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**MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
Resource Inventory**

Note: Numbers refer to the accompanying Historic District Map.
All resources are contributing, unless otherwise noted by "NC" designation.

1. **101 East Harford (Dimmick House)** Large-scale, three-story Greek Revival-style corner building of brick construction, with gable roof and shallow shed dormer added onto the East Harford Street elevation in the early twentieth century. Seven-bay arrangement on the East Harford Street side, four-bay on the Broad Street side. Gable roof, with partial return of the cornice. Windows flat-topped, with some multi-light sash remaining along with exterior shutters. Two-story gallery wraps around both principal elevations. Described in Mathews' county history as "a substantial and commodious structure, accommodating about fifty guests comfortably." Built by Samuel Dimmick (1793-1867), an early settler of Milford, who served as county Treasurer, Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace. His family continued to run the hotel into the twentieth century, including the years between 1858 and 1879, when his daughter, Frances A. Dimmick, who was also Milford's Assistant Postmaster, oversaw the operations. The original building (1828) was destroyed by fire and Samuel Dimmick erected the present building on its site. (1856)
2. **103 East Harford Street** 2½-story vernacular wood frame residential building with gable roof, gable-end orientation to the street, and artificial siding. One-story hipped-roofed porch across facade has been enclosed. Windows flat-topped with replacement exterior shutters. (ca. 1900)
3. **105 East Harford Street** One-story utilitarian building, with 1950s T-111-clad gable-roofed addition occupying the entire frontage, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
4. **107-109 East Harford Street** 2½-story commercial building with stuccoed finish on side walls and facade finished in native bluestone. Three-bay facade with main entrance offset on the left side. Storefronts have been altered with the installation of tall bulkheads. Compatible one-story bluestone addition (ca. 1960s) on left side, trimmed in native bluestone. (ca. 1900)
5. **117 East Harford Street** 2½-story Gothic Revival vernacular wood frame residence, with 1-story hipped roof porch extending across facade, trimmed with sawn ornament. Three-bay facade with main entrance offset on the right side. Windows flat-topped, with original shutters mounted

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outside the window surrounds. In pediment of gable on facade is a pointed-arched window with corresponding exterior shutters; finial and pendant at peak of gable. (ca. 1880)

6. **201 East Harford Street (Harford-Smith House)** The oldest house in Milford, this home was built by Philadelphian Robert Harford well before Judge Biddis laid out the community. Later owned by Dr. Francis Alexander L. Smith, whose father has a physician in the Revolutionary War and was a friend of Lafayette. Local tradition holds that Lafayette once visited in this house. For a time, the property was a tavern under the ownership of Lewis Cornelius (d. 1841), who built the Sawkill House ca. 1823 diagonally across East Harford Street to the east. 3½-story residence of wood construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. 4-bay facade with main entrance asymmetrically set on the left side. Windows generally flat-topped, 6/6 and 2/2, with original exterior operable shutters. In pediment of gable on facade is a pointed-arched window with corresponding shutters. (ca. 1740)
7. **rear, 201 East Harford Street (Harford-Smith Barn):** 2-story wood frame barn with gable roof. (ca. 1800)
8. **204 East Harford Street** Three-story vernacular commercial building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Set back from the street, with 2-story gallery on facade. Windows flat-topped, six-over-six; some have been altered. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* and local history research suggest that this building was once part of the 1823 Sawkill House hotel which fronted on East Harford Street and which has been razed. (ca. 1823)
9. **200 East Harford Street** 2½-story Greek Revival temple-form commercial building of brick construction, with partial return of the cornice on the gable ends. Three-bay facade, modified at an indeterminate date by removing portions of the walls to create a recessed drive-through for automotive traffic; a similar treatment is seen in No. 64, whose recess was later in-filled. Original windows are flat-topped, six-over-six lights, with exterior operable louvered shutters. One-story contemporary shed-roofed wood frame addition at right side, set back from the plane of the facade. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* identify this building as having been a general store in 1885, a grocery in 1905, and by 1928 the Milford Steam Laundry. (ca. 1850)
10. **207 Fourth Street (Sawkill House Stable):** 2-story vernacular utilitarian building of wood frame construction, clad in asbestos shingle siding. Intersecting gable roof of standing-seam metal. Two overhead garage doors on facade. Fenestration features flat-topped windows, with some original six-over-six sash remaining. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* identify this building as having been the stable associated with the Sawkill House, a resort hotel which was located diagonally

