

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Northville Historic District *DRAFT*

Other names/site number Village of Northville

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city of town Northampton vicinity

State NY code _____ county Fulton code _____ zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ___ 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 ___ 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 ___ local

Signature of certifying official Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

___ 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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
75	197	buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		NRL
75	197	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Northville Historic District

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Stage Coach Stop - Hotels

Industry- lumbering, leather goods, textile mills

Architecture - Residential (both seasonal the year round)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture – Residential (both seasonal the year round)

“Gateway to the Adirondacks”

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt over wood & sheathing

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The village of Northville lies on a peninsula bound by the Northville Lake and the Great Sacandaga Lake, inside the Adirondack Park. It was originally settled as an agricultural community that grew mostly between 1850-1920. Northville was used as a stage coach stop for travelers going further north into the Adirondack Park and became known as the "Gateway of the Adirondacks". Its unique Victorian homes and preserved store fronts along Main Street and Bridge Street make it worthy of an historic district.

Narrative Description

The most significant, worthy of preservation and protection, is the architecture that remains here. This area has seen a degree of isolation that has helped preserve the architecture here since the reservoir was created and the railroad eliminated.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- 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.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | removed from its original location. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | a birthplace or grave. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | a cemetery. |

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture - Victorian

Industry - tourism, lumbering,
textile mills, leather goods

Period of Significance

1850 - 1929

Significant Dates

1850 NY is #1 in lumbering from

Northville

1875 F, J, & G railroad service from

Gloversville to Northville Station

1929 The creation of the reservoir

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cartoonist - Mel Graff

Entrepreneurs - John Willard, Ray Hubbell, James
Cole, Van Arnam and other

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder****Period of Significance (justification)**

In 1850 the lumbering industry took hold here in Northville; while lumbering surpassed agriculture and NY became the US's highest producer. This lumber mainly came down the Sacandaga River to Glens Falls. The area continued to grow in industry supplying the region with textiles such as clothing, leather goods, floor cloth binding strips, soda pop, amongst others. The area was successful and grew until about 1929 when the creation of the reservoir cut Northville off by severing the Railroad connection, the introduction of other modes of transportation, and new routes (highways) to the Adirondacks. Northville has stayed very much the same the last 60-80 years because of this isolation.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

~None apply~

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Northville is significant to the **state** because its history involves the development of industry, and architecture in a Gateway Community to the Adirondacks. Today it is mainly a rural residential community that known for its hometown America feel.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Stage Coaches - Hotels - Tourism started here as Stage coaches stopped here to gather up hunters wanting to go further north into the Adirondack Park.

Industry - Several lumber mills bordered the edges of the Sacandaga River gathering the lumber from the spring runoff and/or sending it on its way down stream to Glens Falls. Other industry includes the Hubbell Factories who first made metal floor cloth binding strips, Knitting Mill, and several leather glove factories.

Architecture - Around 1898 - 1910 Northville saw a surge of growth. Homes were being built so fast that the Burleigh Lithograph map had to be completed twice within the same year and still depicts dug foundations. The most significant architectural style type is the Victorian Style home or store front. Subtypes of the Victorian style included here; Italianate, Queen Anne, but the majority is Stick Style.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Village of Northville sits on a small peninsula north of Osborn Bridge, between the Sacandaga River on the west and Hunters Creek on the east. Shortly after the Revolution, people settled here in pursuit of new land and a new life. Samuel Olmstead was the first to build here, in 1788 (Decker).

In 1797, the first planned road was laid out, which is Main Street today. Ridge Road is thought to have been the first road that led to Northville and north to Wells in 1794. The first bridge was built over Hunters Creek; it made Main Street accessible to the south of Northville. In 1794, another road was laid out from the ford in the river, up the steep bank, and across to Main Street. It was named Grove Street, which today is Washington Street. In 1807, only six families lived on Main Street. The first store in town was started by Abraham Van Arnam around 1800. He also started a shoe shop and a tavern in the very same building, in addition to a tannery and a mill.

The first settlers of Northville made their living by farming, but blacksmiths, sawyers, tanners, carpenters, and others moved in as well. Early farming produced wheat, rye, barley, corn, and maple syrup. Between 1800 and 1835, growth of the village slowed, and then the village grew again because of lumber, the second most important industry after farming. In the winter, the loggers went upstream into the woods to cut down logs, and in the spring, when snow runoff made the river stronger, the logs floated downstream. By 1850, New York was the leading producer of lumber in the nation. Many types of trees were harvested. The hemlock became one of the most widely sought after as its bark was used in the tanning of leather. These trees were felled and debarked ("barking"), and the remainder of the tree left behind. Hemlocks were harvested almost to extinction in the area.

An important part of Northville's architectural history is its hotels. Hotels were first needed for the wintering lumberjacks, stage coach passengers, the Adirondack hunters, and finally for the summer tourists enjoying the amusements of Sacandaga Park. At least nine hotels existed. Only one remains standing in its original location, the Northville Hotel (at 131 North Main Street), it was built in 1813 (Shaw, 63) by Abraham Van Arnam for his daughter and son-in-law, James Lobdell.

