

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Milford Historic District Boundary Increaseother names/site number N/A**2. Location**street & number See Continuation Sheet N/A not for publicationcity or town Milford Borough, Milford Township, Dingman Township N/A vicinitystate Pennsylvania code PA county Pike code 103 zip code 18337**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title_____
Date_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title_____
Date_____
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._____
See continuation sheet._____
determined eligible for the
National Register._____
See continuation sheet._____
determined not eligible for the
National Register._____
removed from the National Register._____
other, (explain:) _____

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

344

102

buildings

sites

3

structures

1

objects

347

103

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/business

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/school

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

RECREATION & CULTURE/theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

COMMERCE/business

RELIGION/religious facility

LANDSCAPE/parking lot

TRANSPORTATION/road related

LANDSCAPE/park

RECREATION & CULTURE/theater

GOVERNMENT/post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival

Refer to Continuation Sheet

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE

walls WOOD, BRICK, STONE, STUCCO

roof ASPHALT, STONE/slate, CERAMIC TILE

other SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

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

Refer to continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

☒ **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.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1765-ca. 1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Brown, A. D., builder

Marvin, Alfred, architect

Penn Bridge Company, builder

Snyder, Joseph G. and Andrew C., builders

VanAuken, S. T., builder

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: _____

Milford Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Pike County, PA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 212 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	515320	4574430	3	18	516740	4575210
2	18	515700	4574900	4	18	517150	4574890
				5	18	516740	4573760

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date July, 2001

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Milford Historic District Boundary Increase
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2. Location, continued

Street and number Portions of Sawkill Avenue, L. R. 746, Water Street, Mill Street, East and West Harford (State Route 209), Ann, Catherine, High, George, John and Sarah Streets, Second through Tenth Streets, Broad, Mott, and James Streets, and Cranberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Currant, Elderberry, Strawberry, and Chestnut Alleys.

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7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY/Italian Villa
MID-19TH CENTURY/Second Empire
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neo-Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/American Foursquare

Narrative Description:

The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase consists of a primarily residential area of 212 acres which surrounds the previously-listed primarily commercial 22-acre Milford Historic District (NR 7/23/98)¹ and the 6-acre industrial Jervis Gordon Grist Mill Historic District (NR 12/26/85).² The 1998 Milford Historic District is located near the center of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase and the Jervis Gordon Mill Historic District is near the northwestern corner of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase.

The Borough of Milford is the county seat and largest municipality of Pike County and lies on the west shore of the Delaware River in northeastern Pennsylvania, at an elevation of 503 feet above sea level. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase expands the nominated area from the aforementioned 22-acre Milford Historic District and the 6-acre Jervis Gordon Grist Mill Historic District to a significantly larger 240-acre area. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase incorporates virtually all of the historic architecture of the community as well as small areas of Dingman and Milford Townships adjacent to the Borough to the northwest and a parcel containing one former resort hotel immediately northeast of the Borough in Milford Township. The majority of the buildings in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are of wood construction, two to three stories in height,

¹The Milford Historic District includes portions of Broad Street (the main thoroughfare of the community) and parts of East Harford, East Ann, East Catharine, and East High Streets, all of which intersect Broad Street, as well as a small section of Fourth Street which intersects East Harford Street. This district contains fifty-five contributing resources, five previously-listed resources, and fourteen non-contributing resources.

²The Jervis Gordon Grist Mill Historic District lies along portions of Water, Mill, and Seventh Streets and contains three contributing buildings and one contributing structure.

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and rest upon foundations of stone. Styles represented include the Greek Revival, Romanesque Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival (including Georgian and Dutch Colonial Revival), Tudor Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare, as well as vernacular adaptations of many of the individual styles.³ No particular architectural style, construction date, or method of construction predominates in any single part of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, whose overall character is that of an architecturally-cohesive mid-to-late-nineteenth century resort community/county seat. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase contains a substantial and architecturally-distinctive residential area interspersed with a small number of commercial and institutional buildings whose overall cohesion is created by its dense development and by a general lack of significant concentrations of non-contributing elements. A total of 450 resources are found within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, including 446 buildings, three contributing structures (the 1867 Broad Street Bridge over Vandermark Creek, the 1902 Mott Street Bridge over Sawkill Creek, and a substantial cast iron fence surrounding the site of the Milford Inn (Resource Nos. 417, 377, and 282, respectively), and one non-contributing object (Resource No. 396), a 1960s memorial to President John Kennedy, found in a small triangular parcel at the intersection of East Harford and Second Streets. Of these resources, 347 (78%) contribute to the character of the district and the remaining 103 (223%) are non-contributing to the district's character. The majority of the noncontributing resources in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are modern buildings erected outside the Period of Significance of the District along the commercial corridor of East and West Harford Street; the balance are newer homes dispersed widely through the residential areas of the district and a small number of properties whose extent of alteration has rendered them non-contributing. Within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, approximately twenty percent of the properties were built prior to 1860, approximately sixty percent date from the period between 1860 and 1900, and the balance date from the twentieth century. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase retains integrity, with noncontributing features dispersed widely throughout the entirety of the nominated area.

³The term, "vernacular," when used in this context, conforms to the definition which appears in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training; often based on traditional or regional forms."

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The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase consists of a large, primarily residential area which includes the original 1793 plan of the town (see Fig. 1, taken from an historic atlas). This eighteenth-century plan laid out a series of large blocks, each containing twelve lots which are bisected at right angles by alleys. Some streets within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase bear the names of early settlers (Harford and Mott) and of the children of the town's founder (Ann, Catharine, George, John, and Sarah). Sawkill Avenue parallels the creek of the same name and the naming of Water and Mill Streets reflects their proximity to waterways and to the Jervis Gordon Grist Mill. Broad and High Streets bear the traditional names suggesting the relative importance ascribed to them by the town's founder. Numbered streets are Second through Tenth and the alleys reflect the names of fruits native to the area. Broad Street has been the historic "hub" of the downtown since the community was established and extends along a southwest-to-northeast axis. Streets extending eastward and westward from Broad Street are named accordingly. West Harford Street enters the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase from the west and leads eastward toward the Delaware River. Harford Street is an important commercial thoroughfare, but the integrity of the westernmost portion of this street has been compromised by new construction and it was therefore excluded from the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. Sawkill Creek forms a part of the western boundary of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase and Vandermark Creek is at the district's eastern edge. Except for the steep banks along Sawkill Creek and for Foster Hill, a hillside located near the district's western boundary, the topography of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase is essentially flat.

The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase contains a diversity of residential and institutional architecture. The majority of the resources in the district is residential in character, with which are interspersed a small number of institutional buildings (churches and two historic education-related properties; see Photos 7, 27, and 29) located randomly within the boundaries. Most of the buildings in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are of wood construction, a considerably smaller number are of brick, several are of the native cobblestone--the use of which has been a regional building tradition for generations(see Photos 2, 3, and 7)--and some incorporate native bluestone into their designs (see Photo 27). Architectural ornament includes porticos, broad porches, and verandas, cornices, window heads, and molded wood trim, along with turned balustrades, bargeboard, and shingled pediments (see Photos 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 28, 30, and 31). Most

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residential buildings sit back from the sidewalks with generous front, rear, and side yards. Houses often include automobile garages and vernacular dependencies within their rear yards. The more substantial dependencies are included in the Resource Count, while more modest outbuildings, sheds, and other similar small-scale landscape features are not calculated in the count. Most residential properties in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase have well-tended lawns and mature shade trees. Surface parking areas, paved and unpaved, are found along commercially-developed Harford Street.

A dearth of historic commercial architecture is found in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. Domestic architecture is generally two stories in height. Roofs include hipped, pyramidal, and gabled forms, some of which are penetrated by dormers. The few French Second Empire-style residences in the district exhibit the Mansard roof which is characteristic of the style and Dutch Colonial Revival-style properties employ the gambrel roof form.

Institutional design within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase includes several churches and two education-related resources. The 1914 Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (Resource No.124; Photo 7)) is located on Fifth Street and is of locally distinctive cobblestone construction. The 1904 Milford High School (Resource No. 337, 201 West Harford Street; Photo 27) is a Georgian Revival-style building of native bluestone construction, and the Greek Revival-style Milford Academy (Resource No. 283, 202 East Ann Street) is of wood construction and residential in character.

The streetscapes of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are visually diverse. Several areas retain native bluestone sidewalks and historic fencing. Most fences are not counted in the resource count, since they are not substantial in scale; they do, nonetheless constitute significant historic landscape features within the streetscapes of the district. The elaborate iron fence (Resource No. 282) which originally enclosed the demolished Milford Inn is a contributing structure and is counted within the Resource Inventory, since it is a particularly substantial feature and since, while the Inn is no longer extant, the fence remains on its original site and now provides a partial enclosure to the lot which contains a modern medical facility.

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The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase reflects a variety of the architectural styles popular through the nearly two-century Period of Significance. The earliest academically-styled buildings are of Greek Revival-style design, chronologically followed by resources executed in the Gothic Revival, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, Neo-Classical, Colonial, Mediterranean and Tudor Revivals, and Bungalow styles. The ubiquitous American Foursquare, more of a house type than a formal style, is found throughout the district, as are vernacular adaptations of many of the formal styles. The various styles are dispersed throughout the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase without any concentration of one particular style in any single neighborhood or block.

Greek Revival-style design within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase features formal massing, often manifest in a temple-form plan, integrating a portico or integral porch supported by classically-derived columns. Greek Revival design is represented by the properties at 114 Water Street, 610 West Harford Street, 107 East George, 211 West Catherine, 202 East Ann, 109 East Ann and 110 West Ann Streets (Resource Nos. 15, 36, 173, 230, 283, 297, and 302, respectively), along with the c. 1850 Presbyterian Parsonage at 215 West Ann Street (Resource No. 275; Photo 20)).

Gothic Revival-style architecture in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase embodies verticality of design, the use of bargeboard in the eaves, board-and-batten finishes, a profusion of picturesque ornament, and in some cases, lancet-arched windows. Notable examples include the 1864 Methodist Church (Resource No. 284) at 206 East Ann Street, 106 East High Street (Resource No. 194) and the 1914 Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd at West Catherine and Fifth Streets (Resource No. 124; Photo 7).

The Italianate style in the district is characterized by buildings with tall, narrow fenestration and bracketed cornices, and generally executed in wood. Properties executed in this style include "Del-a-View," (Resource No. 401; Photo 15), located at 300 East Harford Street, the "Brick Cottage" of hotelier Louis Fauchere at 110 East Catherine (Resource No. 241), the 1874 William Mitchell House (Resource No. 303) at 114 West Ann Street, the former St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at 501 James Street (Resource No. 49; Photo 29), and the buildings at 211 Third Street, and 210 and 113 East George Street (Resource Nos. 141, 163, and 171, respectively).

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French Second Empire-style design generally employs Italianate detailing in the fenestration and cornice and is universally distinguished by the dormered mansard roof form. Buildings executed in this style include the properties at 614 and 201 Fourth Street, 305 West High Street, 205 West Catherine Street, 209 and 105 West Ann Street, 511 Broad Street, 204 and 203 East Harford Street, and 105 Broad Street (Resource Nos. 138, 170, 183, 233, 276, 280, 408, 405, 362, and 354, respectively).

The Queen Anne style in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase exhibits an irregularity of plan and varied wall surface treatments. Queen Anne-style design includes the 1898 Paul Bournique House at 306 East Ann Street, with a native bluestone and shingled exterior finish (Resource No. 288), the 1901 F. F. White House at 201 East George Street (Resource No. 288), in the former Brookside Villa Inn at 900 Broad Street (Resource No. 418), and in the house at 515 Broad Street (Resource No. 407).

The Eastlake Style, named for English architect Charles Locke Eastlake, is typified by a profusion of turned wood ornament, often seen in porches, balustrades, and gable treatments. Within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase a variety of Eastlake ornament appears. Properties influenced by the Eastlake style include 305 West High Street, 106 and 109 East High Street, 200 and 306 West High Street, 111 West Catherine Street, 110, 214, and 207 East Catherine Street, 209 West Ann Street (Photo 15), 109 East Ann Street, 110 and 208 West Ann Street, and 900 Broad Street (Resource Nos. 183, 194, 200, 206, 215, 238, 241, 250, 251, 276, 297, 302, 307, and 418, respectively).

With the American Centennial of 1876, a resurgence of interest in architecture from pre-Revolution America swept across the country. Homes and public buildings alike were designed using motifs, forms, and detailing from the Colonial era. Some Colonial Revival-style architecture is more historically accurate than others, while still other examples simply incorporate in their design a single Colonial detail, such as a Palladian window or--in the case of the Dutch Colonial Revival--a gambrel roof. Within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, the following representative examples of the style are found: architect Alfred Marsh's 1904 Milford High School (Resource No. 337; Photo 27) at 201 West Harford Street, built of native bluestone, the 1923 Edward McLaughlin, Jr. House

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(Resource No. 415), which is closely reminiscent of George Washington's Mount Vernon, and homes at 110 Water Street, 603 Fourth Street, 109 West George Street, 208 East George Street, 307 West High Street, and 215 West Catherine Street (Resource Nos. 12, 135, 157, 162, 182, and 229, respectively, and the Lancelot W. Armstrong House at 110 East High Street (Resource No. 204). The Dutch Colonial Revival style is seen in the buildings at 109 Eighth Street, 203 West George Street, 301 and 111 West High Street, and 300 and 207 East Ann Street (Resource Nos. 47, 153, 184, 191, 287, and 292, respectively).

The Neo-Classical Revival style incorporates the massing and detailing of Greek and Roman antiquity, applied to substantial buildings erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The finest Neo-Classical Revival-style home in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase--and clearly one of the finest examples of residential design in the entire region--is the Edward McLaughlin House at 608 Broad Street (Resource No. 413; Photo 1), a rambling residential building of wood with a shallow hipped roof and a dominating two-story Ionic portico; this property has been converted for use as a local history museum.

In the first three decades of the twentieth century, families from the Middle East who had settled in New York City visited Milford--often on a seasonal basis--and erected some of the most spacious properties in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. Among these are the Mediterranean Revival-style homes of Elias Mallouck on at 600 Seventh Street on Foster Hill (Resource No. 83; Photo 31) and Nadja Sabbagh (24 Ninth Street; Resource No. 426). These homes incorporate a lively rectilinear profile, a variety of loggias, white stucco finish, and tile roofs.

