction and in 1926 the board elected to name the facility for its first director.⁹⁶¹ Northville city directories revealed that many community residents worked at the sanatorium, several of which also resided in the historic district. As antibiotics were developed to fight the disease, the need for the sanitarium dwindled and the number of buildings in the complex were reduced. The sanitarium property became a state park in the early 1970s.⁹⁶² Another second sanatorium was located in-town, Eastlawn Sanatorium, a private tuberculosis center, owned by Dr. A. B. Wickham operated between 1924 and 1976.⁹⁶³ Eastlawn Sanatorium, was located at 409 High Street, north

⁹⁵² Ibid., 141.

⁹⁵³ Photograph, “Our Depot,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 7-C.

⁹⁵⁴ Lowery, *Northville Historic District*, 3.

⁹⁵⁵ Shari Peters, editor, *Northville Township from the Beginning, a Journey Recalled...* (Specialty Communications, Inc., 1998), 8.

⁹⁵⁶ Polk, *State Gazetteer 1921*, 1296.

⁹⁵⁷ Polk, *State Gazetteer 1921*, 1296.

⁹⁵⁸ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

⁹⁵⁹ “Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville’s 100th Birthday,” *Northville Record*.

⁹⁶⁰ “Maybury Succumbs,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-C.

⁹⁶¹ Ibid.

⁹⁶² Peters, *Northville*, 43.

⁹⁶³ Fecht, *Northville*, 98.

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of the historic district boundary, and is no longer extant.⁹⁶⁴ Another 1920s institution that employed many Northville residents was the Wayne County Training School. The school complex was erected in 1926, on property located between Plymouth and Northville.⁹⁶⁵ The school, which was established as a center for special education, remained in operation until 1974.⁹⁶⁶

Elements of the downtown landscape changed in the mid-1920s. In April 1925 a fire destroyed much of the north side of East Main Street.⁹⁶⁷ Buildings erected in the years following the fire include the Penniman and Allen (P&A) Theatre (1926), today known as the Marquis Theatre, and the Brader Building (1928), at 141 East Main.⁹⁶⁸ In addition to the loss of the downtown buildings, in 1927, the interurban line was discontinued.⁹⁶⁹ The tracks themselves were not removed until 1936 when Main Street was widened. Replacing the interurban were buses that ran between Detroit and Northville. Buses were initially furnished by a Detroit company in 1925, becoming the Northville Coach Line in 1938.⁹⁷⁰ The private bus line, which had its offices on Seven Mile outside the historic district, closed in 1967 after the Michigan legislature approved a regional transit system.⁹⁷¹

During World War II, Detroit, and arguably Michigan as a whole, was dubbed the “Arsenal of Democracy” by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.⁹⁷² Thousands of people flocked to Michigan’s industrial centers, where employment was readily available. During this time, city directories indicate that a commuting suburban culture was established in Northville. A review of the 1943 city directory revealed that many residents worked at, or rented rooms to workers of, the Willow Run Bomber Plant in Ypsilanti, fifteen miles southwest of Northville. It was also in the early 1940s that an increased number of Northville residents indicated they were employed in nearby cities, such as Dearborn, Pontiac, and Detroit. The trend of residents living in Northville, but working elsewhere, increased in the post-war years.

One of Northville’s most well-known institutions, the horse racing track known as Northville Downs, was established south of the Northville city center in 1944.⁹⁷³ Planning for the Downs began at the turn of the century, after failure to establish a golf course on the property at South Center Street and Seven Mile Road. A group of local businessmen raised funds to purchase the property and establish a race track. From this site, the Northville Fair was organized; which expanded annually, attracting thousands of visitors for the six-day summer event. By the early 1920s a grandstand was erected with a capacity of more than three-thousand people. During this time, the Northville Driving Club, owners of the fairgrounds who had offices in the downtown building known as the Union Block circa 1958-1970, embarked on pari-mutuel wagering and night racing. One of the major backers of this endeavor was local physician Dr. Linwood Snow, who resided at 502 West Main Street.⁹⁷⁴ In the 1930s and 1940s, Dr. Snow, served as the manager of the Michigan State Fair and traveled the state’s county fairs as part of his position.⁹⁷⁵ During his visits to the Ionia County Fair, Snow was impressed by the harness racing events. In 1940 he left his position with the State Fair to assume the presidency of the Northville Driving Club

⁹⁶⁴ “Eastlawn Convalescent Home,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1989, 19-E; Sanborn 1942:3.

⁹⁶⁵ Louie, *Northville*, 62.

⁹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 58.

⁹⁶⁷ Fecht, “135- 139 East Main.”

⁹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶⁹ “Interurban System Discontinued Here,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1989, 10-C.

⁹⁷⁰ Fecht, *Northville*, 69.

⁹⁷¹ Fecht, *Northville*, 69; “A Glimpse at Our Businesses,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1989, 23-E;

⁹⁷² Detroit Historical Society, “Arsenal of Democracy,” *Encyclopedia of Detroit*, Accessed May 24, 2018, <https://detroithistorical.org/learn/encyclopedia-of-detroit/arsenal-democracy>.

⁹⁷³ “Private Golf Course Once Stood on Northville Racetrack Site,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 5-E.

⁹⁷⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 194; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁹⁷⁵ “Private Golf Course Once Stood on Northville Racetrack Site,” *Northville Record*, 1969.

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and management of the Northville Fair. The local fair's continued development was slowed by World War II, but in 1944, the Driving Club approached a group of Buffalo, New York, businessmen who innovated the use of electric lights to enable night-racing.⁹⁷⁶ The Northville Downs track opened in fall of 1944.⁹⁷⁷ Racing soared in popularity, with an average handle of \$100,000 a night.⁹⁷⁸ The Downs expanded in 1958 with construction of additional barns and a modernized grandstand in the 1960s, which increased occupation to 5,000.⁹⁷⁹ Ground was broken on a new clubhouse in 1969. In the early 1970s, Northville Downs was further expanded and remodeled, completing the tri-level clubhouse facility and a winterized grandstand.⁹⁸⁰ Many of the residences along East Cady Street in the historic district, adjacent to the Downs, were razed to provide additional parking for spectators.⁹⁸¹

Following World War II and into the 1970s suburbanization of rural Wayne County changed the landscape surrounding the village.⁹⁸² Changes within Northville proper continued as well, with the community incorporating as a city in 1955.⁹⁸³ The original boundaries of incorporation were the historic village limits; however, subsequent changes included annexation of parts of Novi Township to form the present 2.2 square-mile boundary that crosses the border between Wayne and Oakland Counties.⁹⁸⁴ City population grew from 3,297 in 1950 to 3,865 in 1960⁹⁸⁵ Northville Township experienced an even greater population increase, from 4,184 in 1950 to 7,584 in 1960.⁹⁸⁶ In 1967 the city and township launched a unification study to make the city and township one unit of government, but ultimately unification never happened.⁹⁸⁷

The number of new residents in Northville is illustrated by the development of a new organization in 1960, the Newcomers' Club. It provided a way for new residents to meet each other.⁹⁸⁸ To be eligible for the club, members were required to be Northville residents for less than five years. By 1969 the club has grown to 175 couples. The club even published a book, called *Things to Do and Places to See in Northville*.⁹⁸⁹

Unsurprisingly, by 1969 the City of Northville's population reached 5,500 and the Township's was 8,500; with a projection to reach a combined population of 25,000 by 1980.⁹⁹⁰ The Northville Chamber of Commerce indicated in 1970 that

new subdivisions and apartment developments are rapidly changing the area landscape. But to the credit of both city and township planners, development is balanced.⁹⁹¹

As the population of the community continued to expand, issues like parking became more prevalent. As early as 1958, the city began acquiring properties to demolish for additional parking in the downtown.⁹⁹²

⁹⁷⁶ "Private Golf Course Once Stood on Northville Racetrack Site," *Northville Record*, 1969.

⁹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 6-E.

⁹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁸⁰ Northville Community Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress* (Northville: Northville Community Chamber of Commerce, 1970), 1.

⁹⁸¹ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁹⁸² Lowery, *Northville Historic District*, 3.

⁹⁸³ Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress*, 4.

⁹⁸⁴ Louie, *Northville*, 21.

⁹⁸⁵ "New City Hall Replaces Lapham Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 11-D.

⁹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 11-D.

⁹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 11-D.

⁹⁸⁸ "Newcomers' Club," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 13-F.

⁹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 13-F.

⁹⁹⁰ Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress*, 3.

⁹⁹¹ Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress*, 2.

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The first group of buildings to be demolished were commercial and residential buildings in the block bound by West Main, North Center, Wing and West Dunlap Streets.⁹⁹³ Other buildings followed over the next decade, including nearly all of the buildings on the south side of East Dunlap Street.⁹⁹⁴ It was not until 1974 that the issue of demolitions was addressed by those who were interested in protecting the character defining features of the community. Through the establishment of the local historic district ordinance and a large local historic district, Northville became one of the first Michigan communities to use preservation as a means to protect their city.⁹⁹⁵

In 1978, Northville undertook a major project to beautify Main Street, known as Mainstreet '78.⁹⁹⁶ The four-year project used state-approved increased tax revenues to finance \$1.6 million in improvements to the downtown. According to one local historian, the downtown went from the appearance of "a typical Midwestern town" to "a showplace of Victorian décor."⁹⁹⁷ The improvements to streetscape and infrastructure were completed on May 26, 1982, and are credited with spurring private investment in the downtown; competing with local malls and shopping centers.⁹⁹⁸ Among the improvements were brick sidewalks and the free-standing clock placed in the boulevard of East Main Street across from the Marquis Theatre.⁹⁹⁹

In the twenty-first century, Northville continues to pride itself on its "small town atmosphere."¹⁰⁰⁰ The city website notes the community's diverse housing stock, business options, the walkable downtown, award-winning school district, and other amenities. As of 2018 the city population was similar to its mid-twentieth century levels, with approximately 6,000 city residents.¹⁰⁰¹ Northville Township, has an estimated population of 28,724.¹⁰⁰²

Commerce in Northville

The historic commercial core of downtown Northville is concentrated in the 100 blocks of East and West Main Streets, and the 100 and 200 blocks of North and South Center Streets. These buildings have housed long-term businesses important to the commercial development of Northville. Among them have been general stores, dry goods stores, clothing/department stores, hardware stores, banks, jewelers, barber shops, and professional offices.

Northville's commercial history begins after the establishment of the lumber and grist mills on the River Rouge, enabling area farmers to take advantage of merchant opportunities while dealing with their milling business.¹⁰⁰³ For the first half of the nineteenth century, buildings in the commercial center were generally wood-framed buildings of modest ornament. Historical photos reveal these buildings were typically front-gable with modest Greek Revival-style elements or had a false front façade. In the years following the Civil War, the wood frame commercial buildings were gradually replaced by brick or brick-veneered

⁹⁹² "New City Hall Replaces Lapham Home," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 11-D.

⁹⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁹⁴ 118 E Dunlap, 122 E Dunlap. Dunlap Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan, USA.

⁹⁹⁵ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

⁹⁹⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 33.

⁹⁹⁷ Ibid., 33.

⁹⁹⁸ Fecht, *Northville*, 112.

⁹⁹⁹ Ibid., 123.

¹⁰⁰⁰ "Overview," City of Northville, accessed May 24, 2018,

<http://www.ci.northville.mi.us/Community/CommunityOverview.asp>.

¹⁰⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰² United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, "Northville Township, Wayne County, Michigan," accessed May 29, 2018, <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>.

¹⁰⁰³ "Adventurous Pioneering Years Recalled by Northville Settler," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 3-C.

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buildings. This pattern of development continued into the early twentieth century, with the majority of wood-framed buildings removed by the early 1920s.¹⁰⁰⁴ The last extant wood-framed commercial building was located at 144 East Main Street. The circa 1850 building was deconstructed in 2006 and reconstructed in the Mill Race Historical Village, Northville's open-air history museum.¹⁰⁰⁵

The earliest date attributed to extant commercial buildings in the historic district is in the 1880s. Typically, the two and three-story commercial buildings housed commercial retail space on the first story, with professional offices, apartments, and social halls on the upper stories. Although businesses have changed many times over the years, this special relationship which mixes functions within a single building has been retained.

One of the most prominently located commercial buildings in downtown Northville was erected in 1880 at the southeast corner of East Main and South Center Streets, 102–106 East Main. The first story of the building, divided into three storefronts at 102 and 104 East Main Street, and 105 South Center Street, was erected by grocer Barton A. Wheeler.¹⁰⁰⁶ Wheeler, a member of the Masonic Lodge, entered an agreement with the organization for them to own the building's second story for their lodge at 106 East Main Street. The Masons continue to occupy the upper story; however, the first-story tenants have changed many times.