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behind the stable, fronting on East Harford Street and which was operated by Lewis and John Cornelius. (ca. 1830)

11. **204 Fourth Street (Wallace Building/Masonic Hall)** Three-story Italianate commercial building of brick with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Original storefront intact, including large plate glass display windows and recessed centered entrance. Storefront cornice extends across entire storefront. Three-bay upper facade with segmental-arched fenestration and flat-topped sash, one-over-one light. Built for storekeeper John C. Wallace, for use as his general store. Wallace's home is found at 120 East Harford Street (No. 15). Later housed a pill manufactory. Local Masonic Lodge dates from 1800 and met in various locations until 1901 when it moved into this building, remaining here until 1911; in 1929 the organization returned to the Wallace Building. (1875)
12. **202 Fourth Street (Milford Water Company)** Modest vernacular commercial building of one story, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Flat-topped windows, with sash temporarily removed. Two-bay facade, with one-story rectangular bay window on left side; entrance offset on right side, featuring single four-panel door. Appears to have been constructed in two stages, with a cornerboard visible midway back where the original building terminated. Moved to its present site in 1875 when the Wallace Building (No. 12) was erected, and became the office of the newly-formed Milford Water Company which had been established in 1849. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* confirm this building as having been built as an office and as having been used as such as early as 1885. (ca. 1860)
13. **rear 202 Fourth Street, on Pear Alley** Two-story vernacular brick building of utilitarian/industrial design. Likely erected as a storage building/warehouse for the 1875 Wallace Building (No. 11). (ca. 1875)
14. **120 East Harford Street (John H. Wallace House)** L-shaped vernacular residence of wood frame construction, artificially-sided. Five-bay facade, with centered entrance shielded by triangular hood. Windows flat-topped, with some original exterior louvered shutters intact. Long-time home of merchant John C. Wallace (b. 1840) whose store building (No. 11) stands on Fourth Street behind the house. The first meeting of the Milford Borough Council took place in this house in the 1870s and Wallace became the community's first Chief Burgess; he was also a leader in the local Presbyterian Church and was the head of the Milford Water Company, whose office building (No. 12) was built between Wallace's house and his store building. (1855)
15. **rear, 120 East Harford Street** One-story vernacular automobile garage of wood frame

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construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to a driveway which leads from Fourth Street. First appears on historic *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* in 1928. (ca. 1920)

16. **116 East Harford Street** Temple-form Greek Revival home compatibly rehabilitated for office space. Portico shields the entrance on the facade. Gable roof with gable-end orientation to the street. (ca. 1860s)
17. **114 East Harford Street** Contemporary building attached to barn of indeterminate age. Contemporary building occupies the entire frontage of the lot, is built outside the period of significance of the district, and compromises the integrity of the barn. Built on the site of an historic 2-story, 2-storeroom commercial building. (NC; ca. 1980)
18. **Rear, 114 East Harford Street, on Pear Alley** 1½-story wood frame garage building, of compatible design character within the context of the district but built in 1997-98, well outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
19. **110 East Harford Street (Pinchot-Sum House)** One of the district's finest Italian Villa-style dwellings, built of wood frame construction with a symmetrical three-bay facade and a porch extending across the facade. Windows flat-topped, set singly and in groups. Truncated hipped roof, supported by paired brackets and clad in standing-seam metal, capped with a belvedere with a finial. Historic iron fence extends across the front of the lot. Built by Cyril C. D. Pinchot and first occupied by one Benjamin Sum. Similar to "Cottage Design VIII" in Andrew Jackson Downing's 1850 *Architecture of Country Houses*. (ca. 1862)
20. **108 East Harford Street (Cornelius Bull Law Office Building)** One-story Greek Revival-style commercial building of small scale, temple-form in design with three-bay facade and centered entrance shielded by the extension of the roof. Windows flat-topped, with exterior operable shutters of wood. Built for Cornelius W. Bull (b. 1845), an early school teacher (1863-1865) who was admitted to the Bar in 1867 after reading law for two years with D. M. VanAiken. In 1871 Bull opened his own practice. The property was later occupied by his son, George Bull, and later by attorney Karl Wagner, Sr. (1879)
21. **106 East Harford Street** 2½-story eclectic residence of wood frame construction with hipped roof and projecting gable-roofed wings. Projecting gable-roofed section on right side of facade features paneled eaves trimmed with Gothic Revival-style bargeboard. Modest Stick-style trim is seen in exterior vertical and horizontal trim boards. One-story shed-roofed porch extends across facade. Windows flat-topped, with operable exterior shutters. (ca. 1870s)