Other hotels included the National Hotel which burned making way for the Winney House on the same site on S. Main. The Sacandaga Hotel at the foot of Prospect St. hill burned in 1888. Winney House burned in 1909 but part of the front portion was saved and reused on a house on Second St. The Lyon Hotel burned in the winter of 1910 where a woman jumped from a window and lost her diamonds in the snow. The woman was fine, but the diamonds were never found. The Riverview Hotel operated until 1930 when it was lost to the creation of the reservoir. This hotel had steps which went down to the river's edge. In the winter of 1906 three boys stood on those steps watching the ice break up. The ice, with its force, swept the steps away carrying the three boys with it. They were all rescued. The James Van Every Hotel formerly known as the Eglin House burned 1912. The Brunswick Hotel, was also known as the Carpenter's Rooming House, it was torn down in the early 1960's. The Tower Inn had many names including Anibal House, Kathens, Flewellings, Tunnicliffs, and Avalon. It was lost to fire 1958 (Decker).

Joseph Spier's store was on the corner of South Main and Washington streets. His home was the first brick building in the village, built in 1819, at 331 S. Main. His son, Joseph F. Spier, was the first postmaster in Northville which was in his store. The post office was named Sacandaga in 1824, but in 1827 the name was changed to Northville. Joseph F. Spier lived at 520 S. Main.

Several stage coach companies and routes were established starting about 1815 (Bennis). Around 1840, finally, a regular stage coach route was established from Amsterdam, through Broadalbin, through Fish House and onto Northville making mail delivery more dependable. By 1875, the F, J & G Railroad brought mail twelve times per week to Northville. But the need for stage coaches was still apparent to bring passengers from the stations to rural communities. Fish House, Batchellerville, Osborn Bridge, Cranberry Creek, were popular stops. In 1918 James Cole operated a stage coach called the "Tally-ho" that would bring hunters (passengers) to points north like Piseco Lake.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property unknown
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)**UTM References SEE ATTACHED**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>566625.32</u> Easting	<u>4786323.17</u> Northing	B	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>567021.28</u> Easting	<u>4786885.19</u> Northing
C	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>567521.79</u> Easting	<u>4785457.80</u> Northing	D	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>566562.31</u> Easting	<u>4786101.78</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the 1929 Northville Lake shoreline to the east, the Great Sacandaga Lake to the west (only at Bridge St and Division). The district north boundary is Prospect St and the south is to the spillway (causeway). The district includes Bridge, Main, First, Division, and parts of Reed, Washington, Center, First thru Fifth Streets.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrea Becker
organization _____ date _____
street & number 1946 West Glenville Road telephone 518-265-0531
city or town Amsterdam State NY _____ zip code 12010

e-mail

ipreserve@aol.com

Additional Documentation

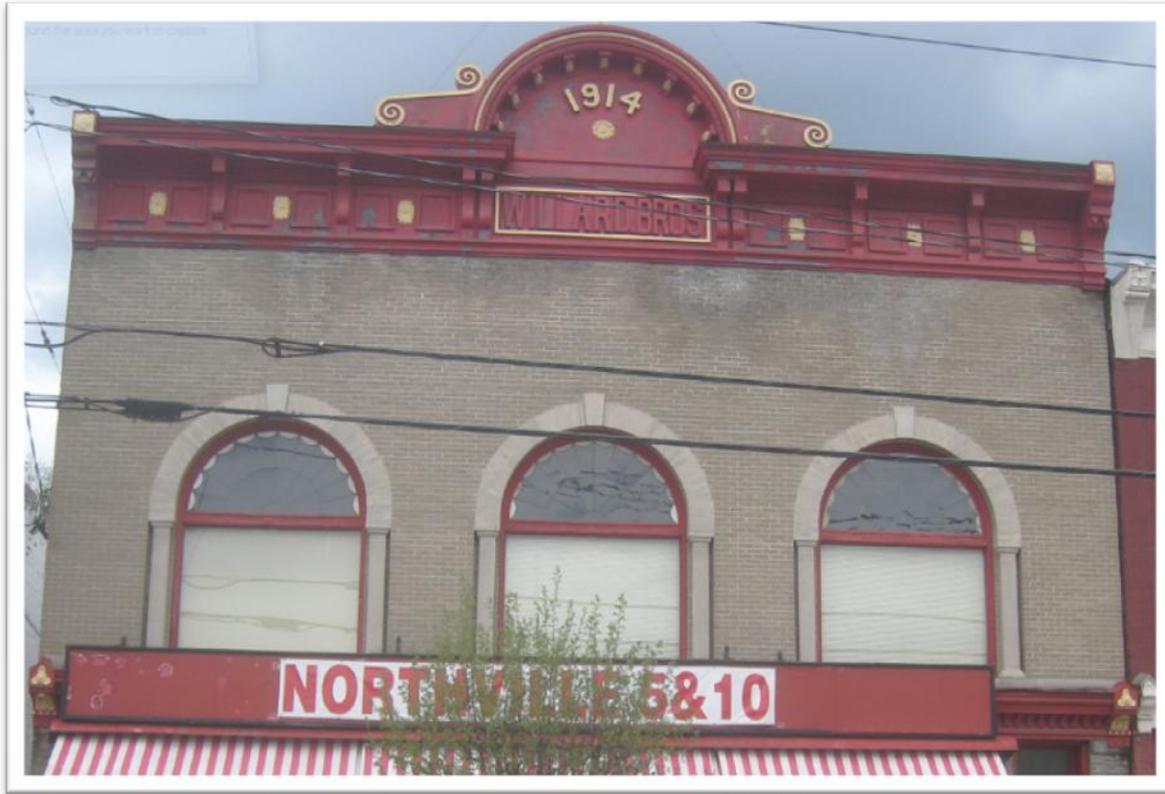
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** News Articles, Website, Photographs (both historic and present)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Not inclusive of all (samples only of architecture)