Another long-time local business presence in Northville was the furniture store/funeral parlor located at 109-111 North Center Street. The two-story, two-storefront commercial block was erected in 1888 for the Sands & Porter Furniture and Undertaking business owned by John Sands and M. A. Porter.¹⁰⁰⁷ Mr. Sands had been in business since 1854 and was joined by Mr. Porter in 1884.¹⁰⁰⁸ In addition to undertaking services and furniture building, Sands and Porter sold bicycles for the Overman Wheel Company, which made the popular Victor Bicycle, and the Wheel Works of Chicago, who made Celebrated Bicycles. It was a lucrative side business, as Northville had an active "wheelman's club" (that also accepted women) at the time.¹⁰⁰⁹

Other commercial developments of the late nineteenth century include prominent commercial blocks with multiple storefronts. The large commercial building, at 126–134 East Main Street, was referred to in advertisements as the Beal Block.¹⁰¹⁰ The building contains three storefronts and was erected circa 1889.¹⁰¹¹ The Union Block, located at 117–127 East Main, was constructed in 1893 and contains four storefronts and originally a second story lodge hall.¹⁰¹² Historically, the building appeared more unified, with a broad pedimented cornice extending across the entire facade.¹⁰¹³ Over time, the cornice was removed from above each storefront as they were modernized to stand independent of each other.¹⁰¹⁴ Circa 1913, the building at 101–103 North Center Street was erected. The building contained one storefront on Center Street and two on West Main Street. When it was erected, the first story Center Street storefront housed a hardware store and included a lunch counter in the basement.

Unsurprisingly, banks held a prominent place in the downtown commercial district. Two bank buildings are extant downtown, both constructed in the early twentieth century. The first bank in Northville, J.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Fecht, *Northville*, 88.

¹⁰⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 118.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Eagle, *Suburban Village*, 24.

¹⁰⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 24.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Michele Fecht, "109 and 111 North Center (Simply Wine / Haven)," email to Elaine Robinson, March, 2018.

¹⁰¹⁰ "Millinery Opening," *Northville Record*, March 16, 1894, 4.

¹⁰¹¹ Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

¹⁰¹² Michele Fecht, "123 East Main"; Sanborn-Perris, *Northville*, 1893, 2.

¹⁰¹³ Michele Fecht, "123 East Main."

¹⁰¹⁴ Photograph, "Coming Down," *Northville Record*, August 21, 1960.

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(Jared) S. Lapham & Company, was founded by Jared S. Lapham in 1869.¹⁰¹⁵ After J. S. Lapham's passing in 1893, his son, W. G. Lapham became the owner and E. H. (Ed) Lapham the cashier.¹⁰¹⁶ Under their leadership, the Lapham State Savings Bank was formed in 1907 and a new brick building was erected at the northeast corner of Main and Center Streets, 101 East Main, the following year.¹⁰¹⁷ The front of the building housed the bank, while the rear of the building, facing North Center, was occupied by small businesses and professional offices. Another bank in Northville, the Northville State Savings Bank, was organized in 1892 by Louie A. Babbitt.¹⁰¹⁸ In 1926 the bank erected a new building at 129-131 East Main Street.¹⁰¹⁹

The Great Depression impacted Northville's banks. The Lapham State Bank closed June 30, 1931, and the Northville State Bank followed on September 15, later that year.¹⁰²⁰ Northville was among the first communities in Michigan to lose their long-standing banks, going several months with no active financial institution in the community. No new plans to open a bank were announced until July 8, 1932, with the opening of the newly-formed Depositors State Bank.¹⁰²¹ The bank came because of consolidation of the Northville State Savings Bank and Lapham State Bank and was filed under Lapham State Bank's charter. Depositors opened in July 1932 in the old Northville State Bank building. The bank remained in place until November 14, 1956, when Depositors State Bank of Northville became the fourteenth branch of the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit.¹⁰²² As Manufacturers National Bank, the building was expanded several times, including the construction of a rear addition in the 1950s, and an extensive interior remodeling completed in 1967.¹⁰²³ A drive-through for the bank was constructed in 1962 at 143 East Dunlap in 1962.¹⁰²⁴ As of 2018, the building at 129-131 East Main housed a branch of Comerica Bank.

In the 1920s, another department store, Brader's, came to downtown Northville. In 1924, Sam and Mary Brader moved to Northville and opened a clothing store on North Center Street, "immediately next to the old Northville Opera House."¹⁰²⁵ Their business expanded and they erected a new building in 1928 at 141-145 East Main Street.¹⁰²⁶ In 1963, the business was sold to Aaron Gellerman, who had experience in Detroit retail.¹⁰²⁷ Under Gellerman's leadership, the interior was completely remodeled, removing a central partition wall that separated the men's and women's sections.

In the second quarter of the twentieth century, national chain stores began appearing in Northville. Circa 1935, the Atlantic & Pacific grocery, or A. & P., opened in the Union Block.¹⁰²⁸ The store remained in the Union Block until circa 1941, when it relocated to a newly constructed building at 139 East Main.¹⁰²⁹ The store advertised itself as a "new modern self-serve market," in contrast to the old-fashioned method of

¹⁰¹⁵ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

¹⁰¹⁶ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.; "Jared Smith Lapham." Find A Grave, accessed May 16, 2018. <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39660195>.

¹⁰¹⁷ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

¹⁰¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹⁰¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹⁰²⁰ "Manufacturers Bank," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

¹⁰²¹ *Ibid.*, 23-E.

¹⁰²² "Manufacturers, City Bank Unite," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-E.

¹⁰²³ "Manufacturers Bank," *Northville Record*, 23-E.

¹⁰²⁴ *Ibid.*, 23-E.

¹⁰²⁵ "Clothing Store Started in 1924," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 5-E.

¹⁰²⁶ *Ibid.*, 5-E.

¹⁰²⁷ *Ibid.*, 5-E.

¹⁰²⁸ Businesses, 125, 127, 129, East Main, Main Street, East, 101-126 Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹⁰²⁹ Northville Historical Society, East Main P & A Theatre, circa 1945.

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merchandise being behind a counter with attendants assisting each customer.¹⁰³⁰ Similarly, the Kroger grocery store occupied 117–119 East Main from circa 1940 to 1951.¹⁰³¹ A new modern supermarket store was erected in 1961 on the north side of East Dunlap, between Center and Hutton (not extant) for the chain store.¹⁰³²

In the late 1940s the Northville Retail Merchants Association was formed to concentrate on “problems of local merchandizing.”¹⁰³³ The group led the formation of the Northville Community Chamber of Commerce in 1964, whose mission was “advancing commercial, industrial, civic and general interests of the Northville community.”¹⁰³⁴ Just a few years earlier, in 1961, the Northville Area Economic Development Corporation was formed by the Northville City Council, School Board, and Northville Township.¹⁰³⁵ The organization was established with the goals of furthering economic development to provide a better tax base for the school district.

In the late 1960s/early 1970s shopping began to shift away from the downtown. In Michigan, the first suburban shopping mall, Northland, was designed by Victor Gruen for J. L. Hudson. The new mall, which opened in March 1954, was constructed in Southfield, just over fifteen miles east of Northville.¹⁰³⁶ In 1970, the Northville Shopping Center, 425 North Center Street, gained the top promotional spot in Chamber of Commerce publications, above any mention of downtown retail enterprises. The shopping center boasted having a regional draw, with patrons from Livonia, Novi, Plymouth, South Lyon, and Westland.¹⁰³⁷

In 1978, in an effort to reposition downtown retail over suburban shopping centers the City of Northville undertook a major project to beautify Main Street, known as Mainstreet ‘78.¹⁰³⁸ The four-year project, which included improvements to streetscape and infrastructure, was completed on May 26, 1982. The success of the project has been credited with renewed private investment in the downtown; competing with local malls and shopping centers.¹⁰³⁹ As of 2018, Northville Downtown Development Authority describes the commercial district as a “thriving retail district [that] has everything that embodies true downtown living - unique shops, exquisite dining, and year-round entertainment.”¹⁰⁴⁰

Education in Northville

There have been numerous school buildings constructed in Northville during the course of its history, including the four extant buildings within the historic district. The former Greek Revival-style school building, built 1843, located at 204 Randolph Street, has been converted into a private residence. The three remaining extant school buildings are owned by Northville Public Schools: Old Village School, 405 West Main Street; Main Street School, 501 West Main Street; and the Northville Community Center, 303 West Main Street. The Old Village School ended its use as a school in 2013, when it was mothballed. Subsequently it has been restored to use as the Early Childhood classrooms and Northville School District’s central offices. The Northville Community Center continues to be actively used, housing the

¹⁰³⁰ UMC, *A Proud Past*, 26.

¹⁰³¹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1943, 249.

¹⁰³² “Local Supermarkets,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

¹⁰³³ “Northville Retail Merchants,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 24-E.

¹⁰³⁴ “Chamber of Commerce,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, D-20.

¹⁰³⁵ “Economic Corporation,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, D-20.

¹⁰³⁶ Alan Hess, “Michigan, Modernism, and Suburbia,” In *Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America*, Amy Arnold and Brian D. Conway, eds. (Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2016), 116-120.

¹⁰³⁷ Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress*, 9.

¹⁰³⁸ Louie, *Northville*, 33.

¹⁰³⁹ Fecht, *Northville*, 112.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Downtown Northville, “About Downtown,” accessed May 16, 2018, https://www.downtownnorthville.com/1/163/about_downtown.asp.

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Northville Senior Services. The Main Street School is under consideration for either development or demolition.¹⁰⁴¹

The first school in Plymouth Township was established circa 1829, located in the southern part of the township.¹⁰⁴² A second school, serving “School District No. 2,” was established to serve the north half of the township (Northville area) and adjacent Novi Township, in 1833.¹⁰⁴³ The district school (not extant), a cobblestone building, was erected near present-day Main and Hutton Streets. As of 1840 there were 124 school-age children in the District 2, which increased to 215 by 1858.¹⁰⁴⁴

During the first half of the nineteenth century, several private schools operated in the district as well; housed in various residences and commercial buildings.¹⁰⁴⁵ Included among the private schools was the Northville Academy, built and established in 1843 at 204 Randolph Street.¹⁰⁴⁶ The academy was established as a “select school” by a Mr. Ames, who was sent to prison circa 1845 after being found guilty of stealing books from a Detroit bookstore.¹⁰⁴⁷ After Ames’ departure, the school came under control of Sylvester Cochrane, who formally named the school Northville Academy.¹⁰⁴⁸ By 1869 the academy building was repurposed to a private residence, owned by Asa Randolph.¹⁰⁴⁹

As the student body of the public school continued to increase, the old stone school proved to be much too small. In 1849 the school district purchased the New School Presbyterian Church (so-named for breaking away from the original Presbyterian church) and repurposed the building as a schoolhouse.¹⁰⁵⁰ The building remains extant today but has been relocated to Mill Race Historical Village, outside of the historic district.¹⁰⁵¹ The former church continued to serve Northville’s educational needs until it was replaced in 1865 by the two-story brick Union School on West Main Street; which was subsequently enlarged in the 1880s.¹⁰⁵² At the time of the Union School’s construction, the district had 148 students in attendance, including pupils from Northville, Plymouth, Novi, South Lyon, and Walled Lake, as well as villages from farther away and out of state.¹⁰⁵³ The first high school in Northville was constructed in 1907, in part to ease overcrowding at the Union School.¹⁰⁵⁴ The new school was located next to the Union School but faced south to West Cady Street. The high school was lost when it was destroyed by fire in 1936.¹⁰⁵⁵

The oldest of the extant public-school buildings in the historic district is Old Village School, located at 405 West Main Street and erected in 1916.¹⁰⁵⁶ The new building was completed for \$75,000 and boasted the first school gymnasium in Northville.¹⁰⁵⁷ When the new, larger building was completed it was opened

¹⁰⁴¹ Northville Public Schools, “Board of Education Continues Consideration of Main Street Purchase Proposals at July 10 Meeting.” Last updated June 2018, accessed June 29, 2018, <https://www.northvilleschools.org/apps/news/article/884116>.

¹⁰⁴² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 45.

¹⁰⁴³ *Ibid.*, 45.

¹⁰⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 45.

¹⁰⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 45.

¹⁰⁴⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 47.

¹⁰⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 48.

¹⁰⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 48.

¹⁰⁵² *Ibid.*, 48.