Bungalows represent small-scale twentieth-century domestic design in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. These homes are one-and-one-half stories in height and incorporate a laterally-oriented gable roof which extends over a recessed front porch and is often interrupted by a large dormer, providing additional light and space into a small upper story. Representative examples of the Bungalow in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase include the adjacent homes at 508, 612, and 614 Sixth Street (Resource Nos. 95, 97, and 98), as well as 301, 110, and 202 West George Street, 106 West High Street and 307 West Catherine Street (Resource Nos. 147, 175, 177, 203, and 225,

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respectively), as well as 313, 306, and 310 West Ann Street, 309 West Harford Street, 514 Broad Street, 218 West John Street, and 300 Water Street (Resource Nos. 268, 311, 313, 325, 411, 430, and 424, respectively).

American Foursquares vary between two and two-and-one-half stories in height and are typically square or nearly square in plan, typically with a hipped or pyramidal dormered roof and usually with a hipped-roof front porch and modest patterns of fenestration. Representatives included within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are found at 411 James Street, 505 Fifth Street, 113, 107, 105, and 112 West George Street, and 201 West High Street, 107, 112, and 210 West High Street, 311, 305, 317, and 315 West Catherine Street (Resource Nos. 60, 119, 155, 158, 174, 190, 192, 205, 210, 223, 226, 266, and 267, respectively).

As noted above, three contributing structures—two bridges and a substantial cast iron fence—are in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. The 1867 Broad Street Bridge (Resource No. 417), a stone arched structure near the eastern terminus of the district, spans Vandermark Creek. The bridge was erected for the Pike County Commissioners by master mason S. T. Van Auken and incorporates a marble stone set in the west railing, identifying the builder, the date of construction, and the Commissioners in office at the time. The other bridge (Resource No. 377; Photo 14) is the 1902 through-truss iron bridge which carries Mott Street across Sawkill Creek at the western terminus of Mott Street. The Mott Street Bridge was built by the Penn Bridge Company, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, a leading nineteenth- and early twentieth-century manufacturer of iron bridges. Like the Broad Street Bridge, the Mott Street Bridge was erected under the auspices of the Pike County Commissioners. The third contributing structure is an elaborate nineteenth-century cast iron fence (Resource No. 282), which originally enclosed the demolished Milford Inn at 108 East Ann Street.

As noted above, a small percentage of non-contributing resources, residential and commercial alike, are found within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. For the most part (88 properties out of 104), these properties have been deemed non-contributing due to their post-1951 construction, outside the Period of Significance. The greatest concentration of such properties lies along West Harford Street, and dates between the end of the district's Period of Significance in 1951 and the

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enactment of the community's historic preservation ordinance in 2000. This particular area of West Harford Street is included in the district because is it surrounded by significant concentrations of contributing resources whose presence clearly mitigates the effect of the newer buildings along West Harford Street. Other non-contributing buildings are dispersed widely throughout the district and do not prevent the district from reflecting its appearance throughout the Period of Significance. In only a limited number of instances has sweeping insensitive alteration (removal of porches, major modification of rhythm of fenestration, large additions on principal elevations, etc.) resulted in a "non-contributing" designation.

Alterations to the buildings within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase include the installation of replacement windows and the application of synthetic siding. Viewed within the context of the district as a whole, the replacement of windows and/or the application of synthetic siding does not constitute a significant negative impact on the otherwise strong integrity of the nominated area.

Some demolition has occurred within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, particularly along the east-west commercial corridor on Harford Street. The effect of demolition has been somewhat mitigated by the careful maintenance of the majority of the historic properties in the district and by the completion of sensitive rehabilitation projects throughout the district. New residential construction in the district is widely dispersed throughout the nominated area. The vast majority of the buildings in the district are in good condition, some are in an excellent state of repair, and only a small number are in poor condition.

Viewed in its entirety, the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase clearly retains the integrity of the various qualities of character, feeling, workmanship, setting, and materials which are required for National Register designation.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant under National Register Criterion A for *commerce* and *entertainment/recreation* and under Criterion C for *architecture*. The district's Criterion A significance derives from Milford's position as an important northeastern Pennsylvania resort community throughout much of its Period of Significance and for its close association with the early film-making industry in the first decades of the twentieth century. Specific properties in the district reflect these cultural associations, including several extant historic resort hotels and a theater which premiered a 1920s film produced in Milford. With respect to Criterion C, the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase contains many of the domestic and institutional architectural styles popular within the historic context of the birth, growth and maturity of the Pike-Monroe County area and the Pocono Mountain resort region of northeastern Pennsylvania during the Period of Significance. The Period of Significance begins ca. 1765, the approximate date of construction of the earliest contributing property in the district (the Isaac Newman House, 108 West Ann Street; Resource No. 300; Photo 16) and ends ca. 1951, corresponding to the approximate date of construction of the most recently-constructed historic buildings in the district and with the National Register fifty-year guideline. As noted in Section 7, two previously-listed historic districts lie within the boundaries of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. The Milford Historic District, containing fifty-five contributing, five previously-listed, and fourteen non-contributing resources, was listed in the National Register in 1998 under Criterion A in the areas of *commerce*, *politics/government*, *entertainment/recreation*, *conservation*, and *education*, and under Criterion C for *architecture*, with a Period of Significance of ca. 1740 to ca. 1947. The Jervis Gordon Grist Mill Historic District contains four contributing resources and was listed in the National Register in 1985 under Criterion A for *commerce*, *engineering*, *exploration/settlement*, and *industry*; its Period of Significance begins in 1800. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase complements these previously-listed districts by also reflecting significance under several of these same Criteria for Evaluation and Areas of Significance for the period ca. 1765 to ca. 1951.

The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase includes the largely residential area that has been closely associated with the trading center of this northeastern Pennsylvania community for more than

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two centuries. As such, the nominated area clearly reflects the fortunes of the town, whose prosperity is evident in the substantial domestic and institutional properties constructed throughout the Period of Significance. Many residents of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase were the community leaders who were associated with Milford's position as a resort and local governmental center and also included the managers, workers, and visitors who came here following Milford's maturity as a resort community in the nineteenth century. The homes in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase belonged to the community's leaders, entrepreneurs, and middle class alike, and the institutional architecture, religious and secular, served as their places of worship and education.

The first locally-acknowledged European settler in Milford was Thomas Quick (ca. 1690-1756), a Dutch millwright who arrived in the area in the early 1730s and erected a house, barn, and mill along Vandermark Creek, near the eastern reaches of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. In the 1790s, the pristine and picturesque character of the Milford area, with its abundance of natural resources and imposing viewsheds, attracted the attention of John Biddis, Sr., a Philadelphia circuit-riding judge who presided over this wilderness area which was then part of Northampton County. One hundred twenty miles north of Philadelphia on the west shore of the Delaware River, Biddis acquired the land that would become Milford. In 1793 he published a lofty prospectus outlining the benefits of the area, including the ability to erect and power mills on the Sawkill and Vandermark Creeks, tributaries of the Delaware River which

. . . nearly form the boundaries of this town on the northwest and southeast [and] are well known for their regular supplies of water and must have their influence for almost every manufacturing purpose.⁴

Judge Biddis' new town, laid out on the "commanding eminence" overlooking the Delaware, was called Milford, referring to the industry which its promoter heralded as the future of the community. Biddis himself erected and operated both a grist and saw mill and became a leader in the fledgling business community. A house traditionally associated with Biddis is located at 104 Sawkill Avenue

⁴Henn, William F. **The Mills of Milford**. Milford, Pennsylvania: Pike County Dispatch, 1968, p. 3.

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(Resource No. 358). Patterning the community after his Philadelphia home, Biddis platted a regular grid of streets and alleys. Settlers from the Philadelphia area constituted the area's earliest majority when Judge Biddis' land was distributed through a lottery system, and in 1796 the fledgling community was born. The settlement remained an unincorporated village until the Borough was incorporated as a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1874.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, Milford became a bustling crossroads/county seat and the residential architecture of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase was erected on the building lots which spread outward from the intersection of Broad and High Streets. At about mid-century, New Yorkers and Philadelphians discovered Milford to be the perfect spot to spend the summer, where they could relax on the banks of the Delaware in pristine Pike County away from the congestion and heat of the city. Writing in 1886, county historian Alfred Mathews chronicled that Milford's position as a resort and artist colony was by then firmly established:

The rich and varied scenery in the region round about [sic] Milford has made the town famous and brought it into favor among artists, lovers of nature, tourists, and summer sojourners in general.⁵

Resort hotels were built and Milford became an acknowledged mecca of the rich and famous of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. In Volume IX of the *Pike County Historic Site Survey and Scenic Area Survey*, County Historian George J. Fluhr recorded

The influx of visitors and the activities they promoted made Summer in Milford a special time of special excitement. Many of the visitors were talented thespians and artists. By association, they added to the culture and prestige of the area.⁶

Several properties within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are directly related to the community's position as a leading Pennsylvania resort. No fewer than ten resort hotels were built in Milford, ranging from modest facilities to the monumental 1876 Bluff House, which overlooked the Delaware River (outside the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase) and was destroyed by fire in

⁵Mathews, Alfred. **History of Wayne, Pike, and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania** Philadelphia: R. T. Peck & Co., 1886, p. 889.

⁶Fluhr, George, ed. **Pike County Historic Site and Scenic Area Survey, Vol. IX.** Milford, n.d, n. p.

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1947. Within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are the Brookside Villa at 900 Broad Street, overlooking Vandermark Creek at the west edge of the nominated area (Resource No. 418), the 1876 Laurel Villa Lodge at 307 East Ann Street (Resource No. 289; Photo 11) and its associated ca. 1920 annex (Resource No. 290), the "Brick Cottage" of Louis Fauchere at 110 East Catherine Street (Resource No. 241), which provided "overflow" lodging for Fauchere's large hotel on Broad Street, and the Winsor Inn (Resource No. 194; Photo 23) at 106 East High Street, originally built in 1898 as a summer home for New York builder William Armstrong and converted into an exclusive hotel in 1926 by master chef Harold Winsor.

The appreciation of the picturesque qualities of the Milford environs was shared far beyond the confines of the village. In 1912, pioneer film maker D. W. Griffith brought his Biograph players (including Lionel Barrymore, Harry Carey, Mary Pickford, and sisters Lillian and Dorothy Gish) to Milford. Griffith filmed two motion pictures in Milford, "The Informer" and "A Feud in the Kentucky Hills." Scenes from "The Informer" were shot within the community. The *Pike County Press* of August 9, 1912 noted that scenes for "A Feud in the Kentucky Hills" were set in the Glen, at Sawkill Falls, at the Cliffs, and along the Delaware--all nearby but outside the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. Other early films shot in and around Milford include the 1917 Charles Brabin production of "The Adopted Son," George Fitzmaurice's "Naulakah," and Frederick A. Thompson's "A Nymph of the Foothills." Most film production soon moved to the west coast, but some studios remained in the east. As late as 1927 the Brewster Morse bank robbery production, "The Triumph of the Weak," was filmed in Milford and premiered at the Milford Theater at 120 East Catharine Street (Resource No. 243; Photo 8) on July 13, 1928. The significance of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase for *entertainment/recreation* is clearly supported by Milford's position as an early haven of the fledgling film-making industry.

Under Criterion C, the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase is significant for its cohesive concentration of historic buildings--primarily residential but also including secular and religious institutional architecture and resort hotels--representing most of the popular styles which were in vogue during the Period of Significance of the district. As in the previously-listed historic districts, the majority of the buildings in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase were built between 1820

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and 1900. Styles represented within the district include Greek, Gothic, and Romanesque Revivals, Italianate, French Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Neo-Classical, Mediterranean, Tudor, and Colonial Revivals, Bungalow, and American Foursquare, along with vernacular adaptations of many of the styles. Most of the same architectural styles represented within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase also appear in the Milford Historic District. Examples of each of these styles appear in Section 7.

In addition to reflecting specific architectural styles, the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase reflects locally-significant historic construction technology which also appears in the Milford Historic District. In the nineteenth century, bluestone quarries were opened in Shohola and at Pond Eddy, including a 4,000-acre tract at Pond Eddy, which was owned by John Fletcher Kilgour (1841-1904), a protégée of "Boss" Tweed, James Fisk, and Jay Gould during the unsavory heyday of the Erie Railroad. Several buildings in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase employ native bluestone in their construction and/or ornamentation and remain the tangible evidence of this important industry which flourished in the Milford area in the late nineteenth century. Sidewalks associated with several properties are of bluestone as well. Buildings which represent the era of bluestone construction include the Milford High School at 201 West Harford Street, designed by architect Alfred Marvin who also designed the 1926 rear addition to the building (Resource No. 337; Photo 27), 301 Sixth Street (Resource No. 89), and the Paul Bournique House at 306 East Ann Street (Resource No. 288).

The identity of the designers and builders of most buildings within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase is unknown. As stated above, it is known that one Alfred Marvin designed the 1904 Milford High School and its 1926 addition; no biographical information on Marvin was found in the course of preparing the nomination. The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase also represents the skill of locally-significant builders whose work also appears in the previously-listed Milford Historic District. Active during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the early years of the twentieth century, the work of master builder Abram D. Brown is represented in the Paul Bournique House at 306 East Ann Street (Resource No. 288). The Snyder family were local builders who constructed homes, commercial buildings, and churches throughout Milford and the environs. Particularly adroit at the use of native cobblestone and bluestone, Andrew C. (b. 1857) and Joseph G. Snyder (b. 1870) used

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cobblestone for the bearing walls in the construction of the 1914 Episcopal Church (Resource No. 124; Photo 7), the 1920s house at 210 West Ann Street (Resource No. 308), 210 East High Street (Resource No. 210), the 1926 [first] Everett Orben House at 110 West George Street (Resource No. 175), and the [second] Everett Orben House of 1946 at 301 West Catherine Street (Resource No. 228) along with its dependency (Resource No. 93).