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22. ~~rear, 106 East Harford Street~~ 2-story stucco-finished dependency with gable roof. Windows flat-topped. (ca. 1900)
23. **201 Broad Street (Pinchot Homestead/Milford Community House)** 2½-story Greek Revival-style residence of wood frame construction, rectangular and symmetrical in plan. Gable roof with lateral orientation to the street. Windows flat-topped, with multi-light sash. Main entrance is centered on the facade, featuring a single 6-panel door flanked by a transom and sidelights, above which is a round-arched multi-light double-hung window on the second story. 1899 modifications include Heins & LaFarge-designed 2-story pedimented Ionic porticos. Long associated with the Pinchot family, the home was built by Cyrille Constantien Desire Pinchot (1797-1874). Cyril's son, James, was reared here and became the father of Pennsylvania Governor Gifford Pinchot. In 1899 the local newspaper reported that James Pinchot was remodeling the house and moving it back some distance from the street; this alteration, designed by the prominent New York firm of Heins and LaFarge, is confirmed in historic *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*. The Pinchot family offered the house to the community as a library and meeting place and since 1923 it has been owned by the Community House Association. (ca. 1855)
24. **219 Broad Street (Normandy Cottage)** Fanciful Tudor Revival-style cottage with steeply-pitched gable roof. Built of rubble stone with half-timbering and some stucco finish. Windows flat-topped, some with multi-light sash and others with flat-topped sash with curvilinear lights. Exterior wood shutters, both louvered and of simple flush-board design. Tall chimney rises at the front right corner. A continuation of this building at the left was demolished to make way for a contemporary office building. Built on a lot formerly occupied by Pinchot family gardens, for Amos R. E. Pinchot (1873-1944), son of James W. Pinchot. (1903)
25. **Rear, 219 Broad Street, NW intersection of Pear and Blackberry Alleys** 2½-story wood frame carriage house on corner of lot, with angled door into ground floor. Gable roof. Windows flat-topped. Exterior clad in stained wood shingles. (ca. 1903)
26. **221 Broad Street** Three-story 1990s office building of brick construction, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
27. **223 Broad Street** Gable-front Bungalow with gable-roof and gable dormer on facade. Recessed front porch glass-enclosed, likely when the building was converted for commercial use. Eaves trimmed with "Adirondack" style stylized brackets. (1920s)