¹⁰⁵³ *Ibid.*, 48.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

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as a high school, and the elementary school was moved next-door to the former high school on Cady Street.¹⁰⁵⁸ The building at 405 West Main Street functioned as a high school until the mid-twentieth century, when a suburban population boom prompted the need for a new facility. A new high school was constructed in 1958–1959 outside the historic district. In 1959, Old Village School was remodeled for \$200,000 to become the new junior high.¹⁰⁵⁹ A new junior high school was erected outside of the historic district in 1967, and the Old Village School was again repurposed to house both elementary classrooms from the adjacent Main Street School and the board of education offices.¹⁰⁶⁰ In 1981, a renovation was completed and the building was rededicated with its present name, Old Village School.¹⁰⁶¹ With the completion of the remodeling in 1981, the school housed Institutionalized Special Education Program.¹⁰⁶² The interior renovations were completed with a \$1.2 million State Improvement Grant. Contemporary newspaper articles included scant details on the scope of changes completed, but it appears to have been primarily cosmetic interior changes. The special education programs were housed in the building until its closure in 2012.¹⁰⁶³ As of 2017, redevelopment plans for the building were being considered by the school district.¹⁰⁶⁴

The Northville Grade School was constructed in 1937 and was completed for a cost of \$99,000, \$27,700 of which came from a Public Works Administration (PWA) loan and \$42,954 from an outright grant.¹⁰⁶⁵ The building was designed by architects Lyndon and Smith, who won national honors for its design. The achievement was further recognized when the American Institute of Architects exhibited photos of the building in Europe, which resulted in the school earning international honors.¹⁰⁶⁶ The school was dedicated in a ceremony held on April 22, 1937.¹⁰⁶⁷ Due to the population growth in Northville, Northville Grade School was expanded by an addition in 1949. In the late 1950s and early 1960s the name Northville Grade School and Main Street Elementary School began to be used interchangeably for the building. The earliest reference to Main Street Elementary School is in 1957, while references to the building being called Northville Grade School appear as late as 1963.¹⁰⁶⁸ Officially, the school was listed as Main Street Elementary School by the publication of the 1960 city directory.¹⁰⁶⁹ “Elementary” was likely dropped from the name when it ceased to be an elementary school, sometime after 1970, as it has most recently been called Main Street School.¹⁰⁷⁰ The building has most recently housed the Central Office administration, delivery of special education services, and Early Childhood programming and Operations.¹⁰⁷¹ As of 2017, redevelopment plans for the building were being considered by the school district.¹⁰⁷²

¹⁰⁵⁸ “Union School: Our First High School,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-D.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶¹ “Old Village School sets open house,” *Northville Record*, May 6, 1981, 7-A.

¹⁰⁶² “Crowd Celebrates Old Village School’s Rededication,” *Northville Record*, May 20, 1985, 3-A.

¹⁰⁶³ Nancy Kelsey, “Northville School Board Briefs: Closure of Old Village School Officially Approved,” *Northville Patch*, August 15, 2012, accessed May 21, 2018, <https://patch.com/michigan/northville/northville-school-board-briefs-closure-of-old-villagecb564b26db>.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Northville Public Schools, “Old Village School & Main Street Update,” Last updated February 21, 2017, Accessed May 21, 2018, <https://1.cdn.edl.io/sXtDWPVCgIqOCOK9KIKvttZLDz1cfy1N7nWGL6AxjxmfyE2n.pdf>.

¹⁰⁶⁵ “Grade School Dedicated Here,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 13-D.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁶⁷ “Union School: Our First High School,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 12-D.

¹⁰⁶⁸ “Smith Taking Part in Military Training,” *Northville Record*, August 29, 1957, 8; “Notice of Annual Election,” *Northville Record*, June 6, 1963, 10.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹⁰⁷¹ Northville Public Schools, “Old Village School & Main Street Update.”

¹⁰⁷² Ibid.

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The Northville Community Center, 303 West Main Street, was erected in 1954 by the City of Northville.¹⁰⁷³ The building functioned as a community center until 1960 when it was sold to the Northville School District to use as school board offices.¹⁰⁷⁴ After two decades as part of the school district, in 1979, the former Community Center was returned to its recreational roots, becoming the offices of the city Parks and Recreation department.¹⁰⁷⁵ The Parks and Recreation offices remained in the building until 2001.¹⁰⁷⁶ In 2003, the department entered a new twenty-five year lease with the school district and converted the building to a public community center once again. As of 2018, the building housed rental spaces for events, a large gymnasium, meeting rooms, and the Northville Senior Center.¹⁰⁷⁷

Funerary Significance in Northville

There is one cemetery within the Northville Historic District boundaries, Oakwood Cemetery, which is located on the south side of West Cady Street between First and Wing Streets. A modern, wood plaque placed at the cemetery entrance indicates it was used as a burial ground from 1808 to 1990. The Michigan chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Colonists erected a historic marker within the cemetery which states the property was deeded to Daniel Cady, William Dunlap, and Elisha Morse by Julia Robinson in 1835. With the deed came the covenant that the property was “to be used as a public, free burying ground.” This early nineteenth century cemetery type is commonly referred to as a country cemetery. Such cemeteries are characterized by a preponderance of unpretentious markers and interments of the earliest settlers and local veterans.¹⁰⁷⁸

The majority of the markers were erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Generally, these are engraved stones of a modest size with minimal ornamentation, typically composed of granite or marble. The most common marker types in the cemetery include basic headstones, die-in-socket stones, and die-on-base stones.¹⁰⁷⁹ More notable markers include obelisks and pedestal tombs with vaulted roofs. Among the most stylistic markers is that of the Lapham children, James and Mattie, who died 1864 and 1866 respectively. Their stone marker essentially resembles a bed or cradle. The matching headstone and footstone are shaped by decorative scroll shapes at the top. The face of the headstone includes carved daisies and quatrefoils, with the family names and mortality information placed within carved shields. Connecting the headstone and footstones are smaller crenelated stones.

Family plots in the cemetery are identified by groupings of markers that usually include some kind of boundary. These can be as simple as a low concrete footing, or ornate, as the wrought-iron fencing on two family plots. Such plots are typical of early Michigan cemeteries.¹⁰⁸⁰

A 1989 cemetery inventory identified 624 known interments, which included 571 known dates.¹⁰⁸¹ The same inventory indicated that 205 of the known burials, or approximately thirty-two percent, were for interments that occurred between 1807/1808 and 1860.¹⁰⁸² There are 284 burials that occurred between 1860 and 1899, equally approximately forty-five percent of the total interments. The remaining eighty burials in the cemetery with known burial information took place between 1900 and 1975, comprising

¹⁰⁷³ “Recreation Center at Hillside & Northville Community Center,” Northville Parks and Recreation.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Gregg G. King, Susan Kosky, Kathleen Glyn, and Gladys Saborio, *Michigan Historic Cemeteries Preservation Guide* (Charter Township of Canton, Michigan: 2004), 7.

¹⁰⁷⁹ King, et al. *Michigan Historic Cemeteries*, 38.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Ibid., 35.

¹⁰⁸¹ Gloria J. Collins, *Cady Street Cemetery* (Northville: Northville Genealogical Society, 1989).

¹⁰⁸² The interments that date prior to the 1820s when Northville was settled are possibly epitaphs, monuments erected in a family plot to memorialize relatives who died elsewhere and are not actually buried in the cemetery.

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twelve percent of the total interments. The high percentage of nineteenth century burials, particularly early nineteenth century burials, suggests that many early residents and Northville pioneers are interred in Oakwood Cemetery. Among the city's founding families with members interred in Oakwood Cemetery are the Dunlap, Cady, Randolph, and Wing. Additional surnames that appear frequently in the cemetery include: Blackwood, Ferguson, Gardner, Gregory, Johnson, Kellogg, Northrop, Sessions, Simonds, Smith, and Whitaker.¹⁰⁸³

Thirty-five veterans are interred in the cemetery, including one from the Revolutionary War, nine from the War of 1812, twenty-four Civil War soldiers, and one who served in the Spanish American War.¹⁰⁸⁴ The lack of veterans from twentieth century wars is further indicative of the age of the majority of the burials.

Northville Government

There are two government buildings in the historic district that were constructed over fifty years ago. These are the Northville City Hall, 215 West Main Street, and the United States Post Office, 200 South Wing Street. Both buildings date to the mid-twentieth century, a period when Northville experienced growth unlike any earlier in its history. Although not directly stated in contemporary newspaper articles, the changing population of the region likely prompted Northville to incorporate as a city. The Committee on City Incorporation was formed in 1952 and three years later, after a public vote, Northville incorporated as a city in 1955.¹⁰⁸⁵ The original boundaries of incorporation were the historic village limits; however, parts of Novi Township were later annexed to form the present boundary.¹⁰⁸⁶

Northville's City Hall, located at 215 West Main Street, was originally housed in a pioneer-era Greek Revival-style residence at the same location. The house was first owned by Dr. David Gregory and later by W. G. Lapham before converting to the village/city hall in 1926.¹⁰⁸⁷ The house was demolished in 1963 and the extant city hall/municipal complex was erected.¹⁰⁸⁸ The complex was funded by a \$137,000 matching grant from the federal Public Works Acceleration Act.¹⁰⁸⁹ The Act was passed in 1962 as an economic recovery tool for municipalities affected by the 1960-61 recession.¹⁰⁹⁰ The grant allocated specifically for "construction of a new building to contain city offices, fire and police departments and library facilities."¹⁰⁹¹ The building housed the city offices on the main level facing Main Street, the library was on the lower level facing Wing Street, the police department also on the lower level, accessed from rear of the building, and the fire station occupied the west section of the building, facing Main Street. The Colonial Revival Style building, designed by Architect Harry M. Denyes, was officially dedicated in May 1964.¹⁰⁹² A history of the building was placed in the cornerstone so, in the words of then mayor, A. M. Allen, "when our great, great grandchildren replace this with a modern building they'll know all about us."¹⁰⁹³ The Northville City Hall building continues to house local government in the twenty-first century.

¹⁰⁸³ Collins, *Cady Street Cemetery*.

¹⁰⁸⁴ "Veterans Buried in Oakwood Cemetery," Northville Historical Society, accessed May 22, 2018, <http://www.northvillehistory.org/Oakwood-Cemetery-Veterans-2nd-revision.pdf>.

¹⁰⁸⁵ "City Incorporation Committee Maps Proposal," *Northville Record*, May 22, 1952, 1; Chamber of Commerce, *A Blueprint for Progress*, 4.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 21.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸⁹ "Federal Government Approves \$137,000 Grant," *Northville Record*, February 28, 1963, 1

¹⁰⁹⁰ "John F. Kennedy 380 - Remarks Upon Signing the Public Works Acceleration Act," The American Presidency Project, accessed May 21, 2018, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=8870>.

¹⁰⁹¹ "Federal Government Approves \$137,000 Grant," *Northville Record*, February 28, 1963, 1

¹⁰⁹² "\$137,000 Grant," *Northville Record*, 1.; "City Hall Wins Citizen Praise at Dedication Ceremony," *Northville Record*, May 28, 1964.

¹⁰⁹³ "City Hall," *Northville Record*.

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A new library building was erected southwest of City Hall at 215 West Cady Street in 1996 and continues to serve the same function there in 2018.¹⁰⁹⁴

Northville's United States Post Office has occupied a variety of buildings in the downtown commercial center before arriving at its current location in the 1960s. Extant buildings known to have housed the Post Office include 110 North Center Street (1910s) and 121 North Center (1940s–1950s).¹⁰⁹⁵ The Post Office moved to its current building at 200 South Wing Street in 1965. Construction began on the building in 1964.¹⁰⁹⁶

The Northville Post Office was erected as part of the USPS's Thousand Series buildings. The Thousand Series post office designs were small buildings erected across the country in the 1950s and 1960s, which were privately financed through a lease-purchase program.¹⁰⁹⁷ Guidance documents were provided to potential buildings, including: *Construction Requirements for Leased Postal Facilities, Bidders Instructions*, and a manual of "acceptable" styles in *Building Designs*.¹⁰⁹⁸ The Thousand Series buildings were one story and ranged from 1,000 to 12,000 square feet and promoted designs that were "highly adaptable and suitable for all climates and geographical areas of the United States."¹⁰⁹⁹

The floor plans of Thousand Series buildings all shared common features, including a customer entrance through a lobby that contained post office boxes and mail drop area, a partition between the post office box lobby and main post office lobby, a work room, storage room, gendered restrooms, and a rear vestibule and canopy-covered truck platform.¹¹⁰⁰

One of the major styles promoted for Thousand Series post offices was Colonial Revival, which shared design details such as shingled gable roofs, cupolas, columns, shutters, wood fenestration trim, a bricked exterior, wood-framed entrance doors, an interior partition of glass and wood between the two lobbies, and a quarry tile floor.¹¹⁰¹ The Northville Post Office nearly exactly resembles Plat 70 from the Post Office Department's *Building Designs* brochure. Colonial Revival was favored for post offices in residential neighborhoods, as opposed to the Mid-century Modern post offices in downtown commercial districts.¹¹⁰²

The Northville building was constructed by the George W. Timmons & Son Company of Columbus, Ohio. The construction firm owned the building and leased it back to the federal government.¹¹⁰³ Architecturally, the building was designed in the Colonial Revival style similar to the nearby City Hall, 215 West Main Street, and the Scout building, 215 West Cady Street.¹¹⁰⁴ The United States Post Office building was formally dedicated July 17, 1965.¹¹⁰⁵ At the time of its opening, the post office averaged 16,500 pieces of mail a day and handled \$108,600 worth of business.¹¹⁰⁶ By 1952, the building could no

¹⁰⁹⁴ "City Hall," *Northville Record*.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 3; Hixson, *Early Northville*.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Bill Sigler, "Speaking for The Record," *Northville Record*, April 22, 2018, 4.