In addition to the residential buildings found in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, several public and private institutional buildings were built throughout the district. These properties reflect the institutional maturity of the community and augment the overall historic character of the district. Among these properties are two educational buildings, the Greek Revival-style c. 1850 Milford Academy at 202 East Ann Street and the Georgian Revival-style 1903 Milford School at 201 West Harford Street (Resource Nos. 283 and 337 [Photo 27], respectively). Religious institutional maturity in the district is reflected in three historic churches, the 1914 Episcopal of the Good Shepherd at the corner of Fifth and West Catherine Streets (Photo 7), the c. 1877 former St. Patrick's Roman Catholic at 501 James Street (Photo 29), and the c. 1864 Gothic Revival-style Methodist Church 206 East Ann Street (Resource Nos. 124, 49, and 284, respectively).

Summarizing, the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase clearly meets the Criteria for Evaluation for the National Register under Criterion A for its significance as a resort community reflecting the region's cultural patterns of entertainment, recreation, and associated commerce, and under Criterion C as a cohesive concentration of historic domestic and institutional architecture. The district retains integrity and its architecture is significant both for its reflection of building patterns during the Period of Significance and the representation of the work of several locally-important master builders.

Viewing the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase in the context of other districts in the region, the Milford district is characteristic of most communities, in that it consists of an area arranged in a grid of streets and alleys with residential buildings having front, side, and rear yards. Since the bulk of the district developed in the nineteenth century, the architectural styles of the buildings in Milford are not radically dissimilar to other districts in communities such as Stroudsburg or Hones-

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dale, both within fifty miles of Milford. In closer proximity, beginning in the 1960s, Dingman's Ferry, a nearby settlement on the Delaware River, was cleared during the development of the Delaware National Recreation Area. Matamoras, northeast of Milford about eight miles up the Delaware, contains a far less significant residential settlement and virtually no historic business district, despite its position across the river from Port Jervis, New York, which established it as a major entry point into New York from Pennsylvania and vice versa. Port Jervis itself has a modest stock of historic residential architecture and a small, generally Italianate-derived downtown whose character does not compare favorably either to that of the Milford Historic District or the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, because of insensitive alterations to much of the community's historic fabric. As a northeastern Pennsylvania Pocono Mountain resort town, the architectural integrity of Milford and the character of the area of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are unrivaled by any other community of its size.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The Milford Historic District Boundary Increase surrounds both the Milford Historic District and the Jervis Gordon Grist Mill Historic District, which are separately listed in the National Register and therefore are not technically part of the present nomination.

The boundaries of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase are as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Pennsylvania Legislative Route 209 and the Borough line of the Borough of Milford, Pennsylvania, on the east curb line of Route 209, then following the Borough line, Sawkill Creek, and the rear property lines of the properties facing Water Street northwesterly ca. 4,500' to the southwestern corner of the property at 304 Water Street, then northerly c. 450' along the west property line of 304 Water Street to the northwestern corner of the property at 114 Water Street; then easterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Water Street c. 1,080' to the Milford Borough Line, then northerly c. 340' to a point opposite the east curblines of Ninth Street; then south c. 250' to the southeast corner of the property at 25 Ninth Street; then westerly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Ninth Street ca. 400' to the southwest corner of the property at 24 Ninth Street; then northerly along the west property line of the property at 24 Ninth Street and following the east curblines of Tenth Street a total of c. 800' to the southwest curblines of West Harford Street; then southeasterly along the southwestern curblines of West Harford Street c. 900' to the northwest corner of Elderberry Alley, then northeasterly along the southeast curblines of Elderberry Alley c. 1,240' to the southwestern curblines of West High Street; then east along the southwestern curblines of West High Street c. 160' to the south curblines of Seventh Street; then northeasterly along the southern curblines of Seventh Street c. 500' to the northeastern curblines of West George Street; then northwesterly along the northeast curblines of West George Street c. 160' to the southeastern curblines of Elderberry Alley; then northeasterly along the southeastern curblines of Elderberry Alley c. 300' to the northwest corner of the property at 800 Seventh Street; then southeasterly along the northwestern property line of the property at 800 Seventh Street c. 160' to the southeastern curblines of Seventh Street; then northeasterly along the southeast curblines of Seventh Street c. 300' to the rear property line of the property at 701 Seventh Street; then southeasterly c. 160' along the rear property line of the property at 701 Seventh Street to

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the northeast corner of the property at 600 Seventh Street; then southwesterly c. 60' to the southwestern curbline of an unnamed alley; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of said unnamed alley c. 775' to the northwestern curbline of Sixth Street; then southwesterly along the northwestern curbline of Sixth Street c. 250' to the southwestern corner of Sixth Street and West John Street; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of West John Street c. 380' to the southeastern corner of the property at 218 West John Street; then southwesterly along the southeastern property line of 218 West John Street c. 175' to the southwestern curbline of Cherry Alley; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of Cherry Alley c. 400' to the rear property line of 612 Broad Street; then northeasterly c. 400' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Broad Street to the southwestern curbline of an unnamed alley; then southeasterly c. 130' along the rear property lines of the properties facing Sarah Street; then northeasterly a total of c. 675' along the rear property lines of 714 and 712 Broad Street, crossing West Sarah Street, and continuing into Milford Township to the northeastern corner of the property at 900 Broad Street; then southeasterly along the rear property line of 900 Broad Street c. 180' to the northeastern corner of the Broad Street Bridge; then southwesterly along the southeastern curbline of Broad Street c. 90' to the eastern property corner of 801 Broad Street; then southeasterly along the eastern property line of 801 Broad Street c. 125' to the southeastern corner of 801 Broad Street; then southwesterly c. 125' along the rear property line of 801 Broad Street to the southwestern corner of 801 Broad Street; then northerly c. 180' along the western property line of 801 Broad Street to the northwestern curb line of Broad Street; then southwesterly c. 630' along the northern curbline of Broad Street to the southwestern curbline of Cherry Alley; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of Cherry Alley c. 290' to the northwest curbline of Blackberry Alley; then southwesterly along the northwest curbline of Blackberry Alley c. 160' to the southwestern curbline of East George Street; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of East George Street c. 250' to the southwestern corner of 113 East George Street; then northeasterly along the rear property lines of the properties facing Fourth Street c. 335' to the southwestern curbline of East John Street; then southeasterly c. 125' along the southwest curbline of East John Street to the northwest corner of East John and Fourth Streets; then southwesterly c. 400' along the northwest curbline of Fourth Street to the southwest curbline of Cherry Alley; then southeasterly along the southwest curbline of Cherry Alley c. 300' to the northwest corner of Cherry Alley and Third Street; then southwesterly along the northwest curbline of Third Street c. 340' to the

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southeastern corner of 111 East George Street, then northwesterly along the rear property line of 111 East George Street c. 200' to the northwestern curbline of Plum Alley; then southwesterly along the northeastern property line of 208 East High Street c. 160' to the northeast curbline of East High Street; then northwesterly along the northeast curbline of East High Street to the southeast curbline of Cranberry Alley; then southwesterly along the southeast curbline of Cranberry Alley c. 300' to the southwestern curbline of Peach Alley; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of Peach Alley c. 300' to the northwestern curbline of Third Street; then southwesterly along the northwestern curbline of Third Street c. 160' to the northeastern curbline of East Catherine Street; then northwesterly along the northeastern curbline of East Catherine Street c. 135' to the northwestern corner of the property at 212 East Catherine Street; then southwesterly along the northeast property line of 209 East Catherine Street c. 225' to the southwest curbline of Apple Alley; then southeasterly along the southwest curbline of Apple Alley c. 500' to the northwestern curbline of an unnamed alley; then southwesterly along the northwest curbline of said unnamed alley c. 250' to the southwestern curbline of East Ann Street; then southeasterly along the southwestern curbline of East Ann Street c. 180' to the northwestern curbline of Second Street; then southwesterly along the northwestern curbline of Second Street c. 400' to the northwest curbline of East Harford Street; then southeasterly c. 315' to the intersection of Township Road 425; then southwesterly along the northwestern curbline of Township Road 425 c. 125' to the southwestern corner of the property at 403 East Harford Street; then northwesterly along the southwestern property line of 403 East Harford Street and along the rear property lines of the properties facing East Harford Street a total of c. 325' to the northwest curbline of Legislative Route 209; then southerly along the northwest curbline of Route 209 to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area consists of the historic residential area of the Borough of Milford and small sections of Milford and Dingman Townships immediately adjacent to the Borough which contain properties historically associated with Milford's residential and resort architectural heritage. The boundaries surround the previously-listed Milford Historic District and the Jervis Gordon Grist Mill

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Historic District, following natural topographical features (including the steep banks of the Delaware River), and were drawn both to include a majority historic resources which are not altered significantly and to exclude new development within the Borough of Milford.

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Photograph Log

All photographs:

Milford Historic District

Milford, Pike County, PA

Photo 2001 by David L. Taylor

Negatives filed at: Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.
9 Walnut Street
Brookville, PA 15825
814-849-4900

1. Edward McLaughlin House, 608 Broad Street (Resource No. 413), facade, looking west; the building has been converted for use as the Pike County Historical Society's local history museum.
2. Cobblestone Bungalow at 110 West George Street (Resource No. 175), looking west and illustrating the construction skills of the Snyder family, who were local builders known for their abilities in the use of local stone for building.
3. Streetscape, West High Street with 210 West High Street (Resource No. 210) in the foreground), looking east toward Fifth Street, showing the settled residential character of much of the expanded district, broad public rights-of-way, and mature vegetation which is typical of the district.
4. Streetscape, Broad Street, east side, looking southeast, showing the remaining residential character of portions of this main thoroughfare in the Borough; most of the residential buildings have been converted to commercial use. The properties at 515 and 511 Broad Street (Resource Nos. 407 and 408) are in the foreground
5. Streetscape East George Street, looking west
6. Streetscape East Ann Street, looking northeast
7. Church of the Good Shepherd (Resource No.124), corner West Catherine and Fifth Streets, looking southeast, showing the distinctive cobblestone construction which is employed throughout the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase
8. Streetscape, East Catharine Street, looking northwest, showing the Milford Theater, 120 East Catherine Street (Resource No.243), where in 1927 the Brewster Morse bank robbery production, "The Triumph of the Weak," premiered.
9. Streetscape East Harford Street, looking east
10. 212 East Ann Street (Resource No. 286), looking northwest

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11. Laurel Villa (1876; Resource No. 289), 210 Second Street, one of the extant resort hotels in the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, looking southwest.
12. Streetscape, East Harford Street, looking east at Second Street
13. Streetscape, East Harford Street, looking north toward Broad Street and the previously-listed Milford Historic District
14. Streetscape, Mott Street, looking south toward the Mott Street Bridge (Resource No. 377), which appears in the center of the photo.
15. Del-A-View House (Resource No. 401), 300 East Harford Street, a nineteenth-century resort hotel, looking north
16. Streetscape, West Ann Street, south side, looking west with 108 West Ann Street (Resource No. 301) in the foreground; 108 West Ann Street is the c. 1765 Isaac Newman House, the earliest extant property in the district.
17. 200 West Ann Street (Resource No. 304), facade, looking south, a property typical of the substantial residential architecture found throughout the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase.
18. Streetscape, West Ann at Sixth Street, with 214 West Ann Street (Resource No. 309) on the right; view is to the southeast, showing overall character of much of the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase, including wide rights-of-way, mature vegetation, etc.
19. Streetscape, Water Street, north side, looking northeast
20. 215 West Ann Street (Resource No. 275), looking north
21. Streetscape West Ann Street, looking southeast
22. Andrew Armstrong House, 209 West Ann Street (Resource No. 276) looking north, showing facade and varied exterior trim.
23. Winsor Inn, 106 East High Street (Resource No. 194), looking northwest
24. Streetscape, Broad Street, south of Harford Street, southeast side looking southeast, with 111 109 Broad Street (Resource Nos. 351 and 352) in foreground
25. Streetscape, Mott Street, looking south
26. Streetscape, Water Street, north side, looking southwest
27. Milford School, 201 West Harford Street (Resource No. 337; Alfred Marsh, architect), facade, looking west, showing overall character of this bluestone educational resources

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- 28. Streetscape, West Harford Street, looking west
- 29. Former St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, 501 James Street (Resource No. 49)
- 30. Streetscape West Harford Street, south side, looking west toward Tenth Street
- 31. 600 Seventh Street, the Elias Mallouk House (Resource No. 83), an imposing Mediterranean Revival-style 1920s home which overlooks the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase from the hilltop north of Seventh Street

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Resource Inventory

The following resources are found within the Milford Historic District Boundary Increase. As noted in section 7, the more substantial dependancies are included in the Resource Count, while smaller outbuildings, sheds, and other similar small-scale landscape features are not calculated in the count. The numbers refer to the map which is included with the National Register nomination. All resources are considered to be contributing to the character of the district unless they are noted as "NC" indicating their non-contributing character.

1. 103 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end oriented facade, flat-topped windows, and a large 2-car attached automobile garage, which significantly diminishes the integrity of the property (NC)
2. 100 Sawkill Avenue ("Glenview Place"): 2½-story wood residence, vernacular in character, with non-historic siding; laterally-oriented gable roof with a center gable trimmed in bargeboard; front porch with scalloped eaves; a plaque on the house notes this to have been a wedding gift for Joanna Wells and Francis Peyson Fleer, married November 30, 1881; later owners included Henry B. Wells, owner of a local sawmill and the Bluff House, a large resort hotel (not extant) (c. 1881)
3. 102 Sawkill Avenue: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with non-historic siding; windows flat-topped, generally 2/2; 1-story cement block garage is attached to the right side. (c. 1900)
4. 144 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade with windows flat-topped; 1-story bay window on left side (c. 1880)
5. 144 Sawkill Avenue, side: 2½-story vernacular carriage house of wood with shiplap siding; lateral gabled roof and sliding garage door
6. 200 Water Street: 2½-story Gothic Revival/Italianate residence of wood construction, with intersecting gable roof system and central gable dominating the facade, including sawn barge-board in the eaves; cornice is bracketed, with little other ornament; windows flat-topped, 2/2 (c. 1880)
7. 202 Water Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable and center gable on the facade; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with modest surrounds. One-story open porch extends across the facade and wraps around both sides, with replacement columns (c. 1880)
8. 199 Water Street: 2-story vernacular utilitarian building of modern construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).