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28. **103 East Ann Street** 1½-story wood frame residence with hipped roof and hipped dormer on facade. Stylized side piers of native cobblestone. (ca. 1930s)
29. **105 East Ann Street:** 1½-story ca. 1900 masonry building with stucco finish, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Facade clad in T-111 siding. Side walls are stuccoed, with some six-over-six sash. Alteration of facade with T-111 seriously impairs the integrity of the building (NC).
30. **104-108 East Ann Street** Three-story utilitarian building, vernacular in character, built of concrete block and roofed with a broad gambrel roof. Original windows flat-topped; some windows have been altered and sash replaced. Storefronts on the East Ann Street elevation. Historic *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* suggest that this building was erected ca. 1912 and housed the Masonic Lodge Hall on the second floor. (ca. 1912)
31. **301 Broad Street** One-story 1950s restaurant, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
32. **305 Broad Street** 2-story vernacular commercial building of wood frame construction clad in asbestos siding, with shallow hipped roof. Storefront with entrance on right side and large display window on facade, shielded by shallow pent roof. 2-bay upper facade with 3-part casement windows. (ca. 1940)
33. **307 Broad Street:** 2-story ca. 1900 vernacular wood frame residential building with gable roof and lateral orientation to the street. A 1-story wrap-around hipped-roof porch extends across the facade and a portion of the right side. Covered with synthetic siding.
34. **313-315 Broad Street** 2-story brick commercial building with flat roof and parapet gable roof. Three-bay upper facade with three multi-light sash in each void. Storefront on first story. (ca. 1940)
35. **317-319 Broad Street** 2-story Italianate vernacular commercial building of brick construction with projecting bay of wood frame centered on second story of facade. Storefront altered with contemporary design. Modest cornice with simple brackets. (ca. 1890)
36. **312-232 Broad Street** Historic photos show this to have been a 1920s 2-story vernacular commercial building with a distinctive first story of native cobblestone. However, the removal of the second story and the building's alteration with T-111 siding has irreparably compromised its

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integrity. (NC)

37. **401 Broad Street (Hotel Fauchere)** 3-story Italian Villa-style resort hotel of wood frame construction, built by Louis Fauchere (1823-1893), who spent his early years associated with European hotels before emigrating to America from Switzerland in 1851. Mathews' county history describes the hotel as "handsome and commodious . . . containing 24 sleeping rooms and other apartments." The building remained in Fauchere family for more than a century, and was a popular resort, catering to prominent guests including Sarah Bernhardt, members of the Rockefeller family, etc. Previously listed in the National Register and not counted in the resource count. (1880)
38. **403 Broad Street (Dr. H. E. Emerson House/Hotel Fauchere Annex)** 2½-story eclectic residence of wood frame construction, artificially sided. Hipped roof with 2-story bay window on left side. Windows flat-topped. Original 1-story veranda extends across the facade, featuring attenuated columnation and an delicate turned wood balustrade. Centered on the roof on the facade is a gable dormer with a round-arched sash, 18/20 lights. Designed by an unidentified Middletown, New York, architect, and built by prominent local contractor Abram D. Brown. The Hotel Fauchere, located immediately south of this house, acquired Dr. Emerson's home in 1907 and converted it as the hotel annex. Listed individually in the National Register and not counted in the resource count. (1902)
39. **405-407 Broad Street** Two ca. 1900 interconnected buildings counted as a single resource. Front building is a gable-oriented vernacular residential building with a three-bay facade and two entrances shielded by pedimented hoods. Originally had 2-story gallery on facade. Offset at the left rear of this building and appended to it, is another gable-front vernacular building with a 1-story open porch supported by simple posts. Both buildings are asbestos-sided.
40. **409 Broad Street (Terwilliger House)** Three-story French Second Empire-style wood frame resort hotel with a symmetrical facade and a veranda extending across the entire facade. Five-bay facade with centered entrance. Artificially sided. Mansard roof with shallow gable dormers and centered square tower, also with dormered Mansard roof. Built in the 1880s as the Terwilliger House, one of the many resort hotels in this resort community; named by its proprietress, Amanda Beck Terwilliger, sister of Louise Beck Friehe, who ran the Center Square House (No. 36), located next door. In 1950, under the ownership of Robert C. Phillips, the building was interconnected to the former Center Square House immediately to its left, becoming part of the Tom Quick Inn. (ca. 1880)