Name of Property: DeWitt 5 and 10 Store, 122 S. Main

City or Vicinity: Village of Northville

County: Fulton

State: NY



Name of Property: 105 Water St (really on Main) Hardpan Store / Star Theater

City or Vicinity: Village of Northville

County:Fulton

State:NY



Name of Property: Allen & Palmer Bldg, 112 N Main

City or Vicinity: Village of Northville

County: Fulton

State: NY

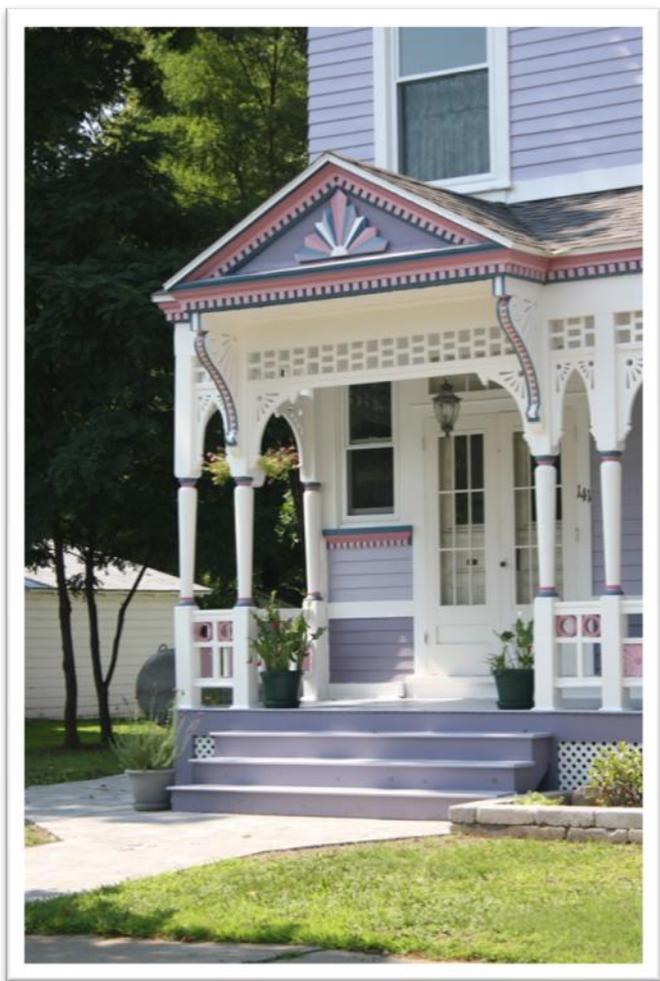


Name of Property: George Brown House, 201 S. Main

City or Vicinity: Village of Northville

County: Fulton

State: NY



Name of Property: Blake – Resseguie House, 141 N. First

City or Vicinity: Village of Northville

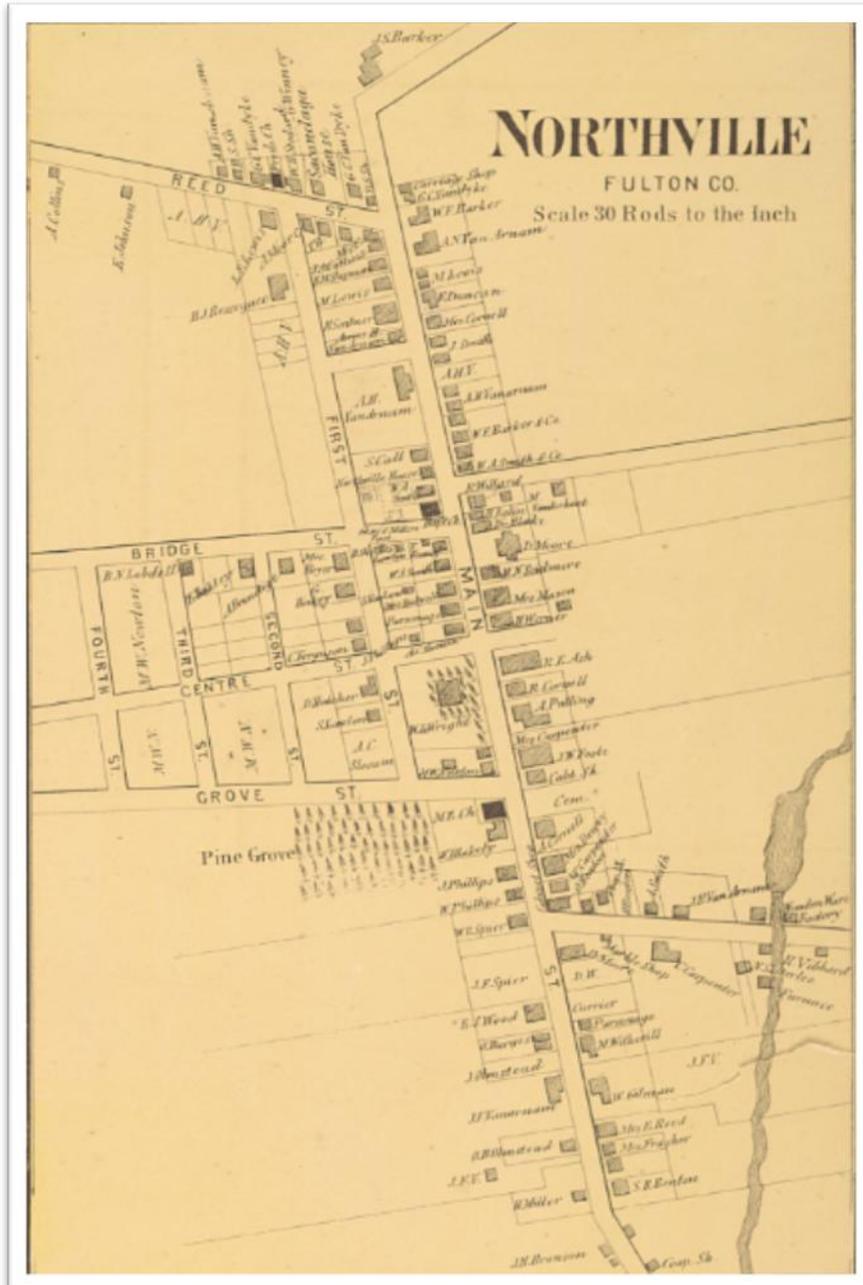
County: Fulton

State: NY

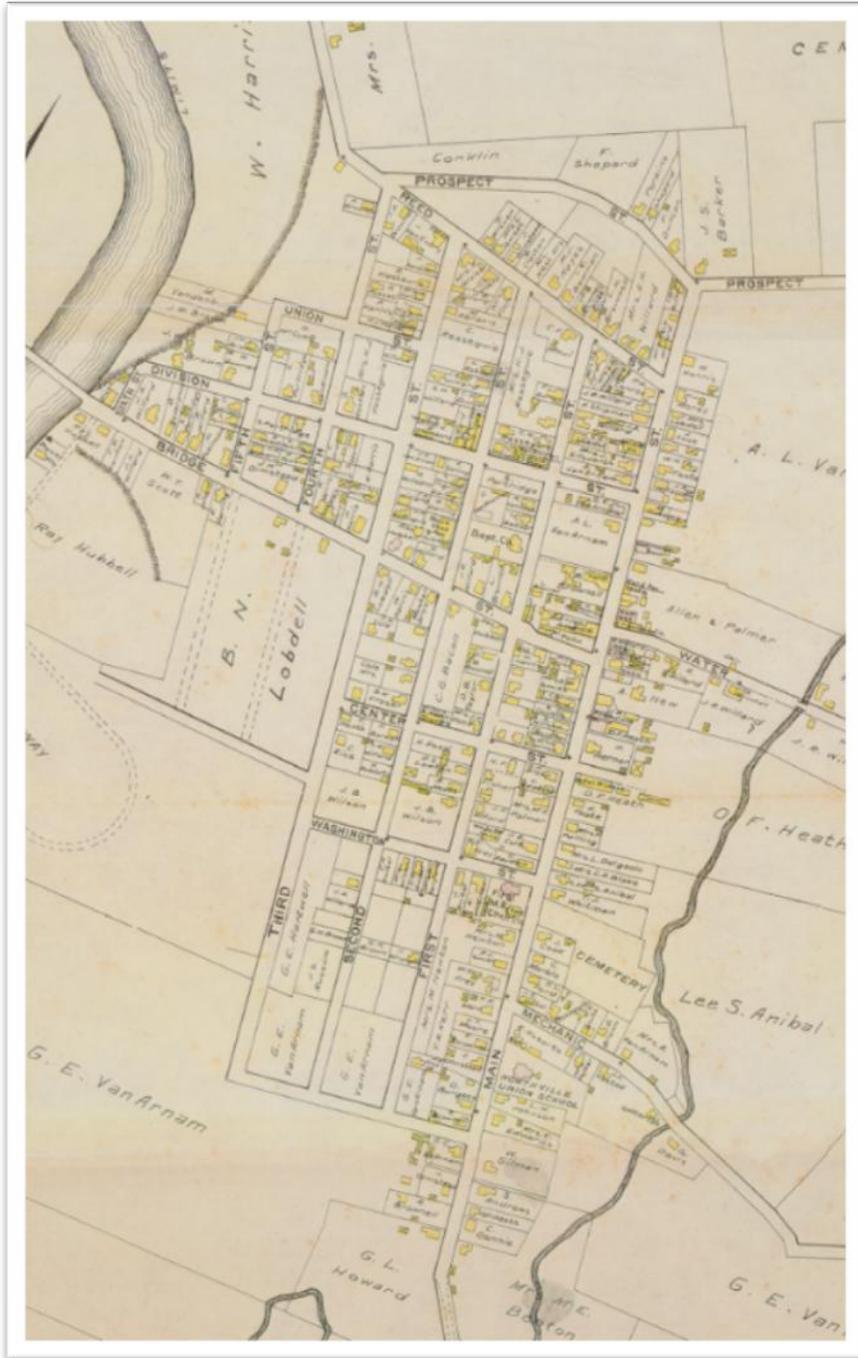


Aerial view

Historic Maps:



Stranahan and Nichols 1868 Map



1905 New Century Map

NRE

parcel code	house #	direction	street
76.3-2-12*	101		Cohwy 109
76.3-3-1	101		Cohwy 109
76.17-1-24*	1513		Cohwy 110
76.17-1-26.5	1521		Cohwy 110