¹⁰⁹⁷ URS Group, *USPS Nationwide Historic Context Study*, vii.

¹⁰⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 3-28.

¹⁰⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 3-28.

¹¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 3-29.

¹¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 3-33.

¹¹⁰² *Ibid.*, 3-29.

¹¹⁰³ "Contract Awarded for New Post Office," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1965, 1-A.

¹¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 1-A.

¹¹⁰⁵ "Rain Doesn't Dampen Spirit of Post Office Dedication," *Northville Record*, July 22, 1965, 6-B.

¹¹⁰⁶ "Post Office Humming," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1965, 6-C.

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longer accommodate the growing needs of Northville and a large addition was constructed in the former alley.¹¹⁰⁷ The post office has remained in the building in 2018.

Healthcare in Northville

Northville was touted in an 1892 promotional publication, *The Ideal Suburban Village*, as being a desirable and healthy location.¹¹⁰⁸ The publication claimed the local hills offered continuous circulation of fresh air and there was an ample supply of fresh spring water. One of the first types of clinics to open in Northville were those designed to treat addictions, which commonly used spurious treatment methods.

The first attempt to open a clinic in Northville to address addictions was the branch of the Keeley Institute, established in the late 1880s.¹¹⁰⁹ The clinic was founded by Dr. L. E. Keeley of Dwight, Illinois, who claimed to have found the “gold cure” for addictions.¹¹¹⁰ In the 1890s, a consortium of Saginaw, Michigan, businessmen proposed to establish a similar clinic in Northville to be known as the Yarnall Gold Cure Clinic.¹¹¹¹ The new clinic opened on April 12, 1892 in a former residence at 404 West Main Street.¹¹¹² The clinic was led by Dr. William H. Yarnall, who was previously the surgeon-in-chief at the Northville branch of the Keeley Institute. The Yarnall Gold Cure Clinic marketed itself as “an Institute for the Rational Treatment and Radical Cure of the alcohol, opium, cocoaine [sic.], tobacco and cigarette habits.”¹¹¹³ There were twenty patients in the clinic when it opened, each willing to pay a high price to be cured of their addictions.¹¹¹⁴ The costs indicate a high profit margin, evidenced in Dr. Yarnall’s \$5,000 personal residence, located at 543 West Dunlap.¹¹¹⁵

Northville residents referred to the patients as “gold cures” or “jag cures.”¹¹¹⁶ This perhaps reflects the skepticism some residents felt toward the clinic’s methods. In 1892, Rev. L. G. Clark of the Northville Baptist church debated the merits of the clinic, noting in the *Northville Record* that some thought the so-called cure was “an evil and a fraud,” while others found it “an unspeakable blessing to the world.” In the end, the minister sided with the latter school of thought. Patients at Yarnall’s clinic, which were typically “liquor-cursed men” were supported by fundraisers from progressive women’s organizations in Northville. The Ladies Auxiliary Club raised funds and provided diversions for patients by performing dramatic readings and amusements at the local opera house.¹¹¹⁷

Nationally, Keeley’s gold cure methods received bad press, which claimed they adversely affected patients’ brain functions. Yarnall claimed his secret gold cure was “as innocent as distilled water,” consisting of a “chloride of gold and sodium” that would produce “no stimulation of the brain.”¹¹¹⁸ The patients were not required to give up their addictions during their treatment, rather they were required to “simply keep clean underwear and take a bath twice a week,” using the gold cure solution.¹¹¹⁹ In 1897, the

¹¹⁰⁷ “Workmen Begin Post Office Addition,” *Northville Record*, April 17, 1952, 1.

¹¹⁰⁸ Eagle Steam Printing and Engraving Company, *Northville, the Ideal Suburban Village*, (Northville: Eagle Steam Printing and Engraving Company, 1892), 9.

¹¹⁰⁹ Jan Jeffres, “‘Gold Cure’ made its home in Northville,” *Northville Record*, September 10, 1998, B8.

¹¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹² *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹³ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, B8.

¹¹¹⁷ Louie, *Northville*, 45.

¹¹¹⁸ Louie, *Northville*, 45; Jeffres, “Gold Cure,” B8.

¹¹¹⁹ Jeffres, “Gold Cure,” B8.

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clinic relocated to 342 East Main Street, while additional patients and nurses stayed across the street in a boarding house at 341 East Main.¹¹²⁰ The clinic remained active in this location until 1918.¹¹²¹

In the mid-1920s a Dr. Russell E. Atchison established a family practice on West Dunlap Street that lasted until 1960.¹¹²² The Atchison family moved to an existing house at 501 West Dunlap Street in Northville and the elder Dr. Atchison opened a clinic on the first story. At the time, the nearest hospitals to Northville were in Detroit or Ann Arbor. Dr. Atchison Sr. recognized a need and opened a small hospital on the second story of their house, circa 1925.¹¹²³ Dr. Atchison, Sr. partnered with Dr. Andrew Bunk, a surgeon.¹¹²⁴ Dr. Atchison was further assisted by Dr. Whitcomb of Eastlawn Sanatorium, the tuberculosis sanatorium in Northville. The group performed surgeries, delivered babies, conducted hysterectomies, appendectomies, and thyroidectomies.¹¹²⁵ The hospital portion of the clinic closed from 1936–1950, reopening on occasion for patients who required continuing treatment.¹¹²⁶ Between 1936–1946, Dr. Russell M. Atchison, the son of Russell E., was the only physician in the clinic.¹¹²⁷ In 1950 he reopened the eight-bed hospital. He continued taking overnight patients until 1960 when St. Mary Hospital opened in Livonia.¹¹²⁸ Atchison’s clinic continued to operate even after closing the hospital section of the business. By 1970, the clinic included six doctors in addition to Dr. Atchison.¹¹²⁹ The office remained in business until February 1988, when Dr. William Conley and semi-retired Dr. Atchison moved to a new location in Northville.¹¹³⁰

A block away, on West Main Street, a small medical district was established in the first half of the twentieth century that included houses from 502–520 West Main. Dr. Linwood Snow resided at 502 West Main. His office was at 508 West Main. A nurses’ residence was located at 514 West Main.¹¹³¹ Edwin N. Sessions, a former farmer and oil distributor, founded Sessions Hospital in a former residence at 520 West Main Street in 1917.¹¹³² He owned the hospital until his death in 1951.¹¹³³ Sessions Hospital was then sold and underwent a \$100,000 renovation before it was rededicated as Community General Hospital in 1959.¹¹³⁴ In 1964, a partnership between William Jacobs, William Fenkle, Dr. E. T. Capuzzi and Larry Nickerman established the Northville Convalescent Center in the former Sessions Hospital.¹¹³⁵ To accommodate the new use, the old hospital building was extensively remodeled and no longer resembled its former appearance. The renovation included removal of the entire second story, and the main story was altered to include treatment rooms, dining and kitchen facilities, and space to accommodate up to forty-

¹¹²⁰ Jeffres, “Gold Cure,” B8.

¹¹²¹ Michele Fecht, “342 East Main”; Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹²² Russell M. Atchison, 501 W Dunlap, Dunlap Street, West, 401-548, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹¹²⁴ “Atchison Clinic,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 19-E.

¹¹²⁵ Russell M. Atchison, 501 W Dunlap.

¹¹²⁶ “Atchison Clinic,” *Northville Record*, 19-E.

¹¹²⁷ Sigler, *Doctor Atchison*, 20.

¹¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 20.

¹¹²⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1970.

¹¹³⁰ Randy Coble, “Atchison House once was lone hospital,” *Northville Record*, August 7, 1991, 14A.

¹¹³¹ Louie and Rockall, *Step by Step*, 16.

¹¹³² Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 245.

¹¹³³ “Edwin Sessions Dies Suddenly,” *Northville Record*, May 24, 1951, 1.

¹¹³⁴ “Hospital Staff Set; Plan Open House,” *Northville Record*, August 27, 1959, 1-A.

¹¹³⁵ “Northville Convalescent Center,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 23-E.

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five patients.¹¹³⁶ The building has remained a nursing home into the twenty-first century, known as the Star Manor of Northville in 2018.¹¹³⁷

Industry in Northville

Northville has an extensive history in manufacturing and industry. Arguably, the town exists because of a historical need for regional lumber and grist mills. Industrial complexes developed on the east side of downtown Northville, adjacent to the two mill ponds formed on the River Rouge. Opposite the mill ponds, the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad was constructed in 1871, which allowed for easy transportation of goods and raw materials.¹¹³⁸ Industrial facilities generally developed at this location, which included buildings at the eastern termini of East Main and East Cady Streets. It became known as “Northville’s manufacturing district.”¹¹³⁹ By 1890, Northville was the third largest manufacturing center in Wayne County, behind Detroit and Wyandotte.¹¹⁴⁰ In 2018, there are three extant resources in the historic district that are part of Northville’s industrial legacy: the Globe Furniture Company building, 459 East Cady; the Foundry and Flask Co. Building, 456 East Cady; and the former Ford Valve Plant, 235 East Main.

In the 1860s, Charles G. Harrington operated a foundry in Northville. Harrington designed a school desk that could be mass produced and sold commercially.¹¹⁴¹ In 1879, Harrington organized a business from this idea, known as the Michigan School Furniture Company, which was owned by Harrington and managed by Francis R. Beal and Charles Booth. The company was the first to produce school folding chairs, eventually growing to be the largest manufacturer of school seats world-wide.¹¹⁴² In 1884, Harrington’s company was re-incorporated under the name, Globe Furniture Company.¹¹⁴³ By then, the company had grown to include church furniture, refrigerators, and church bells. The main factory and foundry were on the southeast side of Cady Street, east of the current location of 456 East Cady. The company erected the three-story building at 459 East Cady, across from its main complex, circa 1887 to serve the shipping/finished stock facility.¹¹⁴⁴ By 1893 the company employed about 200 people and fulfilled \$250,000 in orders.¹¹⁴⁵

In 1899, fire destroyed much of the Globe Furniture Company’s factory facilities, leaving intact the foundry (near 456 East Cady) and the shipping building (459 E Cady).¹¹⁴⁶ As a result, the company sold off their newly constructed foundry buildings to the American Bell and Foundry Company. The company manufactured a variety of bell types and within a few years was shipping products across the globe, filling orders as far away as Egypt and West Africa.¹¹⁴⁷ American Bell expanded their facilities and circa 1910 erected the extant concrete block portion of the building at 456 East Cady.¹¹⁴⁸ The company was sold in

¹¹³⁶ “Officially Opens,” *Northville Record*, December 17, 1964, 1-8.

¹¹³⁷ Star Manor of Northville, accessed May 21, 2018, <http://www.starmanor.info/>.

¹¹³⁸ W. G. Sauer, *Detailed Official Atlas of Wayne County, Michigan*, (Detroit: W. G. Sauer, c.1915), 35.

¹¹³⁹ Fecht, *Northville*, 63.

¹¹⁴⁰ Silas Farmer, *History of Detroit and Wayne County and Early Michigan, a Chronological Cyclopedia of the Past and Present*. Vol. II (Detroit: Silas Farmer & Co., 1890), 1350.

¹¹⁴¹ “Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville’s 100th Birthday,” *Northville Record*.

¹¹⁴² *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹¹⁴⁴ Hoffman, *The first 100 Years*, 169.

¹¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 169.

¹¹⁴⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 69.

¹¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 58.

¹¹⁴⁸ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1909, 1914.