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9. 197 Water Street: Modern interconnected building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
10. 307 Water Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 3-bay facade; fenestration is flat-topped without notable ornament; one-story open porch extends across facade and a portion of the side elevation (c.1890)
11. 309 Water Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with 2-bay facade, and gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; stone foundation; a single-story veranda extends across facade and wraps around a portion of the side elevation (c. 1890)
12. 311 Water Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; fenestration is flat-topped without notable ornament (c. 1890).
13. 313 Water Street: 2-story vernacular wood residential building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; single-story porch on facade (c. 1890)
14. 315 Water Street:
15. 317 Water Street:
16. Rear, 119 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular dependency with laterally-oriented gable roof with garage stalls on the first story, showing signs of structural failure (c. 1920)
17. 119 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with non-historic siding and replacement windows; laterally-oriented gable roof with main entrance centered on 5-bay facade; 1-story shed-roof porch (c. 1870)
18. 111 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with non-historic siding, with flat-topped windows, 1/1, with single-story shed-roofed porch on the facade, with original turned supports (c. 1900)
19. 113 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with non-historic siding with lateral gable roof, 3-bay facade and centered entrance; 1-story shed-roofed porch with replacement supports (c. 1900)
20. 115 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story gabled ell residence of wood, asbestos siding; 2-bay facade with flat-topped windows and intersecting gable roof (c. 1900)
21. 117 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence, gabled ell in form, with intersecting gable roof system; 2-bay facade with one-story shed-roof porch; non-historic siding (c. 1900)

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22. 125 Sawkill Avenue: modern apartment complex, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
23. 135 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with non-historic siding; windows flat-topped, 1/1; gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street (c. 1900)
24. 135 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, 2-bay facade with main entry offset on the right; windows flat-topped with original 6/6 sash retained (c. 1840)
25. 137 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade with main entrance offset on the right; 1-story shed-roof porch (c. 1870)
26. 139 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with multiple roof system, including intersecting gable roof sections; flat-topped windows with replacement sash; exterior clad in asbestos siding (c. 1900)
27. 141 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence, originally L-shaped in plan with a newer addition in-filling the angle of the ell on the facade; windows flat-topped 2/2; exterior clad in wood siding and asbestos shingles (c. 1900)
28. 143 Sawkill Avenue: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood, with lateral gable roof, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
29. 145 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with non-historic siding; intersecting gable roof, a portion of which is clad in standing-seam metal; windows flat-topped with some multi-light sash intact (c. 1900)
30. 112 Ninth Street: 1-story ranch-style house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
31. 109 Ninth Street: 1-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
32. 106 Ninth Street: 2-story residence of masonry construction, indeterminate age and character due to the application of modern exterior finishes, with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
33. 108 Ninth Street: 2-story gabled ell of wood, with intersecting gabled roof; some multi-light sash remain; 1-story Colonial Revival-style porch extends across a portion of the facade; pediment of the gable is shingle-clad, ornamented a keystone window (c. 1910)
34. Rear, 108 Ninth Street: 1-story dependency of wood, with gable roof and 2-car garage (c. 1920)

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35. 606 West Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; two-story addition on the left side; 3-bay facade on the original portion including a 1-story shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts (c. 1870)
36. 610 West Harford Street : 2-story gabled ell residence, Greek Revival vernacular in character, with a standing seam metal. roof; flat-topped windows, 2/2, with exterior shutter hinges; paired brackets along the cornice; 1-story open porch (c. 1860)
37. 612 West Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with lateral gable roof and three-bay facade; windows flat-topped 2/2; 1-story shed-roofed porch with turned posts (c. 1870)
38. side, 612 West Harford Street: 1-story dependency with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street (c. 1900)
39. 614 West Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction which appears to be a saddlebag house with a large central chimney; windows flat-topped, with some multi-light sash remaining; lateral gable roof; 1-story shed-roof porch (c. 1870)
40. rear, 606 West Harford Street: 1½-story dependency of wood, with gable roof, shiplap siding (c. 1890)
41. 3 Pine Alley: 1-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
42. rear, 606 W. Harford Street: 1-story automobile garage, with gable roof and shiplap siding (c. 1920)
43. 7 Pine Alley: 2-story residence of wood construction with lateral gable roof and paired wall dormers on the facade; non-historic siding (c. 1920)
44. 8 Pine Alley: 1-story dependency of wood clad in shiplap siding and two-car garage stall (c. 1920)
45. 23 Pine Alley: 1-story vernacular residence of wood with gable roof and large gable-roofed addition on the rear; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
46. 112 Eighth Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; non-historic siding; windows flat-topped, 1/1; 3-bay facade with 1-story open porch with square wood balustrade (c. 1900)
47. 109 Eighth Street: 2½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence of wood construction with gambrel roof and full shed dormers; 2-bay facade; 1-story hipped-roofed front porch (c. 1920)
48. rear, 109 Eighth Street: 1-story cement block garage, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).

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49. 501 James Street (St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church): Built as a church and converted for residential use, this is a large-scale Greek Revival/Italianate-style building of wood construction, with some art glass windows, Romanesque Revival in style. St. Patrick's was a mission of the St. Joseph's Parish at Matamoras. A variety of historic architectural elements appear to have been added to the property (c. 1877)
50. 103 Eighth Street: 2-story vernacular residence whose first story may be of stone, since it is stuccoed second story is clad in modern siding; 3-bay facade with centered entry; windows flat-topped, 2/2; laterally-oriented gabled roof. (c. 1850)
51. 105 Eighth Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade; 1-story porch with turned supports; c. 1880)
52. 104 Eighth Street: 1-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
53. 106 Eighth Street: 1½-story ell-shaped cottage of wood, with angled entryway, intersecting gable roof system which includes a jerkinhead gable end; large cobblestone chimney (c. 1900)
54. 107 Eighth Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, ell-shaped in form, with 1-story portico with Tuscan columns and turned balustrade (c. 1890)
55. side, 106 Eighth Street: interconnected dependencies associated with adjacent property, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
56. rear, 404 West Harford Street: 1-story 2-car garage, of wood, with hipped roof, associated with the building facing Harford Street (c. 1920)
57. 106 Elderberry Alley: 2-story vernacular building of wood, with a gabled saltbox roof; non-historic siding
58. 107 Elderberry Alley: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction clad in asbestos siding; some windows have been replaced (c. 1910)
59. side, 106 Elderberry Alley: 1-story dependency, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
60. 411 James Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 1-story wood porch with replacement supports (c. 1920)
61. 408 James Street: two-story residence with stuccoed finish, intersecting gable roof, large exterior chimney, several wall dormers (c. 1900)
62. two-story dependency of wood construction, clad in shiplap siding, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2 automobile stalls on first story (c. 1920)

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63. 113 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular building of wood construction, with large gable-roof and gable-end orientation to the street
64. 114 Seventh Street: two-story gabled ell of wood construction, with intersecting gable roof and non-historic siding; windows flat-topped with replacement sash; one-story porch on facade (c. 1900)
65. 115 Seventh Street: 1½-story vernacular industrial building of wood construction with shiplap siding, gable roof, and gable-end orientation to the street
66. 112 Seventh Street: 1½-story Cape Cod-style residence with lateral gable roof and paired dormers (c. 1930)
67. Seventh and Mill Streets: interconnected complex of former lumber yard industrial buildings of vernacular character, adaptively re-used as commercial shops (c. 1900)
68. side, 406 James Street: one-story auto garage of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street (c. 1920)
69. rear, 402 West Harford Street: modern garage, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
70. 294 Seventh Street: modern stuccoed utilitarian building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
71. 296 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street
72. 298 Seventh Street: two-story residential building of wood construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
73. 302 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade; asbestos sided (c. 1900)
74. 304 Seventh Street: one-story vernacular cottage of wood construction, clad in wood shingles, with 3-bay facade with 1-story open porch (c. 1920)
75. 306 Seventh Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; windows flat-topped with exterior shutter hinges visible; 3-bay facade; 1-story open porch (c. 1870)
76. 308 Seventh Street: 2-story vernacular residence L-shaped in plan, with stuccoed exterior finish, lateral gable roof, 1-story open porch (c. 1900)

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77. 310 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence with original gable-end oriented section of brick and an addition of wood; original front porch has been enclosed; appears to be a twin to its neighbor to its neighbor on the right (c. 1880)
78. 312 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence with original gable-end oriented section of brick and an addition of wood; wrap-around porch appears to have been a twin to its neighbor on the left (c. 1880)
79. 400 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof; clad in non-historic siding; chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters (c. 1920)
80. 402 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with hipped roof, flat-topped windows, wrap-around front porch (c. 1890)
81. 412 Seventh Street : two-story gabled ell, vernacular in character of wood construction, with standing seam metal. roof; non-historic siding; windows flat-topped 1/1 (c. 1900)
82. 414 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, clad in asbestos siding; windows flat-topped, 2/2; enclosed front porch (c. 1900)
83. 600 Seventh Street (Elias Mallouk House): Monumental Mediterranean Revival-style home with a stuccoed finish, multiple hipped roof system, slate-clad; windows flat-topped, 6/1, set singly and in pairs; the house is situated on a prominent landscaped site overlooking the community. Pillars and free-standing light standards in lawn, not counted in Resource count, but significant to the character of the property (c. 1920)
84. 507 Seventh Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof and a centered hipped dormer; 3-bay facade with main entrance centered thereon; open porch of wood extends across the facade (c. 1880)
85. 701 Seventh Street: one-story cottage of wood, with intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped, 1/1 (c. 1900)
86. rear, 600 Seventh Street : two-story dependency with stuccoed finish and hipped roof with flat-topped windows; 2-car garage and one-story porch; appears to have been a dependency associated with Resource No. 83 (c. 1920)
87. rear, 315 West Catharine Street: 1½-story dependency of wood, with gable roof and two single-car auto garage stalls, associated with the adjacent property which faces Catharine Street (c. 1920)
88. rear, 316 West Catharine Street: 1½-story dependency of wood, clad in artificial siding; gable roof, with gable-end orientation to the street; 6/6 windows with two large with two large sliding garage doors (c. 1920)
89. 301 Sixth Street: two-story masonry and wood building, with native bluestone on first story, wood

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frame on second, with large shed dormers; erected for Horatio Hazeltine (c. 1915)

90. 203 Sixth Street: one-story double commercial building of brick, with gable roof and projecting gabled pavilions which create a two-unit facade (c. 1880)
91. rear, 300 West Ann Street: two-story stuccoed dependency with shingled pediment; 2-car garage, associated with the property facing Ann Street (c. 1920)
92. 308 Sixth Street: one-story modern house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
93. rear, 301 West Catharine Street: one-story cobblestone dependency with gabled roof and gable-end orientation to the street, with flat-topped windows and a two-car garage (c. 1946)
94. rear, 300 West High Street: 1-story dependency built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
95. 506 Sixth Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction with non-historic siding; 2-bay facade with one-story hipped-roof front porch; gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street (c. 1920)
96. 508 Sixth Street: 1½-story Bungalow with stuccoed finish and cobblestone foundation; laterally-oriented gable roof with shed dormer on the facade, over a recessed front porch (c. 1920)
97. 612 Sixth Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with stained shingle exterior; laterally-oriented gable roof with large shed dormer and characteristic recessed front porch (c. 1920)
98. 614 Sixth Street : 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with stained wood shingled exterior finish and multiple gable roof, cobblestone exterior chimney and recessed front porch (c. 1920)
99. side, 700 Sixth Street: 2-story, 3-bay modern garage, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
100. 706 Sixth Street: 2½-story residence of wood with broad open porch with turned balustrade; windows flat-topped, 1/1; hipped and gabled roof system (c. 1900)
102. rear, 218 West John Street: wood garage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; two auto doors (c. 1920)
103. side, 601 Sixth Street: modern dependency, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
104. 601 Sixth Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof and center chimney; a smaller gable roofed addition on the left side with an auto garage on the first story (c. 1900)

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105. 513 Sixth Street: ranch-style house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
106. rear, 203 West Harford: 1½-story vernacular dependency of wood, with gable roof (c. 1900)
107. rear, 206 West Ann Street: 1-story dependency of wood, with gable roof, shiplap siding (c. 1900)
108. rear, 208 West Catherine Street: 1½-story dependency of wood construction, with gable roof (c. 1900)
109. rear, 210 West High Street: 1½-story dependency of wood construction (c. 1920)
110. rear, 209 West Catharine Street: 1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style outbuilding with gambrel roof, of wood construction clad in shiplap siding with modern garage door (c. 1920)
111. rear, 209 West High Street: ceramic tile block dependency with shed roof and automobile garage opening (c. 1920)
112. rear, 207 West George Street: 1½-story dependency of wood construction with shiplap siding, of modern construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
113. rear, 200 West Ann Street: single-story dependency of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; asphalt siding (c. 1920)
114. 408 Fifth Street: two-story vernacular residence with stuccoed exterior finish, gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade with shed-roofed porch with replacement supports (c. 1900)
115. rear, 200 West High Street: single-story automobile garage with gable roof and gable end orientation to the street and two automobile stalls (c. 1920)
116. rear, 201 West High Street: single-story automobile dependency, with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street, windows flat-topped 6/6, 2 sliding garage doors (c.1920)
117. 200 West George Street: two-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
118. 507 Fifth Street: one-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
119. 505 Fifth Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; characteristic local cobblestone porch and matching chimney (c. 1920)
120. 503 Fifth Street: 1½-story dependency with one-story addition, incorporating a 2-car garage (c. 1920)