76.3-3-4	1584		Cohwy 110
76.3-3-10*	1624		Cohwy 110
76.3-3-25 *	1631		Cohwy 110
76.3-2-22	0		Fish House
76.3-1-4	0		Old Fish House
76.3-1-3	0		Old Fish house
76.3-1-2*	122		Old Fish House
32.5-15-1*	122		Bridge
32.5-9-8	201		Bridge
32.5-13-4*	312		Bridge
32.5-8-12*	331		Bridge
32.5-7-6	421		Bridge
32.5-6-8*	501		Bridge
32.5-6-9*	511		Bridge
32.5-5-7	601		Bridge
32.5-12-10	602		Bridge
32.5-5-1*	641		Bridge
32.5-12-2	662		Bridge
32.5-3-8	431		Division
32.5-6-2	512		Division
32.5-2-6	521		Division
32.5-10-1.2	132		Divison
32.5-9-4	131	N	First
32.5-9-3	141	N	First
32.5-17-8	251	S	First
32.9-4-3	411	S	First
32.6-3-19	0		Main
32.5-11-4	112	N	Main
32.6-3-3*	122	S	Main
32.6-3-4	132	S	Main
32.5-10-4*	141	N	Main
32.5-10-1.1	161	N	Main

32.5-11-1*	192	N	Main
32.5-18-3	201	S	Main
32.6-1-2	221	S	Main
18.17-7-4	251	N	Main
32.6-3-16	252	S	Main
32.6-2-2*	303	S	Main
32.6-2-5*	331	S	Main
32.10-2-7	431	S	Main
32.10-4-7	432	S	Main
32.10-3-5*	501	S	Main
32.10-3-10.2	541	S	Main
32.6-3-24	111		Mechanic