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1920 to an Ohio firm when the name was changed to Bell Furnace & Manufacturing. The new firm phased bell making out after 1924; by 1931 the company was operated simply as a foundry.¹¹⁴⁹

The only extant portion of the former American Bell and Foundry is the concrete block section of the building at 456 East Cady. It was erected circa 1910 to contain the furnace assembly and a tin shop.¹¹⁵⁰ In the early 1940s the former American Bell facility housed the J. H. Tool and Machine Company, which was headquartered on Tireman Avenue in Detroit.¹¹⁵¹ In 1947 company owner John Haller established Michigan Powdered Metal in the complex, which he owned until 1954 when it was sold to Allied Products Corporation.¹¹⁵² Just a few years later, in 1957, the turn-of-the-century foundry buildings were leveled by a fire.¹¹⁵³ The concrete block building survived the fire but was not listed in the 1960 city directory, indicating it may have been vacant at the time.¹¹⁵⁴ In 1964 the extant building at 456 East Cady was purchased by John Weber to house the Foundry Flask & Equipment Company, previously located at 459 East Cady.¹¹⁵⁵ The foundry relocated to enable it to expand, explaining the many additions to the original building that were present in a 1964 aerial.¹¹⁵⁶ Foundry Flask & Equipment Company continues to occupy the building in 2018.

By the early 1930s, the former shipping building at 459 East Cady housed the Northville Laundry.¹¹⁵⁷ In 1946 the building became Weber Machine & Tool Co, owned by John A. Weber.¹¹⁵⁸ By the mid-1950s the firm had changed names to Foundry Flask & Equipment Company, which grew to become a major supplier of foundry flasks to the automotive industry. The company remained in the building until 1964, when it expanded to larger quarters across the street at 456 East Cady.¹¹⁵⁹ Through the end of the decade, Foundry Flask retained the building for a warehouse.¹¹⁶⁰ By the late 1970s, 459 East Cady housed Belanger Inc., which produced manufacturers polishing.¹¹⁶¹ As of 2018 the building housed the Village Workshop, a co-working facility.¹¹⁶²

Another of Northville's major nineteenth-century major manufacturers was the J. A. Dubuar Manufacturing Company, later known as the Union Manufacturing & Lumber Company. J. A. Dubuar established his factory circa 1890, processing lumber, mast hoops, pulleys, pulley blocks, and air guns.¹¹⁶³ Dubuar died in 1919 and his factory and property at 235 East Main Street were purchased by Henry Ford.¹¹⁶⁴ Ford had the building remodeled to manufacture motor valves and renamed it the Ford Valve Plant.¹¹⁶⁵ Ford also acquired and demolished the adjacent Northville Mills, the pioneer-era town grist mill, located on the mill pond.¹¹⁶⁶

¹¹⁴⁹ Louie, *Northville*, 58.

¹¹⁵⁰ Sanborn, *Northville*, 1914, 4.

¹¹⁵¹ "Haller Buys Foundry Building," *Northville Record*, July 13, 1945.

¹¹⁵² "Haller Division," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 18-E.

¹¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, 18-E.

¹¹⁵⁴ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1960.

¹¹⁵⁵ "Foundry Flask & Equipment Co.," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 17-E.

¹¹⁵⁶ Aerial imagery, NETROnline.

¹¹⁵⁷ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Cady Street, East, Northville Buildings by Address, Northville Historical Society, Northville, Michigan.

¹¹⁵⁸ "Foundry Flask & Equipment Co.," *Northville Record*, 17-E.

¹¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶⁰ List of occupants, 455 E Cady Street, Northville Historical Society.

¹¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁶² The Village Workshop, accessed May 22, 2018. <http://www.thevillageworkshop.com/>.

¹¹⁶³ "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

¹¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 12-C.

¹¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 13-C.

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The Northville Ford Valve Plant was the first facility in Henry Ford's village industry program.¹¹⁶⁷ Ford believed that industry could be decentralized, which would help to support a rural lifestyle, rather than contribute to its elimination as Ford's massive River Rouge complex threatened to do.¹¹⁶⁸ Ford's village industries were small, decentralized manufacturing facilities, each no more than sixty miles from the Ford Motor Company headquarters in Dearborn.¹¹⁶⁹ The village industry facilities were positioned alongside waterways throughout Southeast Michigan, often reusing or replacing nineteenth-century mills, to take advantage of hydroelectric power.¹¹⁷⁰ Nineteen village industries factories were established between 1919 and ca. 1944, producing small parts for the River Rouge plant.¹¹⁷¹

The Northville Ford Valve Plant became a major employer in the village, with a staff of three- to four-hundred, producing valves for all Ford cars and Fordson tractors.¹¹⁷² Ford specifically was credited with the town's population increase in the 1920s.¹¹⁷³ By 1935, 181 million valves had been produced at the plant.¹¹⁷⁴ Having proved to be a successful investment, a new building was planned to replace the nineteenth century Dubuar building, which did not meet Ford's architectural standards.¹¹⁷⁵ The following year the old three-story brick building was demolished and replaced by a new, modern factory building that retained a functional water wheel.¹¹⁷⁶ Originally, the water wheel powered a 30-horsepower electric generator. By the 1960s the wheel remained intact but was no longer used for electricity generation. The plant building itself was enlarged in 1956 to accommodate increased production. By 1969 the plant employed three-hundred people, producing 150,000 valves a day that were used in nearly all Ford and Mercury cars.¹¹⁷⁷ At the time, the Northville facility was the only Ford village industry still carrying out its original purpose. In 1988 Ford Motor Company announced the plant closure, ending Ford's village industries program.¹¹⁷⁸

Ford sold the plant to Marrick Industries in 1994, with a portion of the property, including the waterwheel, becoming a city park.¹¹⁷⁹ At that time, building renovations were undertaken, including reconstruction of the badly deteriorated water wheel.¹¹⁸⁰ In 2005, the building was remodeled again into a multi-tenant commercial facility. The building was renamed Water Wheel Centre and in 2018 houses eleven tenants.¹¹⁸¹

Religion in Northville

There are three extant religious buildings in the Northville Historic District: First Presbyterian Church, 200 E Main; the former First United Methodist Church building, 145 North Center (faces to Dunlap); and First Baptist Church, 217 North Wing. The Presbyterian Church building was erected in 1846 and was extensively remodeled in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, before being almost completely

¹¹⁶⁷ Knibbe, "Ford Valve Plant," 8-4.

¹¹⁶⁸ Sarah Jo Peterson, *Planning the Home Front: Building Bombers and Communities at Willow Run* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013), 53.

¹¹⁶⁹ Howard P. Segal, *Recasting the Machine Age: Henry Ford's Village Industries* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2005), 6.

¹¹⁷⁰ Peterson, *Planning the Home Front*, 54.

¹¹⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 53.

¹¹⁷² "Frank Harmon Writes History for Northville's 100th Birthday," *Northville Record*.

¹¹⁷³ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷⁴ Knibbe, "Ford Valve Plant," 8-5.

¹¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷⁶ "Ford Brings 'Village Industries' to Northville with Valve Plant," *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 3-E.

¹¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁷⁸ Knibbe, "Ford Valve Plant," 8-5.

¹¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸⁰ Water Wheel Centre, "Historic Building: A Look Through the Years."

¹¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*

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reconstructed in 1970.¹¹⁸² Likewise, the former United Methodist Church Building, whose original address was 109 West Dunlap Street, was erected in 1885 and has undergone numerous alterations.¹¹⁸³ The congregation sold the building and property in 1971 after moving to a new building.¹¹⁸⁴

Baptist pioneers in Northville began congregating for worship in 1833.¹¹⁸⁵ The first meeting held in the new building, located on Wing Street, was on January 4, 1841.¹¹⁸⁶ The facilities were expanded in the 1840s and 1850s to ultimately include fourteen animal shelters and a wood storage shed. The church building was expanded in December 1859 when the church contracted Samuel Williams to “alter and construct” a house of worship.¹¹⁸⁷ The result was the core of the extant building at 217 N Wing, completed circa 1860. A belfry and bell were installed in 1879.¹¹⁸⁸ The original interior of the sanctuary was “reconstructed,” or remodeled, in 1927.¹¹⁸⁹ The church was remodeled in the 1950s, including the addition of a heating plant and renovation of the church basement to include Sunday School classrooms.¹¹⁹⁰ In 1960, the congregation spent \$50,000 to construct a new addition and remodel the original church.¹¹⁹¹ The old building was remodeled as a chapel, a Sunday school classroom, a nursery, mimeograph room, and janitor’s supply room. A dedication ceremony was held October 23, 1960.¹¹⁹² The large wing was noted for keeping the “New England style,” emulating the Greek Revival elements of the original circa 1859 building.¹¹⁹³ At the time of the dedication, it was announced that there was planned removal of adjacent houses to the church to make additional parking. The congregation continues to occupy the building in 2018.¹¹⁹⁴

Social, Recreation, and Entertainment History in Northville

Throughout Northville’s history, there have been numerous buildings that have housed social and fraternal organizations, entertainment venues, and recreational opportunities. Fraternal organizations and mutual benefit societies were most prominent in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century. Many were formed to provide life insurance and other such benefits, while others were formed for mere comradery, and still others as a means of caring for those who served their country in wartime. Communities of even middling size often had several organizations available to their citizenry. Many of these organizations first met in the upper stories of commercial blocks within the downtown historic district, but as the membership of the organizations grew in number some were able to construct elaborate halls in their host cities. Most of these declined in popularity as the twentieth century went on, some remain, however, but for those that do not their legacy remains in the buildings and halls they had constructed.

¹¹⁸² “Our History,” First Presbyterian Church of Northville, Accessed May 22, 2018.

<https://www.fpcnorthville.org/our-history>.

¹¹⁸³ Hixson, *Early Northville*; “First Church: ‘Plymouth Mission,’ Methodist Services Held in Barn,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 10-B; UMC, *A Proud Past*, 33.

¹¹⁸⁴ UMC, *A Proud Past*, 33.

¹¹⁸⁵ “Baptist Pastor Arrives in 1833,” *Northville Record*, July 17, 1969, 2-B.

¹¹⁸⁶ Study Committee, *Northville Historic District*.

¹¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁸⁸ “Baptist Set Dedication on 125th Birthday,” *Northville Record*, October 20, 1960, 9.

¹¹⁸⁹ “Baptist Pastor Arrives,” *Northville Record*, 2-B.

¹¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹¹ “Baptist Set Dedication on 125th Birthday,” *Northville Record*, October 20, 1960, 9.

¹¹⁹² “Baptist Pastor Arrives,” *Northville Record*, 19-B.

¹¹⁹³ “Baptist Set Dedication,” *Northville Record*, 9.

¹¹⁹⁴ First Baptist Church, “About FBN,” accessed May 22, 2018, <http://www.firstbaptistnorthville.com/about-fbn/>.

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Northville has been home to several fraternal societies from the middle nineteenth century until present day (2018), including the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the American Legion, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, and the Boy and Girl Scouts.

The first fraternal organization to meet in Northville was the Free and Accepted Masons, which met in 1851, and met in both Northville and nearby Plymouth. Northville Lodge No. 186 was established in 1865 and met in a store on Main Street (not extant). Membership of the Lodge increased and the organization constructed a second story on the building at 102 East Main Street. In 1893 the Lodge expanded to include the second story space of the adjacent building at 108-110 East Main Street. The Masons and other social groups continue to meet in this space in 2018.

The American Legion Lloyd H. Green Post 147 was established in Northville on September 10, 1919, shortly after the organization was chartered by the United States Congress. The post was named in honor of the first Northville resident killed in action during World War I. The Legion moved to the former Dunlap House (formerly the Neal Building) at 215 North Center Street in 1944. After purchasing the building the organization had it rotated ninety degrees to face Dunlap Street, and, presumably, added the brick cladding extant today as well. The building was officially dedicated July 4, 1945 as the Veterans Memorial Home. The American Legion continues to occupy this location in 2018.

The first Northville Boy Scout Troop was established in the late 1920s, followed by a Girl Scout troop in 1932. Over the ensuing decades membership increased for both organizations, and, by 1969, there were nineteen Girl Scout troops in Northville, with membership of 472 scouts, two Boy Scout troops, and one Cub Scout Pack. The Boy Scouts made up one of the largest scouting organizations in the metropolitan Detroit area. The Scout Building at 215 West Cady Street was constructed in 1963 to house all of the local scout troops. The building was eventually converted into the Northville Senior Center, a recreation center for older adults. In 2018, the Scout Building became known as the Northville Art House, a nonprofit art studio, school, and gallery.

Northville's first movie theater, the Aliesum, was located on the north side of East Main and was lost to a fire in April 1925. Following the fire, business partners Kate Penniman-Allen and Harry Lusk, who owned a theater in nearby Plymouth, moved quickly to construct their second theater in Northville. The Northville Penniman-Allen Theatre (P&A) was completed in 1926. When it opened it was a state-of-the-art movie house with 750 seats, an orchestra pit, a stage accommodating fourteen sets of scenery, and a thirteen-thousand-dollar Wurlitzer orchestra unit organ. The P&A quickly became a focal point of entertainment in Northville from the day it opened through 1940s.