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41. **411 Broad Street (Center Square House)** Three-story French Second Empire-style wood frame resort hotel with symmetrical facade and one-story veranda. Bellcast mansard roof with segmental-arched dormers. Square center tower with dormered Mansard roof. Artificially sided and many windows altered. Built on the site of the Union House Hotel in 1882, this was known as the Center Square House, an 18-room hotel and one of the many resort hotels in this resort community. The hotel was built by George A. Frieh (1852-1899) an Alsatian who came to the United States in 1872. He arrived in Milford ca. 1882 and built the hotel described in a contemporary account as an "attractive hotel containing 18 rooms and supplied with modern improvements including steam heat and hot and cold water." The hotel was eventually operated by his wife, Louise Beck Frieh, daughter of Ernest Beck, proprietor of the Vandermark House hotel and sister of Amanda Beck Terwilliger, who ran the Terwilliger House Hotel (No. 35), located next door. In 1950, under the ownership of Robert C. Phillips, the building was interconnected with the former Terwilliger House immediately to its right, becoming part of the Tom Quick Inn. (1882)
42. **Judge John Biddis Memorial** Located in the south quadrant of Center Square, this is a bronze plaque appended to a large rock-faced stone, installed in 1965, outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
43. **413 Broad Street** Two-story ca. 1880 vernacular residential building of wood frame construction, artificially sided. Gable roof with eaves trimmed in delicate bargeboard. Windows flat-topped, with a variety of sash patterns, including 1/1 and 6/6.
44. **501 Broad Street (James S. Wallace House)** Originally a 1½-story, three-room house, a series of additions have resulted in this imposing Greek Revival residence of wood frame construction, set back from Broad Street and fronting on Center Square. Three-bay center pavilion with main entrance offset on the left; this pavilion is shielded by a 2-story portico supported by four square pillars. Intersecting gable roof of standing-seam metal. Windows flat-topped, with exterior operable shutters. Flanking the 3-bay section are side wings which appear to have been added at various times throughout the life of the building. Building is described in Harry Devlin's *To Grandfather's House We Go*. Wallace (1774-1846) was a Marylander who came to Milford and became a leading merchant. One of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church in 1825, his home was a regular boarding house for itinerant preachers. He was one of the incorporators of the Milford Water Company in 1849. (1835, with additions through the 1850s)
45. **V.I.A. Fountain** Located in the east quadrant of Center Square, the fountain was erected by the Village Improvement Association in 1911 as a community amenity. The Association was

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organized in 1904, "with the object of promoting by every available means the neatness, order, beauty, and sanitary condition and improvement of the town." (*Bicentennial*, p. 28). This object consists of two principal units: (1) a pedimented top unit with a smooth-dressed vertical face and rock-faced sides, bearing the chiseled inscription, "V.I.A. Milford 1911" on the front and (2) a concave drinking fountain projecting parallel to the top unit. (1911)

46. **Jacob Wenzel Memorial** Located in the east quadrant of Center Square, this is a memorial object consisting of a polished granite stone set at grade, shielded by a 3-piece polished granite bench, erected outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
47. **Pike County Soldiers & Sailors Memorial** Located in the east quadrant of Center Square, this is a memorial object consisting of a raised planting bed with characteristic cobblestone walls capped with polished stone slabs and reached by two stone steps. In the center of the planting bed in a cobblestone memorial assembly capped with a bronze eagle and with a plaque bearing the inscription, "Dedicated in honor and memory of soldiers and sailors from Pike County, Pennsylvania who answered our country's call to arms in wars of our nations." Set into the ground immediately in front of the cobblestone assembly is a polished granite stone bearing the inscription, "Dedicated 1931 by August Kiel 'The Marble King' Restored 1991 Mt. Laurel Post 8612." (1931)
48. **500-502 Broad Street ([First] Pike County Court House/Pike County Jail)** Georgian vernacular-style masonry building, two stories in height, built of native rubble stone with gable roof and lateral orientation to the street. Five-bay facade with centered entrance with sidelights and recessed single door. Centered on the roof is a hexagonal cupola with louvered belfry and a finial crowned with a weather vane in the form of a 6-foot, 2-inch-long trout. The original trout was carved by George Biddis, the son of the founder of the community; the present trout was carved in 1932 by Ralph Myer. Windows flat-topped, 2/2, with wood surrounds; those on the right side were modified and some enclosed, likely in 1874 when the [Second] Court House was completed and this became the Jail. Early photos show 12/12 sash with exterior operable wood shutters. Originally used for town meetings, religious assembly, etc., until local congregations erected their own houses of worship. Second-oldest Court House in Pennsylvania. (1814; Daniel Dimmick, builder)
49. **105 West High Street** 2½-story American Foursquare residential building which has been converted for use as county offices. Hipped roof with hipped dormers. Front porch has been enclosed. (ca. 1920)