18.17-1-3	102	W	Prospect
18.17-2-19*	0		Reed
18.17-7-1*	132		Reed
32.5-11-3*	105		Water

Contributing (Not NRE)

32.5-15-2	112		Bridge
32.5-8-11	321		Bridge
32.5-13-1	342		Bridge
32.5-7-4	401		Bridge
32.5-12-4	632		Bridge
32.5-9-1	221		Division
32.5-1-1	621		Division
32.5-1-2	621A		Division
32.5-6-10	102		Fifth
32.5-9-7	101	N	First
32.5-9-6*	111	N	First
18.17-6-9.1	211	N	First
32.5-18-4	212	S	First
18.17-6-8	221	N	First
32.5-18-5	222	S	First
32.5-17-6.1	231	S	First
32.5-9-7	111	N	First
32.5-6-6	111	N	Fourth
32.5-2-3	211	N	Fourth
32.5-10-6	111	N	Main
32.6-3-2	112	S	Main
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main
32.5-11-2.2	172	N	Main
32.6-3-8	174	S	Main
32.6-3-11	202	S	Main
32.6-1-1	211	S	Main
32.6-3-13	222	S	Main
18.17-8-12	222	N	Main
32.6-1-3	231	S	Main
18.17-8-11	232	N	Main
32.6-3-15	242	S	Main
32.6-1-5	251	S	Main
18.17-8-9	252	N	Main
32.6-3-20	304	S	Main
32.10-2-4	401	S	Main
32.10-4-8	422	S	Main
32.10-4-6	442	S	Main
32.10-2-7	702	S	Main
18.14-1-1.5	169	E	Prospect