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121. 411 Fifth Street: two-story dependency with stuccoed first story and shingle-clad second story, gable roof with gable dormer; 2 sliding automobile garage doors (c. 1920)
122. 409 Fifth Street: 2½-story gabled ell of wood construction with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade with one-story shed-roof front porch and one-story wing on right side (c. 1900)
123. side, 409 Fifth Street: one-story automobile dependency of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, and paired hinged automobile garage doors (c. 1920)
124. Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd: Gothic Revival-style religious building of masonry construction with exterior of locally-distinctive cobblestone; L-shaped plan, with lancet-arched openings, some with religious art glass; steeply-pitched gable roof with asbestos cement shingles and gabled eyebrow windows (1914; built by members of the Snyder family, local master builders who specialized in the use of cobblestone for their buildings)
125. 321 Fifth Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood construction with multiple hipped roof and projecting gable-roofed sections; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with exterior operable wood shutters; one-story porch extends across a portion of the facade (c. 1890)
126. rear, 114 West Ann Street: gable-roofed, ell-shaped dependency of wood, with a 1-car automobile garage (c. 1920)
127. rear, 117 West Harford Street: Two-story dependency with stuccoed first story and non-historic siding on second story, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
128. 225 Fourth Street: 1-story modern house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
129. rear, 200 East Ann Street: one-story automobile gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street, stone foundation; non-historic siding (c. 1920)
130. Rear 200 East Ann Street: small one-story dependency with steeply-pitched gable roof, of wood construction. (c. 1890)
131. rear, 201 East Catharine Street: two-story dependency of wood with gable and sliding garage doors with an appended shed-roof addition (c. 1890)
132. 405 Fourth Street: 1½-story stuccoed residence with intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped, 2/2, set singly and in pairs (c.1930)
133. 408 Fourth Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade; shed-roofed front porch with round columns (c. 1920)

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134. 600 Fourth Street: 1½-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof and projecting gable-roofed entry wing; windows flat-topped, with exterior shutters (c. 1940)
135. 603 Fourth Street: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with hipped roof, hipped dormers and a two-story portico on the facade with an enclosed sleeping porch; windows flat-topped, generally without notable ornament except for the presence of some art glass (c. 1900)
136. 602 Fourth Street: one-story cottage of wood construction with lateral gable roof and projecting gable-roofed entry wing (c. 1940)
137. 610 Fourth Street: one-story modern brick ranch-style house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
138. 614 Fourth Street: three-story French Second Empire-style residence of wood, with non-historic siding; Mansard roof with gable dormers; 3½-story square tower with Mansard roof and gable dormers is offset on the right side of the facade, directly over the main entrance; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with modest window heads; 1-story bay window on left side; bracketed cornice (c. 1870)
139. rear, 200 East Third Street: two-story dependency of wood, with stained wood shingling and an automobile garage in first story (c. 1920)
140. rear, 212 East Ann Street: one-story automobile dependency (c. 1920)
141. 211 Third Street: 2½-story Italianate-style residence of wood with intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with pedimented heads; main entrance offset on the facade through a double door with transom; one-story bay window on right side (c. 1870)
142. 209 Third Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with lateral gable roof and centered gable on facade; three-bay facade with 6/1 windows and exterior operable louvered shutters; one-story shed-roofed porch extends across the facade; James and Sarah Barton were the first owners of the property; later owners included Nelson Brown, a conservationist and friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (c. 1820)
143. 205 Third Street: small-scale Tudor Revival-style dependency with stuccoed finish converted to residential use with intersecting gable roof system, flat-topped, multi-light windows set in groups (c. 1920)
144. rear, 614 Sixth Street: 1½-story dependency of wood, with shiplap siding, sliding automobile garage doors, and 6/6 windows (c. 1900)
145. 305 West George Street: one-story modern brick residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
146. 303 West George Street: two-story modern wood building built outside the Period of Significance of the district, (NC)

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147. 301 West George Street: 1½-story Bungalow with locally distinctive cobblestone finish on first story and upper story of stained wood shingles; laterally-oriented gable roof with large shed dormer on facade; front porch recessed under porch roof. (c. 1920)
148. 299 West George Street: modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
149. 213 George Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street and one-story wing which extends to the left; windows flat-topped, 1/1; one-story wood porch with turned balusters and posts (c. 1900)
150. 211 George Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof; three-bay facade with centered entry, flat-topped windows, 2/2, and exterior operable shutters, and a one-story hipped-roof portico (c. 1880)
151. 207 West George Street: two-story vernacular residence with two side-by-side lateral gable roofs, three-bay facade, windows flat-topped, 1/1; shed-roofed front porch (c. 1900)
152. 205 West George Street: one-story modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
153. 203 West George Street: 1½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence of wood construction, with gambrel roof; one-story porch extends across facade and a portion of the right side (c. 1920)
154. 115 West George Street: two-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street, non-historic siding; 2-bay facade with flat-topped facade with one-story hipped-roof porch which is screened in (c. 1920)
155. 113 West George Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof, hipped dormer, and locally-distinctive cobblestone chimney. First story clad in clapboard, upper story shingled; original front porch has been replaced by a new addition with a 1-car garage (c. 1920)
156. 111 West George Street 2-story residence with non-historic siding; laterally-oriented gable roof clad in standing-seam metal; front porch enclosed (c. 1880)
157. 109 West George Street: 2-story Colonial Revival residence of wood, with laterally oriented gable roof; 3-bay facade with centered entry articulated by a broken pediment frontispiece (c. 1920)
158. 107 West George Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade; 1st story is clad in clapboard, the 2nd in wood shingles; 1-story hipped roof porch (c. 1920)
159. 714 Broad Street: early 2-story vernacular wood residence with gable roof clad in wood shingles; weatherboard exterior with flat-topped windows, many of which are 6/6; exterior operable

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shutters (c. 1830)

160. rear, 714 Broad Street: modern automobile garage, sympathetic to the historic house with which its associated, but built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
161. 712 Broad Street: 3-bay vernacular residence of wood, with laterally oriented gable roof and flat-topped windows, 2/2; 1-story shed-roofed porch (c. 1840)
162. 208 East George Street: 2-story Colonial Revival vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof, 3-bay facade with centered entry; windows set singly and in pairs; flat-topped (c. 1930)
163. 210 East George Street: 2-story Italianate vernacular residence of wood, with a shallow gabled roof which may be a replacement from the original; 3-bay facade with 2/2 windows with pedimented heads; main entrance centered on facade (c. 1870)
164. 212 East George Street: 2-story wood residence with laterally-oriented gable roof and large stuccoed exterior chimney on left side; cornice with partial returns on gable ends; 3-bay facade with centered entry and front porch (c. 1880)
165. 214 East George Street: 2-story wood frame residence with intersecting roof system, clad in asbestos siding; windows flat-topped, with modest heads; 2-bay facade; 1-story side porch (c. 1890)
166. 111 East George Street: 1½-story Cape Cod residence built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
167. 211 East George Street: 2 story wood residence with laterally-oriented gable roof, 3-bay facade and 1-story pedimented portico (c. 1910)
168. 207 East George Street: 1-story ranch house built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
169. 201 East George Street: 2½-story Queen Anne/Shingle-style residence of wood, with multiple roof system; clad in asbestos shingles; 1st two stories are covered in modern siding; third story in shingles of wood; windows flat-topped 1/1 and 2/2; at front left corner is semi-hexagonal tower (c. 1890)
170. 201 Fourth Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residence of brick, with irregular plan; windows segmental-arched 2/2, with some chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters; original porch replaced by 1-story porch over main entrance, supported by wrought iron posts (c. 1870)
171. 113 East George Street: 2½-story Italianate vernacular of wood construction, with intersecting gable roof, windows flat-topped with modest heads; offset main entrance on right side of facade;

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simple eave brackets (c. 1890)

172. 109 East George Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and 2-bay facade with open porch, a portion of the first story converted as a single-car automobile garage (c. 1890)
173. 107 East George Street: 2-story Greek Revival vernacular residence of wood, with temple-form facade and partial return on the cornice of the gable ends; original section is of 3 bays with the main entrance offset on the left; a 2-story addition with stuccoed finish has been added to the left side (c. 1860)
174. 105 East George Street: 2½ American Foursquare with jerkinhead gable roof and 2-bay facade; wood construction, clad in asbestos siding (c.1920)
175. 110 West George Street: distinctive cobblestone gable-fronted Bungalow with gable-end orientation to the street and large shed dormers on the sides; scalloped eaves and recessed front porch (c. 1910)
176. 112 West George Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with main entrance offset on left side; 1-story shed roof on facade (c. 1920)
177. 202 West George Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and large gable dormer on facade; recessed front porch with stone base and round columns (c. 1920)
178. 204 West George Street: 1-story modern house, 1950s, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
179. 206 West George Street: 1-story modern house, 1950s, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
180. 208 West George Street: L-shaped raised ranch style of modern construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
181. 306 West George Street: 1½-story cottage of brick and wood, with intersecting gable roof which appears to have been built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
182. 307 West High Street: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence cottage of wood, with steeply-pitched gable roof and a Palladian window in the pediment of the gable, which is also trimmed with decorative shingling; screened-in front porch, supported by Tuscan columns (c.1900)
183. 305 West High Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residence of wood construction, with 3-bay facade and projecting center bay; 1-story porch with Italianate and Eastlake-style trim on facade; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with segmental-arched heads; bracketed cornice and mansard roof (c. 1870)

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184. 301 West High Street: 2-story Dutch Colonial Revival vernacular residence of wood construction, with laterally-oriented gambrel roof and 2-bay facade. Exterior clad in non-historic siding. 1-story hipped roof front porch with replacement support posts (c. 1920)
185. 215 West High Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, clad in asbestos siding, with 3-bay facade and main entrance offset on the right side of the facade, incorporating a double door and semi-circular transom sash; 1-story bay window on right side; 1-story veranda (c.1870)
186. 209 High Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and large centered gable dormer on the 3-bay facade; main entrance centered, with hipped-roofed front porch with a centered gable; windows flat-topped, 1/1; shingle treatment in pediment of gable on facade (c. 1890)
187. 207 West High Street: 1-story wood ranch style house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
188. 205 West High Street: 1½-story cottage of wood with stuccoed finish and gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; large gable dormers on side elevations. front porch with plain wood balustrade (C. 1910)
189. 203 West High Street: 1½-story English-cottage style home with stucco finish and stylized gable roof with side shed dormers; windows flat-topped, set in groups (c. 1920)
190. 201 West High Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood on cobblestone foundation with second story finished in wood shingles and first story in clapboard; hipped roof with hipped roof dormers; 1-story hipped-roof porch on facade (c. 1920)
191. 111 West High Street: 2½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence of wood with gambrel roof and large dormers on the 5-bay facade; main entrance centered on facade, with transom sash and sidelights and pedimented portico; likely erected for Warner DePue, founder of the Pike County National Bank (c. 1920)
192. 107 West High Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with main entrance offset on left; 1-story hipped roof porch with simple posts and square balustrade (c. 1920)
193. 104 East High Street: 2-story modern building of multi-tenant use, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
194. 106 East High Street: Extremely large-scale imposing Gothic Revival/Eastlake-style resort hotel of wood construction, three-stories in height with dominating slate roof and roof comb; variety of dormers, most of which are trimmed with bargeboard; broad veranda extends across facade (c. 1898)
195. 200 East High Street (St. Patrick's Church): Colonial Revival-style stone church built outside the

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196. 208 East High Street : 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and dominating wall dormers on second floor, between which centered a gable dormer on the roofline; 3-bay facade with open veranda extending across the facade and wraps around a portion of the right side of the house; owners note that the building was built in at least two stages (c. 1860)
197. 210 East High Street: 1-story ranch-style house built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
198. 105 East High Street (Father Vincent Mahon Parish Center): 1-story stone-veneered social service building/religious office, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
199. 107 East High Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, which appears to date outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
200. 109 East High Street: 2½-story Eastlake-style residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof and fanciful profile, including intact Eastlake-style veranda which extends across the facade and around portions of both sides; 1-story bay window on right side of the house; gable ends trimmed with sawn and turned bargeboard (c. 1880)
201. 104 West High Street (Keystone Building): modern office building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
202. 106 West High Street: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; gable dormers on both sides; 1-story hipped-roof porch with modest columns and balustrade (c. 1900)
203. 108 West High Street: 1½-story jerkinhead gable-roofed Bungalow with gable-end orientation to the street and hipped dormers; first story clad in non-historic siding; second story is clad in imbricated shingling; 1-story hipped-roofed porch with round columns (c. 1910)
204. 110 West High Street: 2-story Colonial Revival residence with exterior finish primarily in stucco; symmetrical 3-bay facade with windows set singly and in pairs and incorporating original exterior shutters; main entrance centered on facade, with broken pediment frontispiece (c. 1920)
205. 112 West High Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood with stuccoed first story and shingled second story ; hipped roof with hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with open porch (c. 1920)
206. 200 West High Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof, 3-bay facade with main entrance shielded by wrap-around 1-story porch with Eastlake-style columns and balusters; exterior louvered shutters (c. 1880)
207. 202 West High Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with multiple roof system exterior surfaces clad in asbestos siding; windows flat-topped, 1/1, with chronologically-inappropriate

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exterior shutters; 1-story porch on facade (c. 1890)

208. 204 West High Street: 1-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
209. 206 West High Street: 1½-story cottage with jerkinhead gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, side elevations have hipped dormers and a 1-story bay window is on the left side; 3-bay facade with hipped roof porch (c. 1920)
210. 210 West High Street: 2½-story American Foursquare with first story of locally-distinctive cobblestone and second story of wood shingles; hipped roof with hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with main entrance centered thereon; 1-story hipped-roofed porch with cobblestone piers, round columns and square wood balustrade (c. 1920)
211. 214 West High Street: 1½-story cottage which appears to have been built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
212. 300 West High Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof, 1-story veranda extends across facade and wraps around a portion of the right side; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
213. 302 West High Street: 2-story gabled ell with intersecting gable roof, vernacular in character, with flat-topped windows with replacement sash and chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters (c. 1900)
214. 304 West High Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction, with gable-end oriented facade and intersecting gable dormers; main entrance shielded by open wood porch with round columns and simple balustrade (c. 1900)
215. 306 West High Street: 2-story gabled ell residence of wood, intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped, 1/1, set singly and in pairs; 1-story porch with Eastlake-style columns on a portion of the facade (c. 1890)
216. 308 West High Street: 2-story residence of indeterminate age, remodeled significantly with a resultant loss of integrity (NC)
217. 310 West High Street: 1½-story board-and-batten-finished wood cottage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to street; front porch partially enclosed (c. 1900)
218. rear, 310 West High Street: 1-story dependency with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; single garage door (c. 1920)
219. 314 West High Street: modern residential building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)