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50. **412-414 Broad Street ([Second] Pike County Court House)** Three-story eclectic design in brick, incorporating round-arched fenestration of the Romanesque Revival style with the Mansard roof of the French Second Empire style and employing distinctive stylized Palladian dormers. Building is set back from the street, with a symmetrical facade having a pedimented center pavilion which extends forward toward the street. First-story fenestration is segmental-arched and second-story is round-arched, all four-over-four. Cornice with brackets and Mansard roof broken by Palladian dormers capped with keystones. A three-stage cupola is centered on the roof, with a classically-derived base, followed by an un-dormered Mansard roof, and finished with a balustrade. Built by prominent local contractor Abram D. Brown. Individually listed in the National Register and not counted in the resource count for the district. (1872-1874; George Barton, Paterson, N.J., architect)
51. **410 Broad Street (Dr. William B. Kenworthy House)** 2½-story Queen Anne-style residential building of wood frame construction with shingled corner tower on the right side capped with a conical roof. Original veranda has been replaced with a shed-roofed hood which shields the main entrance which is on the left side of the facade. Windows flat-topped, with simple surrounds. Hipped roof with gable dormer on facade. 2-story bay gable-roofed window on right side, with semi-circular lunette in pediment. Local sources suggest that this house was built by local builder Abram D. Brown, a prominent contractor who also built the [Second] Pike County Court House. Long-time home of Dr. W. B. Kenworthy (b. 1872), a Philadelphian who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1895 and after spending three years in nearby Dingman's Ferry, came to Milford to practice. (ca. 1898)
52. **Rear, 410 Broad Street, NE intersection of Peach and Gooseberry Alleys** 1½-story wood frame domestic automobile garage building with stuccoed exterior finish and gable roof (ca. 1920)
53. **Rear 406 Broad Street, SE intersection Peach and Gooseberry Alleys** 1½-story wood frame domestic automobile garage building with stuccoed exterior finish, gable roof, and shingled pediment (ca. 1920)
54. **406 Broad Street (Ebenezer Warner House)** 2½-story eclectic residence of wood frame construction, with hipped roof and extending gable-roofed pavilion. Original veranda was replaced ca. 1950 with triangular portico with classically-derived ornament, whose detailing suggests that they may have been salvaged from the veranda when it was removed. Three-bay facade with main entrance offset on the left. Pavilion extension on right side has one-story bay window capped with a turned balustrade. Exterior shutters, generally mounted outside the

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window surrounds. Gable dormer on facade, with segmental-arched window and corresponding shutters. Built for Ebenezer Warner (1819-1904), one of the area's first scientific farmers, who, despite initial ridicule for his testing of soils prior to planting, eventually became known as the "Potato and Cabbage King." Warner was also one of the founders of the First National Bank of Milford in 1900. His descendants occupied the home into the 1950s. (1890-91)