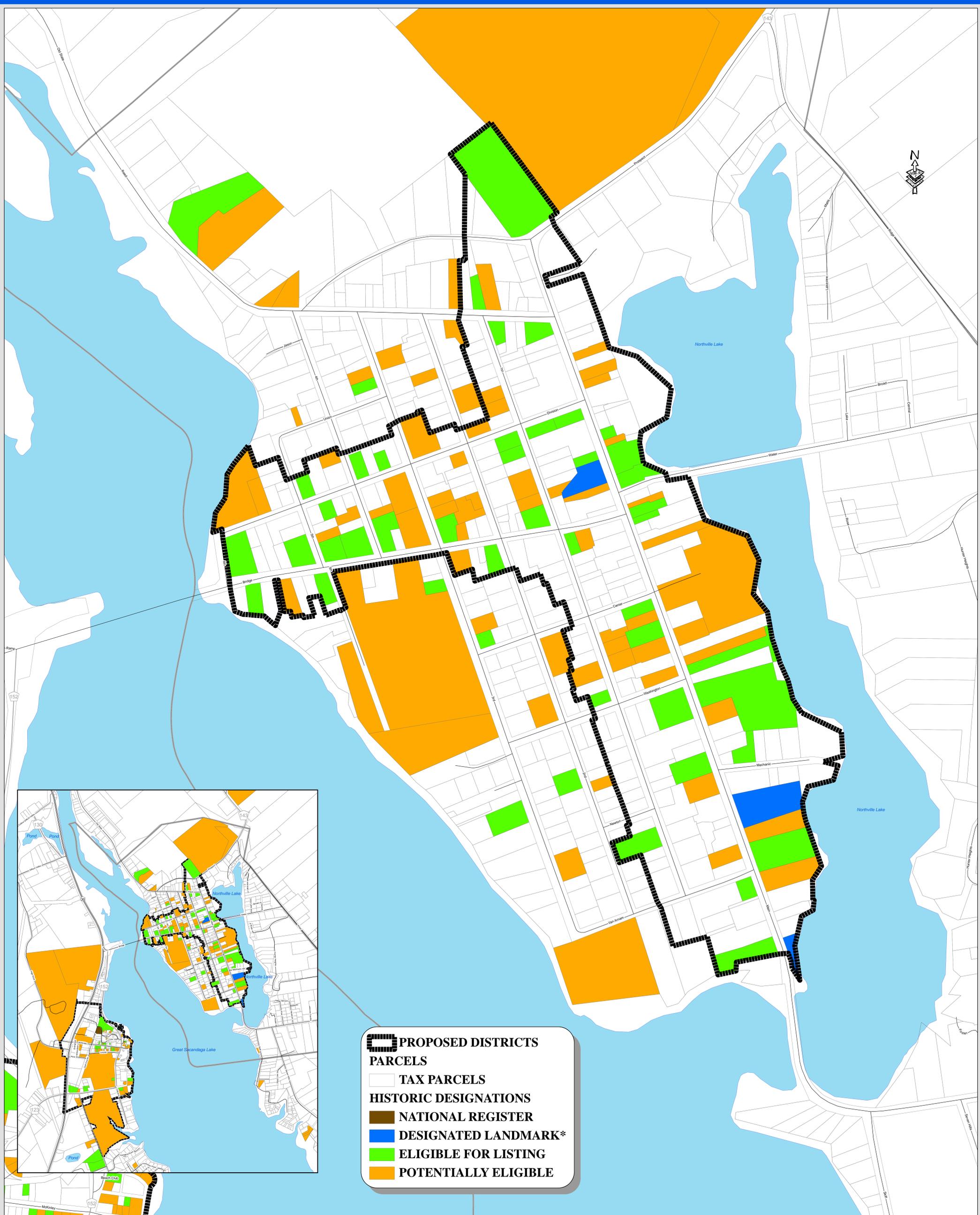
18.17-2-18	151		Reed
18.17-6-2	212		Reed
18.17-2-21	221		Reed
32.5-8-7	0	N	Second
32.5-8-8	0	N	Second
32.5-8-3.2	141	N	Second
18.17-6-10	212	N	Second
32.5-7-3	101		Third
32.5-8-14	122	N	Third
32.5-4-6	202	N	Third
32.9-2-15	362	S	Third



Recommended Historic District Boundaries

A	18T566625.32m E	4786323.17m N
B	18T567021.28m E	4786885.19m N
C	18T567521.79m E	4785457.80m N
D	18T566561.31m E	4786101.78m N