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220. 316 West High Street: modern residential building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
221. 315 West Catharine Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers, 2-bay facade with hipped roof porch partially enclosed and stuccoed (c. 1920)
222. 313 West Catharine Street: 1½-story gable-front Bungalow with shed dormers on sides; 1-story shed-roof porch with stylized Victorian ornament applied long after the house was constructed; (c. 1920)
223. 311 West Catharine Street: 2½-story American Foursquare with stuccoed exterior; hipped roof with hipped dormers and 2-bay facade; hipped roof front porch with stuccoed piers (c. 1920)
224. 309 West Catharine Street: 2-vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and large shed dormer on the facade; 2-bay facade with hipped roof porch (c. 1920)
225. 307 West Catharine Street: 1½-story wood Bungalow with laterally-oriented gable roof and gable dormer on facade; main roof extends over a recessed front porch which has been glassed in (c. 1910)
226. 305 West Catharine Street: 2½-story American Foursquare with stuccoed exterior finishes; hipped roof with hipped dormers (c. 1910)
227. 303 West Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and exterior brick gable-end chimney; 3-bay facade with main entrance offset on the left side, shielded by pedimented hood and supported by wrought iron railing; a single-car shed-roofed garage is appended to the right side (c. 1920)
228. 301 West Catharine Street: distinctive, locally quarried cobblestone residence of 1½ stories in height, with laterally-oriented gable roof, multiple windows, and extended porte-cochere on the right side (c. 1946)
229. 215 West Catharine Street: large-scale, three-story Colonial Revival-style residence of local stone, with four-bay full portico on the facade; laterally-oriented gable roof with centered gable on the facade and curvilinear loggia (c. 1920)
230. 211 West Catharine Street: 2½-story Greek Revival-style residence with three-bay facade and main entrance offset on the right side of the facade with transom sash and sidelights; windows flat-topped with multi-light sash; French windows on first story; stucco exterior finish; modest bracketed cornice; hipped roof with hipped dormers, likely added well after the house was built (c. 1870)
231. 209 West Catharine Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; main entrance offset on the right side of the asymmetrically-massed facade (c. 1870)

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232. 207 West Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular gabled ell residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof, small-scale windows, suggesting an early date of construction, with original exterior operable shutters; veranda on facade (c. 1850)
233. 205 West Catharine Street: 2½-story French Second Empire residence with stuccoed exterior finish and distinctive Mansard roof with segmental-arched dormers; main portion of the house is 3 stories in height, with a 2-story Mansard-roofed wing on right; windows segmental arched, with exterior wood shutters; stylized veranda extends across facade (c. 1870)
234. 205 West Catharine Street: 2-story Greek Revival vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; wing on the left side appears to have been added, and incorporates a 1-story bay window on the facade; windows flat-topped, 6/6, with exterior operable shutters (c. 1850)
235. 201 West Catharine Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with hipped roof and projecting jerkinhead gabled-roofed wings; windows flat-topped with replacement sash; non-historic siding; 1-story porch; likely erected for James Watson, a prominent nineteenth-century community and business leader; it has been altered several times, with the resulting existing Victorian character (ca. 1857)
236. 115 West Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular residence with stuccoed exterior finish and laterally-oriented gable roof; asymmetrical 3-bay facade with main entrance shielded by a hipped-roof portico; windows flat-topped, 1/1 (c. 1920)
237. 113 West Catharine Street: 2-story building which appears to have been built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
238. 111 West Catharine Street: 2-story residence of wood, set on stone foundation, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; facade dominated by 2-story gallery with Eastlake-style posts and upper and lower balustrades
239. rear & right side, 111 West Catharine Street: 1-story dependency which appears to have been built for automobile storage (c. 1920)
240. rear and left side, 111 West Catharine Street: large metal pole building built for public works storage, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
241. 110 East Catharine Street: 2½-story Gothic Revival/Italianate brick residence of large proportion, with truncated hipped roof, stylized dormers and a projecting gable with sawn bargeboard trim; L-shaped facade with segmental-arched windows with corresponding exterior shutters and 1-story bay window on right side; on left side of facade is 1-story veranda with Eastlake-style trim (c. 1876)
242. 112 East Catharine Street: 1½-story Bungalow with hipped roof and hipped dormer and enclosed

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front porch, set on locally-distinctive cobblestone (c. 1920)

243. 120 East Catharine Street (Milford Theater): 2-story structural tile building with partially stuccoed facade, which has served as movie house for the community; a marquee with "Milford" on three sides is in the facade, illuminated with neon (c. 1920)
244. 202 East Catharine Street: raised ranch-style house, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
245. 204 East Catharine Street: single-story cottage of wood construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
246. 206 East Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular gabled ell with intersecting gable roof windows flat-topped, 1/1; porches on the facade are supported by Eastlake-style posts and have replacement balusters (c. 1880)
247. 208 East Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular gable ell of wood, with intersecting gable roof and 1-story porch extending across a portion of the facade, supported by Eastlake-style porches; non-historic siding (c. 1880)
248. 210 East Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof, non-historic siding; windows flat-topped, with chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters; 1-story veranda wraps around on facade (c. 1880)
249. 212 East Catharine Street: 2-story gabled ell, Italianate in style, with gable end oriented to the street, and bracketed eaves; windows flat-topped, 1/1; non-historic siding; 1-story veranda extends across the facade and a portion of the side (c. 1880)
250. 214 East Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with 3-bay facade and laterally-oriented gable roof and main entrance centered on facade; windows generally flat-topped, except for a round-arched centered on facade; 1-story shed-roofed bay is on right side of building; shed roofed front porch with Eastlake-style posts and balustrade; this house was relocated from Harford Street at an early date (c. 1870)
251. 209 East Catharine Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with gabled roof laterally oriented, clad in standing-seam metal; second-story bay extends over main porch which is supported with columns and trimmed with an Eastlake-style balustrade (c. 1880)
252. rear, 207 East Catharine Street: 1½-story cobblestone dependency with hinged garage doors (c. 1920)
253. 207 East Catharine Street: 1½-story vernacular residence constricted of wood, with a modest veranda extending across the facade (c. 1880)
254. 205 East Catharine Street 2½-story gabled ell vernacular residence of wood construction with

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intersecting gable roof; exterior clad in non-historic siding; windows flat-topped 2/2, with chronologically-inappropriate exterior shutters; L-shaped facade with 1-story veranda in the angle of the well (c. 1890)

255. 203 East Catharine Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with gabled roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade with windows flat-topped, 2/2; exterior surfaces clad in non-historic siding; 1-story shed-roofed porch extends across the facade (c. 1880)
256. rear, 203 East Catharine Street: 1-story vernacular dependency with hinged garage doors, laterally-oriented gable roof (c. 1920)
257. 201 East Catharine Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade; non-historic siding; appears to be a twin to its neighbor on the right (c. 1880)
258. 108 West Catharine Street: 1½-story stylized Cape Cod residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and paired gable dormers; first story windows modified with the introduction of modern bow windows (c. 1940)
259. 208 West Catharine Street: modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
260. 304 West Catharine Street: 1-story modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
261. 306 West Catharine Street: 1-story modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
262. 308 West Catharine Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and central chimney; 2-bay facade; clad in non-historic siding; 1-story hipped-roofed porch was glass-enclosed at an early time (c. 1901)
263. 312 West Catharine Street: 1½-story board-and-batten and stucco-finished cottage with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street and shed dormers on the sides; shed-roofed porch, set on cobblestone piers with stuccoed support columns (c. 1920)
264. 316 West Catharine Street: imposing 2½-story American Foursquare of wood with hipped roof and hipped dormers; broad veranda extends across facade, with original lattice porch skirts intact; non-historic siding (c. 1910)
265. 415 West Ann Street: 2-story vernacular residence with exterior clad in stucco; laterally-oriented gable roof with central chimney; 2-bay facade; windows flat-topped; single-story porch extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the left side (c. 1910)
266. 317 West Ann Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood construction with hipped roof and

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hipped dormers; 2-bay facade with hipped-roof porch with original lattice skirt and round columns and simple wood balustrade (c.1920)

267. 315 West Ann Street: 2-story American Foursquare of wood construction, with exterior of stucco; hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade; 1-story hipped-roof porch with stone piers and wood balustrade (c. 1920)
268. 313 West Ann Street: 1½-Bungalow of wood construction with hipped roof and jerkinhead hipped dormer on facade; 2-bay facade with main entrance centered beneath a recessed front porch; windows flat-topped; porch supported by round columns and trimmed with a square balustrade (c.1920)
269. 311 West Ann Street: single story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
270. 309 West Ann Street: single-story modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district, (NC)
271. 307 West Ann Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with main portion consisting of a gable-end-oriented wing with a laterally-oriented wing on the left rear; three-bay facade with flat-topped windows and modern exterior shutters; shingling in pediment of gable; one-story modest porch on facade (c.1870)
272. 305 West Ann Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and exterior clad in non-historic siding; 3-bay facade with main entrance centered thereon; 1-story hipped-roofed porch (c.1900)
273. 303 West Ann Street: 1-story modern religious building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
274. 301 West Ann Street: 2-story American Foursquare of concrete block construction with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade; exterior surfaces include smooth-dressed and rock-faced concrete block; 1-story porch on facade; the building abuts and may be interconnected to the non-contributing church to its west (c. 1920)
275. 215 West Ann Street: 2½-story Greek Revival-style house of wood, with main wing temple-form in character with a full portico supported by square pillars; the main wing is three bays wide, with the principal entrance offset on the right side; windows flat-topped with multi-light sash and exterior operable shutters (c. 1850)
276. 209 West Ann Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residence of brick with distinctive Mansard roof and gable dormers; centered on the facade is a four-story tower; windows are segmental-arched, 2/2; 1-story bay window on left side of facade; a lacy Eastlake-style porch extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the east side (c. 1870)

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277. 111 West Ann Street: 1½-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
278. 113 West Ann Street: 2-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
279. 109 West Ann Street: 1½-story residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof and dormers (c. 1920)
280. 105 West Ann Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residence of brick, with Mansard roof pierced by round-arched dormers; three-bay facade with main entrance offset on the west side; physical evidence suggests the removal of a historic porch and its replacement with a stone stoop (c. 1870)
281. 108 East Ann Street: new medical center, built on the former site of the Milford Inn, erected outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
282. 108 East Ann Street: a contributing structure, this is an elaborate cast iron fence which surrounded the Milford Inn, a resort hotel which was badly deteriorated and was razed in 2000 to erect a new medical center (Resource No. 287, above); the responsibility for fence was turned over to a local nonprofit organization to assure its preservation (c. 1880)
283. 202 East Ann Street (Milford Academy): 2½-story Greek Revival/Italianate-style residential building of wood set on a prominent corner; four-bay facade with partial return on the cornice of the gable-end oriented elevation; brackets along the eaves; flat-topped windows, set singly and in pairs, with exterior operable shutters (c. 1850)
284. 206 East Ann Street (Milford Methodist Church): 2-story Gothic Revival-style church of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; square bell tower with Italianate bracketry is centered on the 3-bay facade; main entrance is on the facade, flanked by large lancet-arched windows (c. 1864)
285. 208 East Ann Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood construction, gabled ell in form, with three-bay facade and one-story porch on facade; main entrance on the east side of facade, with original transom sash (c. 1870)
286. 212 East Ann Street: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and three-bay facade; shed dormer centered on roof and main entrance centered on facade, shielded by a 1-story segmental-arched portico (c. 1920)
287. 300 East Ann Street: Three-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence of wood, with shingled exterior finish and intersecting gambrel roof; Palladian window centered in the pediment of the roof on the facade; 1-story veranda extends across a portion of the facade and a portion of the west side, supported by round columns; bow-front bay on east side of facade (c. 1900)

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288. 306 East Ann Street: 2½-story Queen Anne-style residence with first story faced in native bluestone and second story clad in wood shingles; truncated hipped roof with a balustrade and extended gables with decorative trim in the pediments; 1-story veranda wraps around the facade and portion of the west side; built for Paul Bournique, the manager of the Bluff House which overlooked the Delaware River nearby. Builder was A. D. Brown, prominent local master builder (c. 1900)
289. 210 Second Street (Laurel Villa): 3½-story vernacular resort hotel of wood construction with intersecting gable roof and shingled finish in pediments of the gable ends; veranda with Eastlake-style trim, partially enclosed, extends across a portion of the first story (1875)
290. 307 East Ann Street (Laurel Villa Annex): 3½-story resort hotel of wood with gable roof and gable dormers, windows flat-topped, 2/2, with modest surrounds; 1-story veranda with round posts extends across facade (c. 1920)
291. rear, 211 Third Street: single-story dependancy with hinged garage doors and hipped roof, associated with the house fronting on Third Street (c. 1920)
292. 207 East Ann Street: imposing 3½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residential building of wood, with broad gambrel roof and semi-octagonal corner tower; third story finished in imbricated shingling and first and second stories in clapboard (c.1910)
293. 209 East Ann Street: 2½-story Colonial Revival-style residence with first story finished in stucco and second in shingles; 3-bay facade with flat-topped windows and exterior operable shutters (c. 1900)
294. 205 East Ann Street: 1-story modern residence built outside the Period of Significance of the district, (NC)
295. 203 East Ann Street: 2½-story vernacular residence with stuccoed exterior finish, hipped roof, and hipped and gable dormers; 2-bay asymmetrical facade with sidelights on entrance and hipped-roof portico; 1-story hipped roof addition on west side (c. 1920)
296. 119 East Ann Street: 1-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
297. 109 East Ann Street: 2½-story Greek Revival-style residence of wood, clad in asbestos shingles, with laterally-oriented gable roof; five-bay facade with centered entrance, featuring sidelights and transom sash extending across the facade is an Eastlake-style porch with a second-story balcony; windows flat-topped, mostly 6/6 (c. 1850)
298. 107 East Ann Street: 2-story residence that appears to have originally been a Greek Revival-style temple-form house to which has been added a square tower and several projecting bays, with an overall irregular plan; 1-story partially-enclosed front porch on facade; windows flat-topped, mostly 2/2, some with exterior operable shutters; standing-seam metal roof; decorate iron fence

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(c. 1850)