The advent of television, then drive-in theaters, and ultimately the large multi-screen theaters of the latter twentieth century brought about a decline in downtown theaters. The P&A closed in 1953 due to a "lack of interest," and Penniman-Allen sold the theater in 1969. The theater was converted to a live children's theater in the 1980s, then offered stage performances into the early 2000s. In 2018 the theater markets itself as catering to a variety of events, including performance shows, acting camps for children, and as a rental venue to both show films and host birthday parties.

Another center for recreation was the Northville Community Center, 303 West Main Street, which was erected in 1954 by the City of Northville. One of the most unique features of the newly constructed building was its blue tinted "windowless glass" on the east elevation, which allowed natural light into the gymnasium without causing a glare. The building functioned as a community center until 1960 when it was sold to the Northville School District. It returned to its original function in 1979 when the Parks and Recreation Department offices were reinstalled in the building, where they remained until 2001. In 2003 the Department entered into a new lease with the school district, and the building was converted to a public community center once again. As of 2018 the building houses rental spaces for events, a large gymnasium, meeting rooms, and the Northville Senior Center.

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Architecture in Northville

The earliest extant buildings in the Northville historic district are houses that date to the pioneer era, circa 1830 through 1860. Local histories reference the first pioneers having erected log buildings, if any structures are extant in the historic district they have been covered by later siding and additions that obscure the log construction origins. Log construction lasted only a short period, with frame houses being preferred as soon as saw mills were present in a region. The earliest houses in the district are wood-framed buildings that embody vernacular forms, typically with some added stylistic elements. The term vernacular, when applied to the built environment, refers to the structures constructed following traditional methods or utilizing traditional forms, rather than following the dictates of architect designed structures known as high style, or based on popular styles derived from plan book or catalog illustrations.¹¹⁹⁵ Forms are also distinctive from styles in that they are discussed based on the shape of the building, the building footprint, or major form elements.¹¹⁹⁶ The majority of the vernacular forms in the Northville historic district are derived directly from buildings in western New York and New England, where many of the city's pioneer settlers originated.

Because the vernacular form building is identified by its shape, these buildings can, and often do, incorporate a wide variety of popular architectural stylistic features. For example, elements of the Greek Revival style easily adapt to both the side gable and front gable roof form. The Greek Revival style is considered to be America's first national house style. It was popular from around 1825 to 1860, when the United States, the world's newest democracy was looking toward Greece, the world's first democracy, for inspiration. This period coincided with much of the early settlement activity in southeast Michigan.¹¹⁹⁷ Typical elements associated with the Greek Revival style include large scale ornamentation in comparison to the entire house; columns or pilasters, often Doric or Ionic Orders; nine-over-six or six-over-six windows; cornice returns, dentil detailing' wide fascia boards; eyebrow windows directly under the roof line; door surrounds and sidelights, and heavy entablatures.¹¹⁹⁸ As the Greek Revival style filtered down from high style, to popular architecture and into vernacular use, the ornamentation took on a less prominent position. Good examples of Greek Revival in the Northville Historic District include the building at 511 West Dunlap Street and 204 Randolph Street.

One of the most popular vernacular forms in the nineteenth century was the Front Gable house. This form is one or two stories high and has a prominent front facing gable roof oriented perpendicular to the road. The façade of a Front Gable generally has two to four fenestration bays with an asymmetrical entrance.¹¹⁹⁹ In Michigan, these buildings trace their roots to New England, however Front Gable buildings are found throughout the United States. The Front Gable house enjoyed its greatest popularity circa 1830 to 1930, in part due to its ability to adapt to various stylistic trends of popular architecture.¹²⁰⁰ An example of the Front Gable form can be found at 350 East Cady Street.

¹¹⁹⁵ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "Victorians Plain and Popular," *Old House Journal* (November/December 1996), 20.

¹¹⁹⁶ Marshall S. McLennan, "Identifying House Types," Unpublished manuscript, 1987, original on file Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc., Dexter, Michigan.

¹¹⁹⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 2013), 247.

¹¹⁹⁸ Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1992), 79.

¹¹⁹⁹ Marshall S. McLennan, Andrew Nazzaro, Karen Bean, Robert Haswell, and Katherine Moberg, *Washtenaw County Rural Building Survey* (Eastern Michigan University, Institute for Community & Regional Development, Washtenaw County Historic District Commission. Record on file, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, Lansing, Michigan, 1982), 8.

¹²⁰⁰ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 136.

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The Upright and Wing form is an adaption of Front Gable house body with the addition of a one-story side-gable wing. The earliest examples of this form have a door in the upright, as well as doors in the wing, often off a porch along the length of the wing. As the form evolved both the Upright and Wing sections were constructed simultaneously and with the main door repositioned to the wing. With the relocation of the front door, the Upright section of the house was often reduced from three bays of fenestration to two.¹²⁰¹ Referred to as the “gable front and wing” by Virginia McAlester, she maintains that this house form was considered a popular folk housing type until the 1930s.¹²⁰² The Upright and Wing is among the most common vernacular house form in southeast Michigan.¹²⁰³ In the Northville Historic District, some intact examples of the form are located at 122 South Rogers Street, 359 North Rogers Street, and 322 North Rogers Street.

The Gabled Ell house form is believed to be a later modification to the Upright and Wing houses, which maintained the familiar shape of the earlier Upright and Wing, while providing much more living space for large families.¹²⁰⁴ The key difference between the two forms is the Gabled Ell can be one-and-one-half or two-stories high and has a wing equal in height to the Front Gable portion of the building, with both sections constructed simultaneously rather than over time as was often the process for the Upright and Wing.¹²⁰⁵ Other common elements associated with the Gabled Ell is the presence of a porch along the length of the long wing portion of the building and the lack of a door in the two-bay wide gable facade facing the street.¹²⁰⁶ Due to the large population growth across Southeast Michigan in the years following the Civil War and into the early twentieth century, a time when the Gabled Ell enjoyed its greatest popularity, there is a substantial number of Gabled Ell residences.¹²⁰⁷ Historically these buildings could feature Victorian era decorative elements, such as influences of Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles, all popular during the same time period of the Gabled Ell form. Examples of the Gabled Ell houses are present in Northville at 501 West Cady Street, 494 West Cady Street, and 128 South Rogers Street.

The Gothic Revival style was popular in the United States from approximately 1840 to 1880.¹²⁰⁸ Although the revival of Gothic design began in England in 1749, it was not until 1832, when Alexander Jackson Davis designed Glen Ellen in Baltimore, Maryland, that the style began to be used in the United States.¹²⁰⁹ The style spread across the county through books such as Davis’s *Rural Residences*, published in 1837. Later publications, including A. J. Downing’s *Cottage Residences* (1842), Richard Upjohn’s *Rural Architecture*, and the *Horticulturist* (1846-1875) depicted Gothic Revival houses and churches along with romantic landscape plans (in Gordon 1992:80).¹²¹⁰ Among the characteristics of the Gothic Revival style are steeply pitched roofs, wall dormers, hood molds over windows, and curvilinear gingerbread trim along the eaves and gable edges.¹²¹¹ The general emphasis on verticality is sometimes carried out through the application of the pointed arch, particularly in lancet windows. Examples of the style are constructed in stone, brick, or wood.¹²¹² Gothic Revival cottages were particularly popular in

¹²⁰¹ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 132.

¹²⁰² McAlester, *American Houses*, 184.

¹²⁰³ McLennan, et al., *Rural Building Survey*, 12-13.

¹²⁰⁴ McAlester, *American Houses*, 138.

¹²⁰⁵ McLennan, “Identifying House Types.”

¹²⁰⁶ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 136.

¹²⁰⁷ McAlester, *American Houses*, 138; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 136.

¹²⁰⁸ McAlester, *American Houses*, 267; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 80.

¹²⁰⁹ McAlester, *American Houses*, 270.

¹²¹⁰ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 136.

¹²¹¹ John J. G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945* (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 31.

¹²¹² Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 80.

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Northville, compared to the rest of southeast Michigan.¹²¹³ Good examples of Gothic Revival in Northville include: 132 West Dunlap Street, 129 North Wing Street, and 410 East Main Street.

There are a number of circa 1860s-1880s buildings that embody an uncommon form, known as the Double-Gable Cottage, where the façade has two front-gables. This form is found more often in Northville than anywhere else in southeast Michigan.¹²¹⁴ A good example of this form can be found at 404 West Main Street, which is also embodies Italianate style.

The Italianate style, popular from approximately 1840 to 1885 was commonly used for both high style and vernacular residences and was also popular for commercial buildings.¹²¹⁵ The typical Italianate house has a rectangular, almost square, footprint, standing two or three stories.¹²¹⁶ The most common identifying features of the style include a low pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, supported by large, ornamental brackets.¹²¹⁷ A prominent cupola placed in the center of the roof or a centered or asymmetrical tower may be present in the higher style examples. Fenestration, and its ornamentation, is often considered a character-defining feature of Italianate buildings. These include tall, narrow double-hung windows, sometimes arched, and often crowned by various types of hood or pedimented moldings.¹²¹⁸ The Italianate style was popular with the middle class, who were drawn to its simple, boxy appearance and the formal balance of the facades.¹²¹⁹ Examples of residential Italianate architecture in Northville include: 341 East Main Street, 342 East Main Street, and 512 West Dunlap Street.

The Italianate style was one of the most popular styles for late nineteenth century commercial buildings. Its commercial application is characterized by tall windows with hoods or pediments, usually on the upper stories and a prominent decorative cornice.¹²²⁰ Commercial Italianate is embodied in many of Northville's downtown buildings, including: the Beal Block, 126-134 East Main Street; the Coonley Block, 120-124 East Main Street; and 109-115 North Center Street.

Another popular late nineteenth century style, Queen Anne, was popular from 1880 -1910, and included such features as asymmetrical massing, irregular story plans, variety of exterior finishes, bay and oriel windows and the use of stained glass, wrap-around porches, and sometimes towers.¹²²¹ Queen Anne buildings are known for their decorative elements, such as turned posts (rather than columns) and spindlework on porches and textured wall surfaces such as patterned brick or wood shingles.¹²²² These decorative elements were easily applied to vernacular forms as well. Several buildings in the Northville Historic District embody the Queen Anne style, or have Queen Anne decorative elements, including: 332 East Main Street, 504 West Dunlap Street, and 543 West Dunlap Street.

Popular during the same period as Queen Anne, 1880-1910, Shingle style residences can also be found in Northville. Shingle style is a stripped-down Queen Anne style, which heavily featured wood shingle-clad exteriors. The style borrowed elements such as broad porches from Queen Anne; gambrel roofs and classical elements from Colonial Revival; and arches and stonework from Richardsonian Romanesque.¹²²³

¹²¹³ Lowery, *Northville Historic District*, 2.

¹²¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 2.

¹²¹⁵ McAlester, *American Houses*, 283; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 86.

¹²¹⁶ Blumenson, *American Architecture*, 37.

¹²¹⁷ McAlester, *American Houses*, 283.

¹²¹⁸ McAlester, *American Houses*, 283-285.

¹²¹⁹ Mary Mix Foley, *The American House* (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1980), 157.

¹²²⁰ "Italianate Blocks," University of Vermont Landscape Change Program, https://www.uvm.edu/landscape/dating/commercial_architecture/italianate.php, Accessed April 13, 2018.

¹²²¹ McAlester, *American Houses*, 345; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 91.

¹²²² McAlester, *American Houses*, 348-350.

¹²²³ McAlester, *American Houses*, 374.

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General hallmarks of Shingle style buildings include: a wood-shingled exterior with an absence of corner boards, irregular/steep roofs, and large porches.¹²²⁴ An example of a Shingle style house in the Northville Historic District can be found at 549 West Dunlap Street.

Building styles and forms in the early twentieth century moved away from the overt ornament of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles and the simplicity of most of the vernacular forms, to more closely reflect the popular architecture spread in the pages of catalogs or magazines.¹²²⁵ Popular architecture from the early twentieth century included both mail-order plan books and kit houses. Locally, Northville's Grand River Lumber and Coal Company, issued catalogs for such houses from 1902 into the 1930s.¹²²⁶ Local historians believe, many catalog houses were built in Northville, however unless it is documented the house was from a kit or plan, it can be difficult to determine which houses have a mail-order legacy. The number of houses erected from this period, indicates a high probability of mail-order and kit houses in the Northville historic district.