See Northville HD Map.pdf



PROPOSED DISTRICTS

PARCELS

□ TAX PARCELS

HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

■ NATIONAL REGISTER

■ DESIGNATED LANDMARK*

■ ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING

■ POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE

**TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON & VILLAGE OF NORTHVILLE
ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION**

11/17/2009



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Northville History - by Lorraine Decker

History Articles written originally for the Sacandaga Express - by Lorraine Decker



The Northville House, or Hotel Northville, was built in 1813 by Abraham Van Arnam for his daughter and her husband, James Lobdell. Abraham's brother, Jacob Van Arnam, later became the owner and converted the home into a hotel. A portion of the hotel was burned in a fire in 1898, and it was repaired. The 138-year-old hotel ceased operation in 1951 with Alfred Sawyer, who ran it for 10 years, as the last proprietor. Hiram Denton and Claude Lipe, proprietors of a small furniture store since 1947, purchased the large building for their growing furniture business.

Main street in the early 1900's

Late 1700's to mid 1800's

Originally part of the Sacandaga Land Patent of 1741. The area was locally known as "Old Ford" and renamed Sacandaga. Northville got its name from being the farthest settlement north in Fulton County in 1827. Incorporated in 1873, Northville's village base was surrounded by the following settlements: Parkville, Hope Valley, Sacandaga Park, Gifford's Valley, Hardscrabble, and Maple Grove. First Settlers in 1788 were Samuel Olmstead and his brother-in-law Zadoc Sherwood who built crude huts on the east side of the river. In 1794, near the present day Northville Bridge, the land had been somewhat cleared and developed by about forty settlers. An "Indian raid" took place. War cries and gunshots were heard on the west side of the river. Settlers quickly went to arm themselves against the coming raid. The raid went on into the night. No attackers appeared at the settlement and things became quiet again. In the morning several of the settlers crossed the river to investigate. They found no one dead, only half spent wad casings, and moccasin prints in the muddy banks. But the footprints were suspicious of being Indian due to the absence of "toeing in" of the print. Upon return to the settlement it was discovered that two of the settlers were missing and were not among those who were in the investigating party. When the two returned, it was ascertained that they had been paid off (\$25.00 a piece) by land developers to try to scare the settlers away so the developers could move in on the newly settled property and profit by its sale. The two men left the settlement so swiftly, it's said, that one left forgetting his own wife. That was the only "Indian raid" the settlement experienced. Early farming produced wheat, rye, barley, corn, and maple syrup.

In 1790 the first Gristmill was built and another in 1815. Both operated on Hunter Creek that emptied into the Sacandaga river. In 1794 Ridge Road was a main road from Fish house to Northville. The road continued to Hardscrabble and Maple Grove and went on to Canada.

From 1800 to 1890 the population grew from 900 to 1,992 people. Despite the absence of new settlers the village took great pride in their homes maintenance and up keep. Main Street was formed in 1807 at which time six residences made up the street. A few other residences were randomly scattered throughout the village. Also in 1800 the first general store was built and in the same building was a shoe shop and tavern.

In 1800 first school built in the village and later two more were built and outgrown. These cast off buildings were used by various groups. A brick school was built in 1888. The yearly salary of school principal was \$750.00 and the position also included being the janitor. Gifford's valley had a school built in 1830. Most settlements mentioned above had their own schools.

Circuit riders followed early settlers to hold religious meetings wherever people would congregate. Methodist Episcopal formed in 1798. In 1805 a meetinghouse was built and shared with the Baptists. Then the Methodists went back to one of the old schools in 1812. The first Methodist Church built was

a wooden structure. Then later the wooden structure was moved to build brick church in 1872. After various name changes it is now the First United Methodist Church.

Baptist Church members met for the first time in 1802. The meetinghouse that had been built in 1805 was remodeled in 1847, then ultimately torn down 1869. They rebuilt the church in 1870. In 1902 exactly 100 years from it's first meeting the church was struck by lightning causing enough damage that the church was leveled and rebuilt in 1903 in a new location.

The Presbyterian Church members met in 1849 built in 1853 and is oldest church still standing. Damaged by fire of unknown origin in 1936 it was repaired. Other religions came after 1850.

The first brick house on South Main Street was built in 1819 by Joseph Spier. In 1820 he became the first postmaster. Still know as Sacandaga in postmark, the village name changed to Northville by efforts of Spier in 1827. Mail was very irregular arriving on horseback until an established stage route came about in 1840 from Amsterdam via Fish House to Northville. On a good day, over a plank road, the journey took 7 hours. It helped some with the regularity of the mail but it wasn't until 1875 when the railroad came in that Northville received mail on a regular basis.

Historic buildings still standing Samuel Olmstead's house, Spier House, Gifford's Valley schoolhouse was moved and is Northampton Museum on South Main.