299. 106 West Ann Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction built in several stages with the main facade gable-roofed with a gable-end orientation to the street; windows flat-topped without notable ornament (c. 1880)
300. rear, 108 West Ann Street: automobile garage of wood construction, one story in height (c. 1920)
301. 108 West Ann Street: three-bay, two-story vernacular residence with laterally-oriented gable roof; fenestration is flat-topped with multi-light sash and exterior operable shutters; sensitive modern addition at rear; among the earliest properties in the expanded district, this was a farmhouse of Isaac Newman (c. 1765)
302. 110 West Ann Street: 2-story Greek Revival/Italianate-style residence of wood construction with an intersecting gable roof; appears to have been erected in at least two sections; delicate Eastlake-style porch with sawn trim extends across the facade; windows flat-topped, 2/2 with exterior operable wood shutters (c. 1850)
303. 114 West Ann Street (William Mitchell House): Italianate residence of wood construction, with 3-bay facade suggesting a side-passage interior plan; upper facade of two bays, with tri-partite segmental-arched windows set within flat -topped openings with heavy molded heads; hipped and gabled roof system (1874)
304. 200 West Ann Street: 5-bay Greek Revival-style residence of wood construction, with centered entry having transom and sidelights; windows flat-topped; French windows on first story of facade; laterally-oriented gable roof; likely erected for Fannie Dimmick, member of prominent local family (c. 1840)
305. 206 West Ann Street: 3-story eclectic residence of wood construction with irregular profile and multiple roof system; veranda on facade; windows flat-topped; designed by a Middletown, New York architect for Clinton O. Armstrong (T. I Lindsay, architect; c. 1900)
306. side, 208 West Ann Street: 2-story carriage house of wood with hipped roof and side gables; windows flat-topped, 2/2 with exterior shutters
307. 208 West Ann Street (Charles H. Wood House): 2-story eclectic residence of wood construction with clapboard siding and decorative shingling in the pediments of the gables; hipped roof with extended gable-roofed sections; windows flat-topped, 2/2, with exterior operable louvered shutters; Eastlake-style veranda (c. 1870)
308. 210 West Ann Street: 1½-story wood and stone cottage with cobblestone first story and stained wood shingled finish on second story; intersecting gable roof and 1-story veranda (c. 1920; Snyder family, contractors)
309. 214 West Ann Street: 1½-story Greek Revival-style cottage of wood, with gable roof and gable-end

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orientation to the street; 3-bay facade with centered entrance; windows 6/6 with exterior operable shutters; several additions at rear built during the Period of Significance (c. 1850)

310. 300 West Ann Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of with truncated hipped roof and hipped dormers; wood construction with shiplap on first story and stained wood shingles on second; 1-story hipped roof porch on facade (c. 1920)
311. 306 West Ann Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and gable dormer centered on facade; cobblestone foundation and exterior chimney; recessed front porch (c. 1920)
312. 308 West Ann Street: modern wood house, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
313. 310 West Ann Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof and recessed front porch; large shed dormer on facade, supported by brick piers and battered wood posts (c. 1920)
314. 312 West Ann Street: 1-story cottage, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
315. 316 West Ann Street: 2-story modern residence, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
316. 405 West Harford Street: modern funeral home, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
317. 401 West Harford Street: early 5-bay residential building with centered entry, flat-topped windows; non-historic siding; laterally-oriented gable roof (c. 1840)
318. 315 West Harford Street: 2½-story American Foursquare with stuccoed exterior surfaces; pyramidal roof with hipped dormers; 2-bay facade; 1-story hipped roof front porch (c. 1920)
319. 314 West Harford Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood and stone construction with hipped roof and hipped dormers; two-bay facade with open front porch; first story veneered in locally-distinctive cobblestone, second story in painted wood shingles (c. 1915)
320. 312 West Harford Street: 2½-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style residential building of wood, with wrap-around veranda; weatherboard siding on first story and shingles on second; intersecting gambrel roof (c. 1920)
321. side, 312 West Harford Street: 1-story automobile garage of wood construction clad in shiplap siding; 2 automobile bays with sliding wood doors (c. 1920)
322. 313 West Harford Street: 1-story modern office building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)

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323. 311 West Harford Street: 2½-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with L-shaped facade; multiple roof system; porch in the angle of the ell on the facade (c. 1920)
324. 310 West Harford Street: 2-story pseudo-Victorian modern office building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
325. 309 West Harford Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and recessed front porch with cobblestone piers; large shed dormer on facade; first story finished in weatherboard, second story in wood shingles (c. 1920)
326. 308 West Harford Street: 2½-story gabled ell residential building of wood, with intersecting gable roof; 2-bay facade; windows flat-topped; 1-story porch; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
327. 305 West Harford Street: 1-story modern brick commercial building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
- 327A side, 306 West Harford Street: one-story auto garage of wood with shiplap siding and gable roof (c. 1920)
- 327B 306 West Harford Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with truncated hipped roof and hipped dormers; front porch supported by wood columns; windows flat-topped; non-historic siding; (c. 1910)
328. 303 West Harford Street: 2-story modern office building of wood, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
329. 302 West Harford Street: 1-story modern commercial building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
330. 211 West Harford Street: one-story modern convenience store with gasoline service bays, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
331. 214 West Harford Street: two-story modern bank, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
332. 203 West Harford Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof system; clapboard siding; windows flat-topped, 6/6 and 2/2; exterior operable louvered shutters; 1-story bay window facade along with 1-story entrance portico with fluted columns (c. 1850)
333. 208 West Harford Street: 2½-story residential building of wood which may have begun as a three-bay temple-form Greek Revival-style house; a large addition is on the right side, built within the Period of Significance; windows flat-topped with exterior operable shutters; built by Judge C. D. Townsend, the house was later a boarding house and later tourist home (c. 1860)

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334. rear, 208 West Harford Street: 1-story garage of wood, with gable roof (c. 1930)
335. 206 West Harford Street: Shingle-style residential building with large brick addition on facade with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
336. 204 West Harford Street: 1-story modern metal building, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
337. 201 West Harford Street (Milford School): ashlar bluestone school building on a raised basement, two stories in height and Georgian Revival in character, with three-bay facade and centered entrance; shallow hipped roof with cupola; addition at rear in 1926; converted for commercial use (1903; Alfred Marsh, architect)
338. 200 West Harford Street: 1-story modern post office building of masonry construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC).
339. 117 West Harford Street: 1½-story wood cottage, vernacular in character with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; front porch enclosed; gable dormers on side elevations (c. 1900)
340. 115 West Harford Street: 2½-story Greek Revival-Italianate transitional building of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade with partial return on the cornice and paired brackets; front porch enclosed (c. 1860)
341. 113 West Harford Street: 1-story modern commercial building with 2-story rear section, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
342. 114 West Harford Street: 1-story modern convenience store/gasoline station, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
343. 110 West Harford Street: 2½-story vernacular residence of wood, with intersecting gable roof; flat-topped windows, 2/2; 1-story shed-roofed porch on facade (c. 1900)
344. 111 West Harford Street: 1-story modern brick bank, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
345. side, 110 West Harford Street: 1-story, 1-bay wood auto garage; gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street (c. 1920)
346. 106 West Harford Street: one-story modern commercial strip building, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
347. 100 West Harford Street: one-story modern commercial strip building, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)

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348. 110 Broad Street: 2-story vernacular commercial building built on a raised foundation; of wood construction with the original storefront altered but retaining the original recessed paneled bulkheads beneath the former display windows; gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; exterior clad in asbestos shingles; paired oriel windows on second story of facade (c. 1890)
349. 106 Broad Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof and interior brick gable-end chimneys; windows flat-topped without notable ornament; main entry centered on the facade with a replacement porch; exterior clad in painted wood shingles (c. 1870)
350. 102 Broad Street: 2½-story Greek Revival-style residence with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade with centered entry; windows flat-topped with exterior operable shutters; 1-story veranda wraps around the facade and a portion of the left side (c. 1860)
351. 111 Broad Street: 2-story Greek Revival vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street and partial return on cornice; enclosed front porch; some windows altered (c. 1850)
352. 109 Broad Street: 2½-story Italianate residence with exterior surfaces finished in scored stucco, giving the appearance of ashlar stone construction; gable roof, laterally oriented with large gable wall dormer centered on the facade; windows flat-topped, with some alteration; modest cornice with simple paired brackets (c. 1870)
353. 107 Broad Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof; 3-bay facade and offset entry door, suggesting a side-passage interior plan; windows flat-topped; non-historic siding (c. 1850)
354. 105 Broad Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residence of wood construction with characteristic Mansard roof, punctuated by dormers; five-bay facade, with centered entrance; windows flat-topped with pedimented heads (c. 1870)
355. 103 Broad Street: 2½-story residence of wood, with gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; temple-form facade with entry door offset on right side suggesting a side passage interior plan; windows flat-topped with molded heads on facade; exterior operable shutters; main entrance distinguished by transom sash and sidelights (c. 1860)
356. rear, 103 Broad Street: 1½-story wood dependency with gable roof and gable-end orientation of the facade (c. 1860)
357. 101 Broad Street: 2½-story residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof, 3-bay facade, centered entry and large gable wall dormer centered on the facade; windows flat-topped with exterior operable shutters (c. 1870)
358. 104 Sawkill Avenue: early 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with a laterally-oriented gable roof; windows flat-topped; original portion has 3-bay facade; an addition has been made to the right side early in the life of the property; exterior chimney of stone; 1-story front

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porch (c. 1800)

359. 102 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence of wood, with 3-bay facade and centered entry; non-historic siding; some 6/6 sash remains (c.1820)
360. 105 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence with exterior clad in stucco; windows flat topped without notable ornament; laterally-oriented gable roof; 1-story porch on facade with support provided by locally-distinctive cobblestone piers (c. 1850)
361. 106 Sawkill Avenue: 2-story vernacular residence with gable roof and shed dormer on the side; 2-bay facade; flat-topped windows; exterior clad in asbestos shingles (c. 1820)
362. 203 East Harford Street: 2½-story eclectic residential building of brick incorporating Greek Revival, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Gothic Revival elements; mansard roof without dormers; 5-bay facade with round- and segmental-arched windows with exterior operable louvered shutters; 1-story front porch with chamfered wood posts and sawn fan brackets (c. 1870)
363. 205 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular Italianate gabled ell residential building of wood with intersecting gable roof; single-story bay windows on facade and left side; small modest brackets under eaves; windows flat-topped, 2/2; converted for retain use (c. 1870)
364. side, 205 East Harford Street: 2-story masonry dependency with gable roof and gable wall dormer; flat-topped windows, 2/2 (c. 1920)
365. 209 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood with laterally-oriented gable roof; 4-bay facade with flat-topped windows devoid of notable ornament; non-historic siding; 1-story shed-roofed porch on right side (c. 1900)
366. 211 East Harford Street: 2½-story American Foursquare of wood, with hipped roof and hipped dormers; 2-bay facade; large veranda of non-historic construction (c. 1920)
367. 211 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood set on a foundation of rubble stone; gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; windows flat-topped; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
368. 215 East Harford Street: 1-story modern commercial building of modern construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
369. 105 Mott Street: 1-story modern residence of wood, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
370. 107 Mott Street: 2-story gabled ell, vernacular in character with non-historic siding and large windows inserted with loss of integrity (NC)

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371. rear, 107 Mott Street: 2-story concrete block automobile garage with rock-faced block finish; laterally-oriented gable roof and shed dormer (c.1920)
372. rear, 113 Mott Street: 2-story dependency auto two automobile bays (c. 1920)
373. 113 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped with large picture window in second floor with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
374. 115 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with 1-story ell and porch in angle of the ell; windows flat-topped with 6/6 sash; asbestos shingles (c. 1880)
375. rear, 118 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular outbuilding of wood devoid of significant distinguishing features (c. 1900)
376. 118 Mott Street: 2-story Greek Revival vernacular residence of wood with gable-end orientation to the street and partial return on the cornice; non-historic siding; front porch glass-enclosed (c. 1850)
377. Mott Street Bridge: through-truss single-lane metal bridge of one span, carrying Mott Street across Sawkill Creek (1902; Penn Bridge Company, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania)
378. 116 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof, flat-topped windows, 2/2; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
379. 114 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 2-bay facade; asphalt shingles; front porch enclosed (c. 1900)
380. 112 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with modern board-and-batten siding installed over its entire exterior with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
381. 110 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof; 3-bay facade with window flat-topped, 2/2, centered entry (c. 1900)
382. 108 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood with gable-end orientation to the street; front porch enclosed with T-111 siding with resultant loss of integrity (NC)
383. side, 108 Mott Street: 1-story gable-roofed auto garage with gable-end oriented to the street (c. 1920)
384. 106 Mott Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street and hipped-roofed dormer on right side; windows flat-topped without notable ornament; non-historic siding (c. 1900)
385. 301 East Harford Street: 3-story Greek Revival vernacular residence of wood construction, with 3-bay facade; windows flat-topped; main entrance incorporating Greek Revival-style trim is offset

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on right side and recessed, suggesting a side-passage interior plan; a late nineteenth-century veranda extends across the facade and left side (c. 1850)

386. 303 East Harford Street: modern commercial building of masonry construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
387. 305 East Harford Street: modern commercial building of masonry, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
388. 305 East Harford Street: modern commercial building built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
389. 307 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood, with parged masonry foundation, windows flat-topped, 1/1; intersecting gable roof; shed-roof of modern construction (c. 1900)
390. 309 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with non-historic siding; windows flat-topped, 1/1, without notable surviving ornament; gable roof with asphalt shingles (c. 1890)
391. Rear, 311 East Harford Street: 1-story metal utility building build out side the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
392. 311 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; three-bay facade with flat-topped windows; non-historic siding; several additions to the rear of indeterminate age (c. 1850)
393. 401 Second Street: 2-story commercial building of wood construction, considerable altered from the original with a resultant loss of integrity (NC)
394. 401 Second Street: 2-story vernacular residential; building of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; windows flat-topped, with replacement sash; asbestos shingling on exterior surfaces; 2-story bay windows on right side (c. 1890)
395. 100 Second Street: early 2-story residential building of masonry construction with exterior surfaces parged in stucco; 3-bay facade and centered entrance; 6/6 windows have been retained; laterally-oriented gable roof clad in standing seam metal; single-story garage is built against the left elevation and recessed slightly from the plane of the facade (c. 1820)
396. Kennedy Memorial, Second and East Harford Streets: plaque mounted on a stone in a triangular parklet, in memory of President John Kennedy; a non-contributing structure built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
397. 403 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; windows flat-topped, 2/2, without notable ornament; a large