Two of the most popular house forms from the first half of the twentieth century are the Foursquare or Bungalow forms. The Foursquare house was a popular new house type from the end of the nineteenth century into the early years of the twentieth century, circa 1900-1925.¹²²⁷ The basic form of the Foursquare has been attributed to the clean lines of the Chicago Prairie School houses that were first developed by Frank Lloyd Wright.¹²²⁸ The foursquare form grew in popularity due in part to house plans, or whole house kits, offered in mail-order catalogs that advertised the form as "the most house for the least money."¹²²⁹ The simplicity of the design and lack of ornamentation enabled a reduction in upkeep and the use of modern home technologies. The Foursquare house is two to two-and-one-half stories with a nearly square footprint created from four rooms on each story. A character defining feature of the Foursquare is the pyramidal, or steeply pitched, hipped roof often with a dormer on at least the façade slope, and a porch across the façade. Foursquare houses can exhibit stylistic elements popular at the time, such as Colonial Revival or Craftsman. Modern building materials, as well as more traditional, were well suited to the Foursquare. Houses were clad with everything from wood clapboards, shingles, and brick or cast-concrete blocks. With the improvements made in the modern concrete industry, this too became an accepted building material—a smooth stucco finish was popular with many foursquare builders.¹²³⁰ There are several Foursquare houses in Northville, including: 115 Linden Street, 217 Linden Street, and 114 West Street.

Another common house form in the early twentieth century was the Bungalow, which was one of the most popular house styles from circa 1905-1930.¹²³¹ Originally developed in India, the concept of the Bungalow spread through the British Empire in the last nineteenth century. The Bungalow was first gained real popularity in America through the work of the architectural firm of Greene and Greene in Pasadena, California. Their Gamble House completed in 1909 is an outstanding example. Bungalows were one to one-and-one-half story buildings that emphasized natural materials and horizontal design. Bungalows were built in a variety of different forms, some of the most common are have a side-gable roof with a façade dormer, or a front gable roof and linear footprint. Typical Bungalow elements include wide eaves with exposed rafter tails or knee braces, and wide, covered porches supported by battered

¹²²⁴ Ibid., 374.

¹²²⁵ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "Victorians Plain and Popular," *Old House Journal* (November/December, 1996), 20.

¹²²⁶ Louie, *Northville*, 95-96.

¹²²⁷ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "The All-American Family House: A Look at the Foursquare," *Old House Journal* (November/December, 1995), 20

¹²²⁸ McAlester, *American Houses*, 550-552.

¹²²⁹ McAlester, *American Houses*, 550-552; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 138.

¹²³⁰ Massey, and Maxwell, "Foursquare," 31.

¹²³¹ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 138.

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posts. Bungalows in the Northville Historic District include: 118 Linden Street, 302 West Main Street, and 314 West Dunlap Street.

Some of these buildings have been ornamented with elements of the Craftsman style. The Craftsman Style was derived from the Craftsman Movement, led by Gustav Stickley in the United States.¹²³² Stickley, was influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement begun in England by William Morris and disdained the earlier Victorian era opulence and machine crafted ornamentation for a simpler, hand-crafted designs. Craftsman houses were popular from circa 1900 to circa 1925, and typically had a simpler design with natural materials and colors used throughout. Stylistic elements of Craftsman houses include: wide eaves with exposed rafter tails or knee braces, multi-light over single light windows, and textured bricks.¹²³³ Craftsman elements can be found at 314 West Dunlap Street, 116 High Street, and 111 North Wing Street.

During the early twentieth century, commercial building owners sought to modernize their business and minimize the level of ornament used in the previous decades. These one- and two-story commercial blocks generally follow the same order as earlier buildings; display windows and storefronts on the first story with individually placed smaller windows on the upper stories.¹²³⁴ Subtle ornamentation was used in varying textures of exterior materials, such as brickwork and tiles. Popular streamlined architectural styles such as Art Deco and Art Moderne and period revivals were often loosely interpreted on the buildings. Examples of such twentieth century commercial buildings in Northville include: 141-143 East Main Street, 105 North Center Street, and 107 North Center Street.

Various period revival styles became popular in the first half of the twentieth century. One of the most popular in Northville was Colonial Revival. The revival styles harkened back to the early Colonial period in the United States, such styles as Georgian and Adam, however they were not exact copies.¹²³⁵ The style was popular with residential, commercial and government buildings. It remained popular for generations, lasting from around 1880 into the mid-1960s. Identifying stylistic elements include an accentuated front door, an entry portico, and a symmetrical façade with multi-light double-hung windows.¹²³⁶ Examples of Colonial Revival in Northville include the government and municipal buildings, erected in the 1960s; including City Hall, 215 West Main Street; the Scout Building, 215 West Cady Street; and the Post Office, 200 South Wing Street.

A more elaborate Period Revival Style is the Mediterranean Revival style, embodied in the Marquis Theatre, 133-137 East Main Street. Popularity of such period revival architecture peaked peaking in the 1920s, when the theater was erected.¹²³⁷ Characteristics of Mediterranean Revival include flat wall surfaces that feature decorative terra cotta, plasterwork, or tile ornamentation; sometimes implementing classical motifs. Red tile roofs with heavy brackets were most popular, although this is not applied to the Marquis.¹²³⁸ The Marquis Theatre is typical of movie house architecture of the period, which typically utilized exotic interpretations of period revival styles.¹²³⁹ This design freedom came from a desire to

¹²³² Paul Duchscherer, and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: Penguin Studio, 1995), 15.

¹²³³ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 102

¹²³⁴ Richard Longstreth, *Buildings of Main Street* (Lanham, Maryland: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1987), 39.

¹²³⁵ McAlester, *American Houses*, 409.

¹²³⁶ *Ibid.*, 409.

¹²³⁷ Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, Vol. II (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986), 2-28.

¹²³⁸ *Ibid.*, 2-28.

¹²³⁹ *Ibid.*, 2-32–2-33.

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express modernity, as movie theaters were seen as a “new presentation technique.”¹²⁴⁰ Beaux-Arts-trained architects took historical styles and presented them in a new, extreme way.¹²⁴¹ The most ornate of these “movie palaces” were designed to surround patrons in “an environment of excess.”¹²⁴² Theater architect E. C. A. Bullock wrote that a theater façade should “overshadow everything in its immediate neighborhood,” even over the retail shops sharing its marquee.¹²⁴³

Neoclassical Revival buildings were erected in Northville’s commercial district in the 1910s and 1920s. The style gained popularity following the 1893 World’s Colombian Exposition in Chicago and the 1901 Pan-American Exhibition in San Francisco.¹²⁴⁴ Neoclassical style relies heavily on the post and lintel elements of Grecian architecture.¹²⁴⁵ Often found on public buildings, or financial institutions, examples of the form usually feature stone construction and Ionic or Corinthian columns/pilasters. Symmetrically constructed, these buildings utilized pilasters and pedimented doorways to create a form reminiscent of ancient Greece. Good examples in downtown Northville include: 129-131 East Main Street and 119 North Center Street.

The only example of Tudor Revival architecture in the Northville Historic District is the Sparling House at 324 East Main Street. Tudor Revival is based on the revived interest in the sixteenth-century English vernacular architecture associated with the reign of the Tudor family and other late Medieval English prototypes.¹²⁴⁶ Promoted in England by Richard Norman Shaw beginning in the 1880s, the earliest examples of the style in the United States were architect designed buildings, often closely copying British prototypes. In the early years of the twentieth century, a more modest Tudor Revival style made its way onto the landscape, often featuring clapboard or stucco clad walls, but avoiding expensive brick sheathing until after World War I.¹²⁴⁷ In the 1920s and 1930s, the popularity of the Tudor Revival style exploded, having made its way into house plan books and ready-made catalogs.¹²⁴⁸ By the 1940s, the popularity of the style was beginning to fade.

The Sparling House is a later example of the style, having been erected in 1937. Its Tudor Revival elements include: an asymmetrical plan, a steeply pitched roof, casement windows placed in groups, ornamented patterned brick/stonework and half timbering. The façade has visual depth, created by overlapping layers of the façade gable, entry pavilion, and wall dormers.¹²⁴⁹

Modernist architecture began appearing in Northville during the 1930s. The circa 1935 service station building at 202 West Main Street is an example of Art Moderne architecture. The style, which was most popular between 1930 and 1940, is characterized by smooth wall surfaces (typically stucco), a flat roof with coping, horizontal grooves or bands in the wall, as well as curved wall corners. The combined effect of these features gives an overall horizontal appearance, in high contrast to the verticality of period revival styles popular at the same time.¹²⁵⁰ The Art Moderne style was based on by the new field of industrial design, in which everyday objects were designed with a modern, streamlined look to invoke the feelings of speed and movement.

¹²⁴⁰ Maggie Valentine, *The Show Starts on the Sidewalk* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994), 71.

¹²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 71.

¹²⁴² *Ibid.*, 57-60.

¹²⁴³ *Ibid.*, 56.

¹²⁴⁴ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 99.

¹²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 99.

¹²⁴⁶ McAlester, *American Houses*, 454; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 358.

¹²⁴⁷ McAlester, *American Houses*, 358.

¹²⁴⁸ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 109.

¹²⁴⁹ McAlester, *American Houses*, 450-452; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 109.

¹²⁵⁰ McAlester, *American Houses*, 582.

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In 1937, Northville Grade School, 501 West Main Street, was one of the first International style schools to be built in America.¹²⁵¹ The hallmark of the International style is functionalism. The style emphasized how a building served its inhabitants, focusing less on décor and vanity.¹²⁵² Architects used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel, and box-like, cubist forms to emphasize the entire structural frame. Facades were typically asymmetrical with expanses of ribbon windows sometimes wrapping building corners, in contrast with large empty wall areas. Decoration was minimal, if present at all. The building gained notoriety and won awards for its modern design. A detailed history of its design and associated architect are provided later in this context.

The International Style came into popularity circa 1925 and has lasted into the twenty-first century.¹²⁵³ The principals established by International style, with large expanses of windows and cubist/horizontal massing, has been applied to other Northville buildings in the mid-twentieth century. These Mid-century Modern buildings are modest examples of modernism and include both new construction and renovated older buildings. Examples of Mid-century Modernism in Northville include an addition to the Flask Foundry Building, 456 East Cady Street, and the drive-in banking facility at 143 East Dunlap Street.

Residential architecture in Northville was not as fast to embrace modernism. Many of the houses constructed immediately preceding and following World War II were modest in scale and design. Dubbed “Minimal Traditional” by architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester, since these were typically what the minimum property requirements developed by the Federal Housing Authority (among others) beginning in the 1930s.¹²⁵⁴ The resulting buildings had either little ornamentation or echoed earlier styles such as Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival. The most common forms were one to one-and-one-half stories with a side-gable roof, and a lower cross-gable on the façade.¹²⁵⁵ In the Northville Historic District, a Minimal Traditional House can be found at 368 North Rogers Street.

The next major house styles to gain popularity were the Ranch and Split-Level form houses gained popularity. The Ranch is one of the most widely constructed houses of the period, popular circa 1940-1970.¹²⁵⁶ Ranch houses are a single story with a horizontal sprawling emphasis. The form often has an asymmetrical appearance and often includes an attached garage, picture windows, and broad chimneys.¹²⁵⁷ Although a mid-twentieth century form, like many other architecture styles Ranches often incorporated traditional elements of earlier revival styles, such as Spanish or Colonial Revival, into the building.¹²⁵⁸ Examples of a Ranch house can be found at 531 Linden Court, and 120 West Street.

In the years following the 1960s, construction in the Northville Historic District has implemented modern styles, Post Modern interpretation of earlier architecture, and new construction and additions to existing buildings that appears historic.

Few specific architects and builders are known to have practiced in Northville. Research did not reveal architects for the nineteenth century buildings of Northville, however it is likely that many were both designed and erected by a local builder, using locally available materials. Some of the identified architects included:

¹²⁵¹ Donlyn Lyndon, “Forming Contemporary Backgrounds: the Architecture of Maynard Lyndon, FAIA,” AIA California Council, last updated February 11, 2018, <http://www.aiacc.org/tag/lyndon-smith/>.

¹²⁵² McAlester, *American Houses*, 470.

¹²⁵³ *Ibid.*, 617.

¹²⁵⁴ McAlester, *American Houses*, 478; “Suburbs Field Guide,” Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, accessed May 23, 2018, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/pa-suburbs/field-guide/index.html>.

¹²⁵⁵ McAlester, *American Houses*, 478.

¹²⁵⁶ Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 141.

¹²⁵⁷ McAlester, *American Houses*, 596-602; Gordon, *Ohio Historic Inventory*, 141.

¹²⁵⁸ McAlester, *American Houses*, 694.