Mid 1800's to early 1900's

Northville grew rapidly from 1850 to the early 1900's. A lot of that growth was due to the F.J.& G. railroad that came in around 1875, but more about that later. Through that time the village had nine hotels, six dry goods stores ,six grocery stores five blacksmith shops, four harness shops, three coopers shops, three churches, three tailors, three livery stables, two wholesale flour and feed stores, two markets, two cabinet shops, two dentists, two shoe and boot stores, two saw mills and one of each of the following: knitting mill, oil cloth factory, printing office, tannery, lumber and excelsior mill, gristmill, hardware store, drug store, measure factory, granite factory, foundry, barbershop, jewelry store, and a Chinese laundry.

The village was the first to have running water in 1890. The hills above Northville had many springs which supplied the creeks in the settlement below. But Northville still struggled with water problems especially in regard to fighting fires. The 1880's brought with it rates raises by insurance companies or refused polices to businesses due to the frequencies of fires. In 1892 The Citizens Hose Company #1 was formed the first equipment being a two wheeled horse drawn hose cart. Later a horse drawn hook and ladder was added. Local horse owners were paid \$3.00 per fire for use of their horses.

Motorized equipment was bought in 1928. Church bells sounded fire alarms until the company bought it's own bell in 1907. Hunter Creek was dammed to provide a reservoir to aid in the fighting of fires. Worst business fires on record from 1885 to 1934 numbered 21. One of the more devastating fires occurred in 1888 which 111 of the private cottages in Sacandaga Park burned. Amazingly no deaths occurred in those fires. Following water, electricity came in 1893 then the telephone in 1897.

When the Main Street Cemetery had reached capacity a contractor Stephen Acker, well known in the village, was hired to level and clear the new site on Prospect Hill in 1885. In 1882 he had built the concrete supports for the Northville steel bridge. Also painted the Presbyterian Church spire, and erected Hubbell's chimney (which still stands today and is home to migrating chimney swifts) He lent his handy work to almost every street in the village. He made the comment that maybe someone would get killed just to be the first one in the newly created cemetery. Shortly afterward he was stuck on the head by a large boiler wrench which fell from above him. He died instantly. He became the first person to be interred at Prospect Hill Cemetery at the age of 45.

Continuing church history follows: St Francis of Assisi Catholic missionaries celebrated mass in private residences from 1887 - 1891 Summer masses were held in the open air Rustic Theatre in Sacandaga Park. Church was built in 1922.

Pilgrim Holiness met in 1906 and built a church 1907-08. There was a printing press in the basement where gospel literature was made.

A bank was formed in 1895. Twenty-eight men subscribed 300 shares for a capital of \$30,000.00. The bank was chartered and constructed in 1895.

Village hotels included the following: The Northville House built as a private residence in 1819 eventually became a hotel , The National Hotel burned and the Whinney House was built on the property, Sacandaga Hotel burned in 1888 and at the time a wedding was being performed at a home on Prospect Street within sight of the hotel. When the fire broke out, the brother of the bride left the ceremony in wedding attire to fight the blaze. Winney House burned in 1909 part of the original remains on South Main Street, The Lyon Hotel burned in the winter of 1910 where woman jumped from a window and lost her diamonds in the snow. The woman was fine, but the diamonds were never found. The Riverview Hotel operated until 1930 when it was lost to the flood water. This hotel had steps which went down to the rivers edge and in the winter of 1906 three boys stood on those steps watching the ice break up . The ice, with it's crushing force, swept the steps away carrying the three boys with it. They were all rescued. The Riverview had also once been part of a murder scene but no details could be found in references. The James Van Every Hotel formerly known as the Eglin House burned 1912, The Brunswick Hotel was torn down in the early 1960's, The Tower Inn had many names including Anibal House, Kathens Flewellings, Tunnicliffs, Avalon and The Towers. It was

lost to fire 1958.

by Lorraine Decker

The village of Northville is located within the town of Northampton which is in the northeastern portion of Fulton County. Northampton derived its name from a 6,000 acre of land patent of the same name granted by King George II in 1741. Northville's name is derived from being the farthest village north in Fulton County.

The area was a fertile ancient mountain valley called Sacandaga by the Native Americans. There are different interpretations as to what the word Sacandaga means there is "land of the waving grass" and another is "the river of sunken or drowned lands".

With the arrival of the white man came the farming of the rich valley soil along the Sacandaga River and many other industries followed. In the 1870's a Railroad known as the Fonda Johnstown and Gloversville (FJ&G) reached the outskirts of the village of Northville and it brought many goods and summer visitors.

Historic Northville NY FAQ's

- The latitude of Northville is 43.225N. The longitude is -74.172W.
- It is in the Eastern Standard time zone. Elevation is 807 feet.
- The estimated population, in 2003, was 1,138.
- Median household income Local \$37,566
- National \$41,994 (Source: 2000 census, U.S. Census Bureau)

- [Link to Northville Memories](#)