55. **402 Broad Street** Small-scale one-story Neo-Colonial Revival-style office building of brick and wood frame construction, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
56. **400 Broad Street** 2-story 1990s wood frame Neo-Colonial Revival-style office building, erected on the site of the Alpine House Hotel; built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
57. **105 West Catharine Street (Pike County Dispatch Building)** One- and two-story commercial building built in at least two sections. Northwest section of the building is of two stories, with the first story of native cobblestone, all of which came from on-site, and the second of wood frame clad in asbestos shingles and capped with a gable roof. Appended at a right angle to this section and set back from the street is a 1-story gable-roofed addition, also of cobblestone, with a truck loading bay. All fenestration is flat-topped, without significant detailing. (1915; Joseph G. and Andrew C. Snyder, builders)
58. **107 West Catharine Street (Milford Fire Department and Ambulance Building)** One-story 1980s masonry building with gable roof, gable-end orientation to the street, and four overhead garage doors on facade, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
59. **109 West Catherine Street (Milford Municipal Building)** Two-story masonry building with dormered hipped roof and square 3-story campanile-like tower on front left corner. Tower was originally capped with an open metal tower for fire alarm bell; this was replaced by the shallow hipped roof which presently caps the tower. Facade is veneered in native bluestone, and includes a broad segmental-arched void which originally contained doors for fire apparatus and which has been sensitively in-filled with double-hung sash and a centered double door. Above this is a three-bay upper facade, with windows set singly and in a group of three at the center. Original main entrance was in the tower, with double door. Windows on main building are flat-topped, while those on the side walls of tower are narrow and round-arched. Has served as the municipal offices since it was constructed. Built by the same local contractor responsible for the construction of Forester's Hall (No. 71). (1899; E. S. Wolfe, builder)

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60. **102 West Catharine Street (Telephone Company Equipment Building)** One-story 1950s utilitarian building of concrete block construction with a facade of veneered brick. (NC)
61. **314-322 Broad Street (Brown Building)** Two- and three-story Italianate-style commercial building, located at a major intersection in the downtown. Built of stuccoed rubble stone with a facade of common brick trimmed with native bluestone quoins. First story of the facade is of rusticated sandstone. Right portion was built first, and includes the original cast iron storefront; upper facade contains six bays punctuated by segmental-arched voids with flat-topped wood sash, one-over-one, and capped with a wood cornice. Left side is of two stories, with similar storefront, fenestration, and cornice. Erected by Abram D. and B. C. Brown; the First National Bank of Milford opened on the first floor in 1901 and remained here until moving to Forester's Hall (No. 71) in 1905. Later housed the T. Armstrong General Store, the Milford Bargain Store, and Bloomgarden's Department Store. Third story of right side contains "Brown's Hall," a long-time public assembly facility which hosted countless community events. Has been sensitively rehabilitated, including commercial and office use on the first story and apartments above. (1888; A. D. Brown, builder)
62. **312 Broad Street (Dr. Henry Everett Emerson Drug Store)** 2½-story Italianate vernacular commercial building of wood frame construction, artificially sided. Storefront on first story with original storefront cornice intact; above storefront on second story is a bay window. Windows flat-topped without distinctive architectural ornament. Hipped roof with dormer. Early uses include that of local physician H. E. Emerson's Drug Store. Born in 1866, Emerson graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and from the University of New York Medical College in 1892. In the 1890s, Emerson served as the secretary to the Milford Borough Council, receiving \$5.00 per month, including room rent and stationary. A 19th-century county history described him as "enjoying a large and lucrative practice and [he] has also conducted for some years the leading drug store in that little thriving city [Milford]." In 1889, the building was described in the local newspaper as being "new and handsome." It was moved to this site ca. 1902 from its original location adjacent to the Hotel Fauchere (No. 37). (1889)
63. **rear, 310 Broad Street** Vernacular-style utilitarian building of stuccoed native rubble stone, rectangular in plan, with a broad gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Fenestration flat-arched, without any notable ornament. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* identify this building as having been a garage erected ca. 1910.
64. **310 Broad Street** Two-story gable-roofed vernacular-style commercial building of wood frame construction with gable-end orientation to the street. Windows flat-arched, six-over-six, some

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with original exterior operable wood shutters. gable-end orientation to the street. A portion of the first store was once removed to allow vehicles to enter under the second story; this has been infilled with a T-111 finish, but the earlier configuration is still evident. Earlier uses include that of Gregory's Garage, who occupied the building from 1928-1947. (ca. 1860)