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shed-roofed veranda extends across the facade and a portion of the side (c. 1900)

398. 310 East Harford Street: one story commercial building, formerly the casino for the Laurel Villa resort hotel, but significantly altered with a resultant loss of integrity (c. 1900) (NC)
399. 304-306 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular wood frame double house, with laterally-oriented gable roof, windows flat-topped 6/6 and 1/1; non-historic siding (c. 1860)
400. 302 East Harford Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood, set on foundation of rubble stone and capped with laterally-oriented gable roof; 3-bay facade; asbestos shingles; centered entry (c. 1850)
401. 300 East Harford Street ('Del-A-View House'): imposing Italianate/Gothic-Revival-style residential building of brick construction with irregular form and picturesque roofline punctuated by intricate sawn wood ornament; 1-story bay window on east side; segmental-arched windows; veranda on facade with sawn ornament. Originally built for J. S. Wallace, a prominent local business leader and later occupied by John Cornelius, who operated the Sawkill House, a resort hotel north of this house on East Harford Street (c. 1847)
402. 200 East Harford Street: 2-story shingled residence with gable roof, of wood construction, converted for professional office use.
403. 214 East Harford Street: 2-story Italianate vernacular commercial building of wood, with in-filled storefront but in a sensitive fashion and retaining original storefront cornice with brackets; 2-bay upper facade with flat-topped windows; non-historic siding (c. 1870)
404. 206 East Harford Street: 2½-story gabled ell residence with intersecting gable roof; wood construction, windows flat-topped with 6/6 replacement sash; 2 porches on the facade (c. 1870)
405. 204 East Harford Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residential building of wood, with mansard roof and gable dormers; 5-bay facade with veranda distinguished by centered double-gallery balcony (c. 1870)
406. 601 Broad Street: 2½-story Gothic Revival vernacular residence of wood, converted for professional office use; gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; some original bargeboard remains under eaves; one-story addition on left side; interior retains original stair and some marbleized slate mantles (c. 1860)
407. 515 Broad Street: 2½-story Queen Anne-style residential building of wood construction which has been converted for professional office use; 1-story veranda extends across the facade and wraps around a portion of the east side, with a delicate wood balustrade and grouped columns set on stone piers; large gable dormer over the main entrance which is on the west side of the facade, suggesting a side-passage interior plan (c. 1890)
408. 511 Broad Street: 3-story French Second Empire-style residential building of wood construction,

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with three-bay facade and centered entry suggesting a central-passage interior plan; original veranda replaced by centered portico; windows flat-topped; non-historic siding; mansard roof with dormers (c. 1875)

409. 509 Broad Street: brick commercial building converted for commercial offices, Italianate in character with an original storefront in-filled many years ago likely during the Period of Significance, including the use of art glass (c. 1870)
410. 506 Broad Street: modern county office building of brick construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
411. 514 Broad Street: 1½-story Craftsman Bungalow of wood with a stuccoed exterior, laterally oriented gable roof, gable dormer, and a recessed front porch supported by brick piers with battered wood columns (c. 1920)
412. 600 Broad Street: modern commercial building, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
413. 608 Broad Street (Edward McLaughlin House; "The Columns"): monumental Neo-Classical Revival-style residence of wood construction, with symmetrical facade dominated by a full Ionic portico flanked by rounded porches with turned balustrades; windows flat topped; clearly one of the finest examples of residential architecture in the region, the property serves as the museum of the Pike County Historical Society (c. 1900)
414. side, 612 Broad Street: 2½-story wood frame carriage house with jerkinhead gable roof and multi-light windows, incorporating a driveway/patio covered by a flat roof with a balustrade matching that of the main house (c. 1930)
415. 612 Broad Street (Edward McLaughlin, Jr. House): three-story Georgian Revival-style residence of wood construction, modeled closely on George Washington's Mt. Vernon home, with full portico with balustrade; five-bay symmetrical facade with centered entry; open porch on left side and sunroom on right side, balancing the entire plan; spacious grounds (1923)
416. 801 Broad Street: 5-bay vernacular residential building of wood, with laterally-oriented gable roof and centered entry shielded by a portico; exterior surfaces clad in asbestos shingles (c. 1840)
417. Broad Street Bridge: stone arch bridge which carries Broad Street over Vandermark Creek; built by master mason S. T. Van Auken, under the auspices of the Pike County Commissioners (1867)
418. 900 Broad Street (Brookside Villa Inn): former resort hotel of Queen Anne derivation; wood construction set on a raised foundation with laterally-oriented gable roof and second-story veranda with Eastlake-style ornament; three-story bay window on west side of facade; former farmhouse of John and Louisa Ross Broadhead (c. 1850; remodeled as inn c. 1890)
419. 800 Broad Street: 2-story wood residence built in at least two stages; the original house is likely

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the five-bay section with centered entry; a 2-bay addition is on the north side. windows flat-topped, 2/2, with molded heads and exterior operable shutters (c. 1840)

420. 304 Water Street: 2-story ell-shaped, wood residence, set on a brick foundation,; intersecting gable roof; windows flat-topped without notable ornament; 2-bay facade with 1-story gabled portico over the entrance (c. 1900)
421. rear, 302 Water Street: 1-story concrete block garage, associated with Resource No. 307,, above (c. 1940)
422. 302 Water Street: 2-story vernacular residence of wood construction, set on a brick foundation; ell-shaped in plan with intersecting gable roof system; windows flat-topped without notable ornament (c.1900)
423. side, 300 Water Street: 2-story wood dependency with automobile garage space on first story and living quarters above; windows flat-topped, 6/6; gable roof which extends over a second-story porch (c. 1910)
424. 300 Water Street: 2½-story Bungalow of wood construction, set on a stone foundation and capped with a laterally-oriented gable roof with a recessed front porch and large shed dormer on the facade; porch is supported by large round columns; windows flat-topped; exterior gable-end chimneys; Palladian windows in gable ends (c. 1910)
425. 25 Ninth Street: Tudor Revival style residential building of masonry construction with half-timbered finishes and a varied roofline, window forms, etc; located on carefully landscaped lot with a dammed-up portion of Sawkill Creek forming a pond (1923)
426. 24 Ninth Street: monumental Mediterranean Revival-style residence of masonry construction with a stuccoed exterior and a lively variety of roof forms and textures, window forms, open porches, etc.; located on carefully landscaped lot with a dammed-up stream forming a pond with a spillway (c. 1920)
427. Rear, 24 Ninth Street: 2½-story dependency of wood construction (c. 1920)
428. 306 West John Street: modern residence of wood construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the District (NC)
429. 210 West John Street: 1-story vernacular cottage of wood, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street, set on a foundation of locally-distinctive cobblestone; flat-topped windows; 1-story gable-roofed front porch (c. 1920)

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430. 218 West John Street: 1½-story Bungalow of wood with distinctive cobblestone porch, laterally-oriented gable roof and shed dormer (c. 1920)
431. 106 Mill Street: 1½-story vernacular cottage of wood, with non-historic siding; gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade (c. 1880)
432. 108 Mill Street: 2-story vernacular residential building of wood construction with laterally-oriented gable roof with little overall architectural ornament.
433. 110 Mill Street: 2½-story Colonial Revival vernacular residence of wood, with asbestos siding; hipped roof with hipped and shed dormers; three-bay facade; windows flat-topped 1/1; 1-story pedimented portico on the facade (c. 1910)
434. 110½ Mill Street: 1½-story cottage of wood, with three-bay facade, hipped roof, hipped dormers (c. 1920)
435. 112 Mill Street: 2-story gabled ell, vernacular in character, with intersecting gable roof and wrap-around veranda (c. 1880)
436. 114 Mill Street: 2½-story Greek Revival/Italianate-style upright-and-wing residence with gable-end oriented facade with three-bays and the main entrance offset on the right with an entry featuring transom sash; exterior shutters; 2/2 windows; bracketed cornice with partial returns on the gables.
437. 400 West Harford Street: automobile repair facility clad in new board-and-batten siding; of indeterminate age due to alterations and resultant loss of integrity (NC)
438. 402 West Harford Street: 1½-story wood cottage with pyramidal roof, hipped roof clad in asbestos shingles with hipped dormer; 1-story porch; windows flat-topped with some art glass transom; nearly repetitive house type with its neighbor to the west (c. 1920)
439. 404 West Harford Street: 1½-story wood cottage with pyramidal roof, hipped roof clad in asbestos shingles with hipped dormer; 1-story porch; nearly repetitive house type with its neighbor to the west (c. 1920)
440. 406 West Harford Street: 2-story Italianate vernacular residential building with one-story original wing on left side; three-bay facade on main portion of the house, with entry offset on the left, suggesting a side-passage interior plan; windows flat-topped, 2/2; porches with sawn brackets and chamfered support posts (c. 1860)

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441. 408 West Harford Street: (Helms Service Station) modern service station of wood construction, built outside the Period of Significance of the district (NC)
442. side, 408 West Harford Street: 1½-story utilitarian building of wood construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; shiplap siding and some 6/6 windows (c. 1880)
443. 502 West Harford Street: 2½-story wood residential building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; 3-bay facade with enclosed porch; most fenestration is flat-topped, excluding a round-arched sash in the pediment of the gable on the facade (c. 1890)
444. rear, 502 West Harford Street: vernacular dependency of wood construction, with a laterally-oriented gable roof and three-bay facade; has been converted for social service office use (c. 1890)
445. 506 West Harford Street: 3-story late-nineteenth/early twentieth-century residential building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street; original 2-bay facade has been compromised with the replacement of windows on the first and second floor by modern oriels, with a resultant loss of integrity (NC)
446. 508 West Harford Street: Mediterranean Revival-style residence of large scale, with stuccoed exterior finish and lively roofline, including hipped dormers and prominent chimneys (c. 1920)
447. 107 Ninth Street: 1½-story vernacular residential building with laterally-oriented gable roof and flat-topped windows.
448. 514 James Street: 1½-story dependency which serves residential purposes; built of wood construction, with a gable roof and gable-end oriented facade, including what may be a gable-end-oriented enclosed porch; fenestration is flat-topped set singly and in pairs, with little architectural embellishment (c.1920)
449. 208 Second Street: 2½-story gabled ell residential building of wood construction, with intersecting gable roof system and an exterior chimney on the west elevation; single-story porch on a portion of the facade; fenestration flat-topped, without notable ornament (c.1890)

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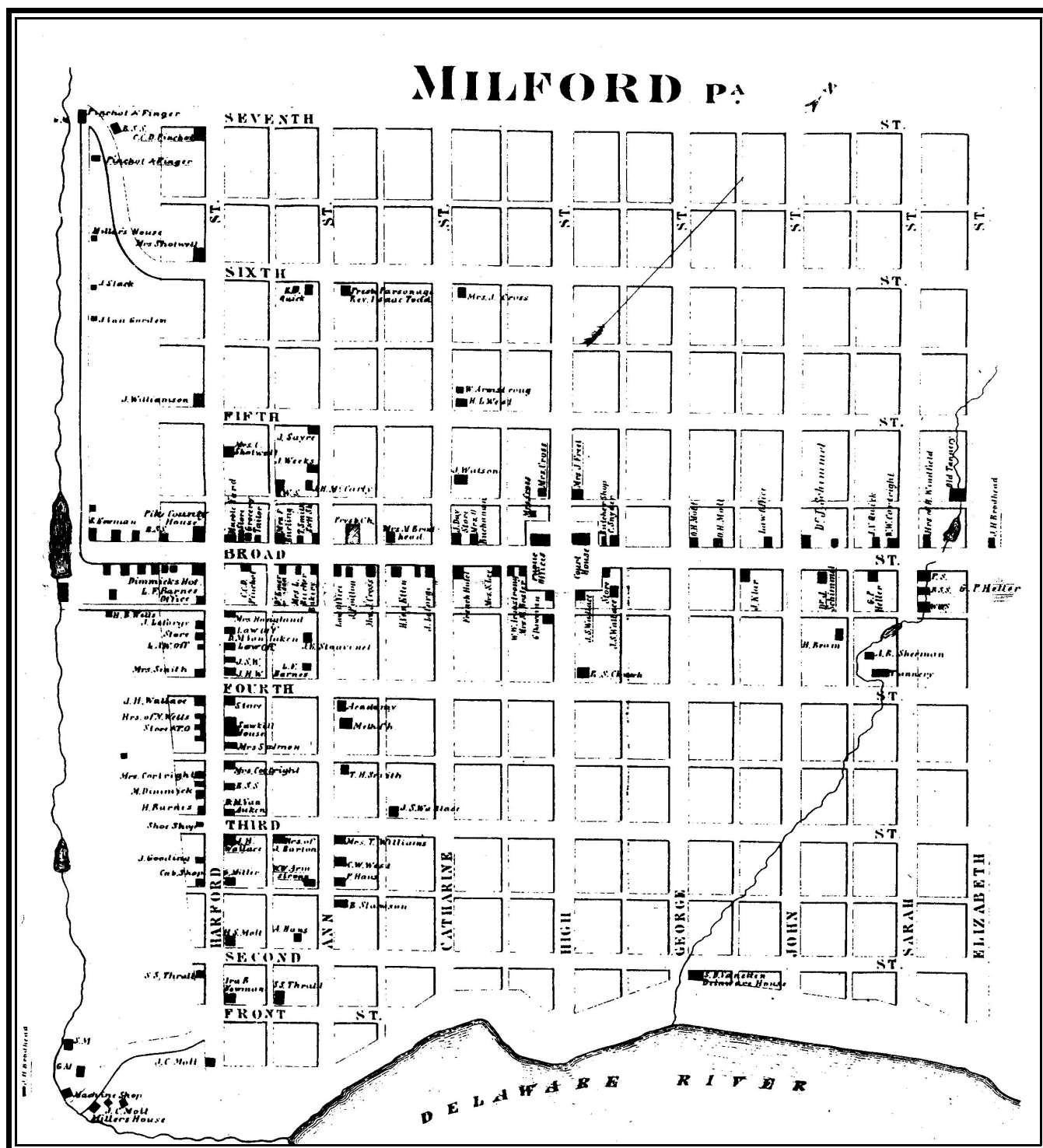


Fig. 1 This map of Milford appeared in a county atlas of 1860 and illustrates the level of settlement of the community and the expanded district at that time.