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Thomas W. Moss, who resided at 548 West Main Street in 1931 and had his office in nearby Plymouth.¹²⁵⁹ He was later part of the firm, Smith, Moss & Mitschke.¹²⁶⁰ The only building in the Northville Historic District attributed to Moss is the 1938 interior remodel of the Schrader Funeral Chapel, 119 North Center Street.¹²⁶¹

Albert Kahn, a renowned Detroit architect, was hired by Henry Ford to design a new building to house the Ford Valve Plant at 235 East Main Street.¹²⁶² Kahn's brother Julius invented a new type of reinforced concrete, known initially as the Kahn Bar System of Reinforced Concrete, which enabled Albert to design innovative industrial spaces that "included large areas of glazing between columns, flooding the interior with natural light."¹²⁶³ Kahn designed many of Ford's factories, and implemented some of his signature design elements in Northville's Ford Valve Plant. Expanses of windows and a clerestory were implemented to provide natural light for the working story below.¹²⁶⁴ The modest brick details on the building evoked the popular and "modern" Art Deco style.¹²⁶⁵ The building also featured a waterwheel to power the facility by hydroelectricity. The wheel was supplied by a water pipe from Yerkes Pond, and a park-like setting was created by damming the River Rouge.¹²⁶⁶

Maynard Lyndon and Eberle Smith, innovators in modern school architecture, formed a partnership in 1935. Both were graduates of the University of Michigan architecture school, where Lyndon was influenced by Danish architect Knud Lönberg-Holm, a visiting instructor and a founding member of the Congress International d'Architecture Moderne (CIAM), along with Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier. Lyndon worked in the offices of several notable Detroit area architecture firms including Albert Kahn and Nathan Gould. Smith also worked for Gould and for Smith, Hinchman & Grylls. When Lyndon & Smith received the contract to design a new elementary school in Northville they decided, according to Lyndon's son, to pattern the design after an early modern school by Richard Neutra in Bell, California. The Northville Grade School was one of the first Modern schools built in the United States and Lyndon & Smith received many awards for its design,¹²⁶⁷ which was based on the functional industrial architecture that Albert Kahn developed for Henry Ford's automobile factories. Lyndon & Smith's design was selected by the American Institute of Architects for inclusion in the 1937 Paris Exhibition, for which won it international honors.¹²⁶⁸ It was also awarded the 1937 Pittsburgh Glass Institute Competition Prize for Schools and received a silver medal at the Pan American Congress of Architects in 1940.¹²⁶⁹ In 1938 Lyndon & Smith were invited by the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York City to participate in a national competition to design an art center for

¹²⁵⁹ Polk, *Plymouth/Northville*, 1931, 183; Advertisement, "Thomas W. Moss," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

¹²⁶⁰ "Smith, Moss & Mitschke," Historic Detroit, accessed May 23, 2018, <http://historicdetroit.org/architect/smith-moss-and-mitschke/>.

¹²⁶¹ "Beauty, Comfort Placed Foremost in Planning Schrader Funeral Chapel," *Northville Record*, July 15, 1938, 7.

¹²⁶² Knibbe, "Ford Valve Plant," 8-1.

¹²⁶³ Brian Carter, "Kahn's Industry: An Architecture of Integrated Design," in *Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America*, Amy Arnold and Brian D. Conway, eds. (Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2016), 59-63.

¹²⁶⁴ Knibbe, "Ford Valve Plant," 8-4.

¹²⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 8-4.

¹²⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 8-1.

¹²⁶⁷ Lyndon, "Forming Contemporary Backgrounds: the Architecture of Maynard Lyndon, FAIA."

¹²⁶⁸ Hixson, *Early Northville*; Roy Strickland and ICON architecture inc., *An Honor and an Ornament, Public School Buildings in Michigan* (Lansing: Michigan State Historic Preservation Office, 2003), 26.

¹²⁶⁹ "Northville School Design Merits Congress Award," *Northville Record*, May 17, 1940, 1.

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Wheaton College in Massachusetts.¹²⁷⁰ Though open to all architects, only four firms were specifically invited to submit a design: Gropius and Breuer, Richard Neutra, William Lescasze—and Lyndon & Smith. Thus, Northville Grade School catapulted Lyndon & Smith into one of the top modern design firms in the nation in the late 1930s. Maynard Lyndon moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1942, where he continued his pioneering work in school design. Most notably for his Ojai, California, schools for which he developed a window system that “bounced and filtered light from the south to balance full expanses of glass on the north and created a nearly evenly distributed natural light across the surface of the classroom.”¹²⁷¹ Eberle Smith remained in Michigan and established his own firm, Eberle M. Smith and Associates,¹²⁷² which was noted for innovative school design throughout 1940-1960. Among the schools Eberle Smith designed in Wayne County were: Edsel Ford High School, Dearborn; Abraham Lincoln Junior High School, Wyandotte; Edgemont Elementary School, Belleville; and the Russell H. Amerman Elementary School, Northville (827 North Center Street, outside the Northville Historic District).¹²⁷³

Harry M. Denyes was the architect of the Colonial Revival style City Hall at 215 West Main Street.¹²⁷⁴ A graduate of the University of Michigan, Armour Institute of Technology, and Northwestern University,¹²⁷⁵ he began practicing architecture in 1943, and was formerly associated with O’Dell, Hewlet & Luckenbach in Birmingham, Michigan, before opening his own offices in Pontiac in 1959.¹²⁷⁶ At one point, Denyes worked with acclaimed architect Eero Saarinen, however research did not reveal specific details about their relationship. Among Denyes’ other buildings in Michigan are a large modernist addition to the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Oakland building in Pontiac.¹²⁷⁷ Denyes moved to Florida in 1974 and opened an architectural office in Naples.

¹²⁷⁰ “Will Build Modern Half-Million Dollar Art Center,” Museum of Modern Art Press Release Archives.

¹²⁷¹ Lyndon, “Architecture of Maynard Lyndon.”

¹²⁷² Strickland and ICON, *School Buildings in Michigan*, 26.

¹²⁷³ “Eberle M. Smith Associates Inc., Architects, Engineers,” *AIA Monthly Bulletin* (Detroit: Michigan Society of Architects, January, 1957).

¹²⁷⁴ “Federal Government Approves \$137,000 Grant,” *Northville Record*, February 28, 1963, 1

¹²⁷⁵ “Denyas Opens Own Offices in Pontiac,” *The Birmingham (Mich.) Eccentric*. December 30, 1959, 4-C.

¹²⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 4-C.

¹²⁷⁷ “Building Goes ‘Piggyback,’” *Detroit Free Press*, August 10, 1966, 7-B.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

9. Geographical Data

See continuation sheets

Acreeage of Property 119.09

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 295069.6313 | Northing: 4701264.054 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 296335.2131 | Northing: 4701253.144 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 296327.4858 | Northing: 4700356.778 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 265061.9041 | Northing: 4700367.688 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

A. Boundary of District as original established:

Beginning at the Eastern extremity of Cady Street, thence west along Cady Street to Rogers Street, thence north along Rogers Street to the northern extremity of said street, thence east along the north line of lot 439, Northville Assessors Plat, to the west line of lot 450, thence north along the west line of lot 450, to the south boundary of lot 449, thence west along the south line of lots 449, 448, and 447 to the west line of lot 447, thence north along the west line of lot 447 to Randolph Street, thence southeasterly along Randolph Street to Center Street, thence south along Center Street to Dunlap Street, thence east along Dunlap Street to Hutton Street, thence south along Hutton Street to Main Street, thence east along main Street to Park Place, thence southerly along Park Place to the point of beginning, and including all properties within these boundaries and all properties abutting the boundary lines.

B. Boundaries of 2018 boundary decrease

The Northville Historic District (Figures 2-1 and 2-2; Appendix A and B) boundary begins at the NW corner of the lot associated with 588 Randolph Street. From here, the boundary continues on the N lot line of said (sd) parcel continuing on the north lot line of 562 and 528 Randolph until it reaches the NE corner, thence (th) turns south to follow the east lot line and continues along the northern lot lines of the lots between 516 and 312 Randolph. At the NE corner of 312 Randolph, the boundary crosses High to the NW corner of the lot associated with 320 High, th follows the north, east, and west lot lines of the parcels located at 320 High Street, 203 to 108 Randolph Street, and 301 N Center Street. At the NE corner of 301 N Center, the boundary follows the east lot line along the curb, and crosses south over Randolph until it reaches a point even with the north lot line of 200 E Dunlap. From this point (pt), the boundary turns east to follow the north lot lines of the parcels associated with 200 to 143 E Dunlap. At the NE corner of 143 E Dunlap, the boundary turns south to follow the east lot line, and continues south across E Dunlap to the SW corner of E Dunlap and Hutton Streets. The boundary continues south along Hutton, following the east lot lines the parcels between E Dunlap and Hutton

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Streets, th extends south across E Main St until it reaches the NW corner of the lot until it reaches a point even with the SW corner of the lot associated with 190 E Main. From this pt, the boundary turns east, crossing Mary Alexander Court, and continues along the N lot line of 200 E Main, th extends E across Church and continues E along the N lot lines of 302 and 324 and a portion of 322 E Main. Once the boundary reaches a point even with the SW corner of 341 E Main, it extends N, crossing E Main and continuing along the west lot line of 341 E Main. At the NW corner of 341 E Main, the boundary turns east to follow the north and east lot lines of 341 to 371 E Main. At the NE corner of 371 E Main, the boundary extends E across Griswold Street until it reaches the W lot line of NVA #14. From this pt, the boundary follows the W, N, and E lot lines of NVA #14 and continues along the W and S lot lines of NVA 13 until it reaches the SW corner of NVA #13. Th, the boundary extends SW across E Main until it reaches the NE corner of 430 E Main. Th, the boundary turns S and E to follow the lot lines of 430 E Main, 459 E Cady, and crosses E Cady to follow the E, S, and W lot lines of 456 E Cady, th turns west along the S lot line of NVA #7 and 350 E Cady. The boundary continues in a westerly direction along the S lot lines of the properties that front on E and W Cady Streets, crossing the roadways at Griswold, S Center, S Wing, and First Streets before terminating at the southwest corner of 521 W Cady Street. At the SW corner of 521 W Cady, the boundary turns N along the W lot line, and continues across W Cady to the SW Corner of 127 S Rogers. Th, the boundary cross S Rogers to the S lot line of 128 S Rogers and continues to the SW corner of the property. Here, the boundary turns N, following the rear lot lines of 128 to 102 S Rogers, crossing W Main, and continues along 101 to 231 N Rogers before crossing Dubuar. At this pt, the boundary continues across Dubuar to the SW corner of 333 Dubuar before continuing along the W boundary of 333 to 365 W Dubuar. At the NW corner of 365 W Dubuar, the boundary turns E, following the N lot line before crossing N Rogers to 368 N Rogers. The boundary continues E and N along the lot lines of 368 N Rogers, 531 Linden Ct, 537 and 545 Randolph, before crossing Randolph to the S corner of 572 Randolph. Th, the boundary continues NW and NE along the S and W lot lines of 572 and 588 Randolph before returning to the pt of the origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Over the last forty years there has been a loss of historic integrity within the buildings of the original historic district boundary and many new buildings have also been constructed. A large percentage of the buildings in the original historic district boundary, particularly in the residential areas, have been extensively altered through additions or changes in construction materials, resulting in a loss of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Many resources near the edges of the original historic district were determined to be non-contributing and therefore, the new boundary was reconfigured to remove these properties from the historic district, increasing the percentage of contributing resources while encompassing the historic core of the downtown commercial area and the residential areas that continue to maintain integrity.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Katie Remensnyder, Scott Slagor, and Elaine Robinson
organization: Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.
street & number: 3215 Central Street
city or town: Dexter state: MI zip code: 48130
e-mail ehrobinson@chg-inc.com
telephone: 734-580-2023
date: September 28, 2018

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

See continuation sheets

Photo Log

Name of Property: Northville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Northville

County: Wayne

State: Michigan

Photographer: Katie Remensnyder

Date Photographed: March 5, 20, 21, and 25

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 13: Streetscape, South Side of East Main Street, 124 East Main (right) to 132 East Main (left), looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0001

2 of 13: Streetscape, North Side of East Main Street, 215 East Main (left) to 333 East Main (right), looking northwest

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3 of 13: Streetscape, West Side of North Center Street, 105 North Center (left) to 119 North Center (right), looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0003

4 of 13: Streetscape, West Side of North Wing Street, 117 North Wing (left) to 125 North Wing Street (right), looking northwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0004

5 of 13: West Side of North Wing Street, 217 North Wing, looking northwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0005

6 of 13: North Side of West Dunlap Street, 132 West Dunlap Street, looking northwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0006

7 of 13: North Side of West Dunlap Street, 218 West Dunlap, looking north

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0007

8 of 13: South Side of West Main Street, 501 West Main, looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0008

9 of 13: South Side of West Cady Street, 473 West Cady Street, looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0009

10 of 13: North Side of Randolph Street, 424 Randolph Street, looking northwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0010

11 of 13: West Side of Linden Street, 223 Linden Street, looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0011

12 of 13: West Side of North Rogers Street, 201 North Rogers, looking southwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0012

13 of 13 North Side of East Main Street, 235 East Main, looking northwest

MI_Wayne_Northville Historic District_0013

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.