65. **308 Broad Street (Presbyterian Church Manse)** 2½-story wood frame residence with Greek Revival-style trabeated entrance centered on the facade, with transom and sidelights. Artificially sided. Gable roof with gable wall dormer centered on facade. One-story bay window on left side. One-story wood porch extends across the facade supported by wood posts trimmed with small brackets. Built on the site of the first permanent church for the local congregation. (ca. 1880)
66. **Rear, 308 Broad Street, on Gooseberry Alley** 1-story, single-car domestic automobile garage of wood frame construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the alley. (ca. 1920)
67. **300 Broad Street (Presbyterian Church)** Romanesque Revival-style church building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Built of locally-produced bricks made by John C. Wallace. Fenestration is round-arched, set singly and in groups. At left front corner is a three-story tower with a recently restored wood belfry, clock, and weathervane. Clock and bell in tower were donated by former Milford resident William Bross, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, at the time the tower was completed in 1887. Main entrance is centered on the facade with a 1-story projecting gabled pavilion. 1966 addition at rear serves as Christian education facility. Congregation dates from 1824; this is the second building to serve this congregation, the first having stood next door to the right, on the site of the Manse. Designed by same architect responsible for the [Second] Pike County Court House. (1874; George Barton, Paterson, N.J., architect)
68. **222 Broad Street (First National Bank Building)** Colonial Revival-style bank building of brick construction trimmed in limestone, with a symmetrical facade including a 2-story central unit flanked by 1-story wings on each side. A large round-arched multi-light void is centered on the facade, including classically-derived broken pediment frontispiece. One-story wood frame addition on left side, without any architectural ornamentation. Bank was established in 1900 in the Brown Building (No. 51). (1929; remodeled, 1979)
69. **220 Broad Street** 2½-story vernacular residential building of wood frame construction, with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Windows flat-arched, with exterior operable wood shutters. First story has been altered with the removal of original porch and its replacement with two stoops shielded by triangular hoods supported by plain wood posts. (ca.

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1880)

70. **rear, 220 Broad Street** One-story wood frame 1980s commercial building, rectangular in plan, with gable roof and lateral orientation to the alley whereon it sits, built outside the period of significance of the district. (NC)
71. **206-216 Broad Street (Forester's Hall)** Monumental 2½-story building of masonry construction, designed by architects Hunt & Hunt (successor firm to Richard Morris Hunt). Built for James Wallace Pinchot (1829-1908), whose son, Gifford (1865-1946), was a leading proponent of the academic study of forestry. Erected to house classroom space and an auditorium for the Yale School of Forestry. Gifford was a Yale graduate and convinced his parents to underwrite the creation of a graduate school of forestry in this building in connection with his alma mater. Listed individually in the National Register and not included in the resource count for the district. (1904; E. S. Wolfe, builder)
72. **200 Broad Street (Milford Post Office Building)** 2½-story native bluestone building with Chateausque profile. Built for community leader James Pinchot (see No.23, above) to house the Milford Post Office, from designs by New York architect Calvert Vaux. A *New York Mail* article of 1867 described Pinchot as "well known in mercantile and social circles of our city . . . and one of our most liberal and judicious patrons of the arts." The studio space in this building was occupied by artist John Ferguson Wier, whose tenancy was chronicled in the same *Mail* article. (1863)
73. **107 West Harford Street** Modest two-story vernacular commercial building of wood frame construction with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Two-bay upper facade with flat-topped windows, two-over-two. One-story shed-roof porch extends across the facade. Originally located on Broad Street, but moved to its present site in 1904 when the construction of Forest Hall began.
74. **110 West Harford Street (James Alfred Myer Studio)** Modest one-story wood frame vernacular commercial building with gable roof and gable-end orientation to the street. Built as the photography studio of J. A. Myer, a Philadelphian who lived in the city in the winter and in Milford in the summer. (ca. 1885)