

Preservation

OMB NO. 1024-0018
EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections.

1. Name

historic ~~Historic Resources of Milford~~

and/or common Milford Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Milford _____ vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Delaware code 10 county Kent/Sussex code 001/005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MRA	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse, the Green, Dover, Delaware 19901 and
Sussex County Courthouse, the Circle, Georgetown, Delaware 19947

street & number _____

city, town _____ state _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Delaware Cultural Resources Survey: K-2107 & S-1618 has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date 1979 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Bureau of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

city, town Old State House, The Green, P.O. Box 1401 Dover state Delaware 19901

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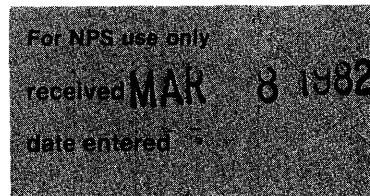
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Milford M.R.A. District Owners

Continuation sheet

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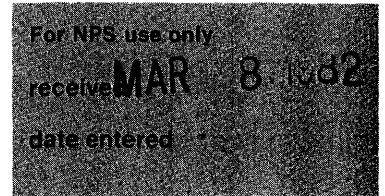


Note: the North Milford Historic District and the Victorian South Milford Historic District contain more than 50 properties each. Owners of properties in these districts were individually notified of Review Board consideration in 1980. They were re-notified under the new regulations by a general notice in the Milford Chronicle. A copy is attached.

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MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (SHIPYARD)



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Richard Taubler
610 Carriage Lane
Milford, Delaware 19963

Ms. Elizabeth M. Powell
15 Columbia Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Mrs. Dorothy F. Faullman
19 Columbia Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Mrs. Eleanor Brady, HRS.
C/O Eva Brady
21 Columbia Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Elsie P. & Mary J. Lewis
23 Roberts Road
Greenbriar
New Castle, Delaware 19720

Augustus H. Lindale
11 Mill Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

William J. Watson
12 McColley Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Herman R. Jester, HRS.
C/O Mary Jester
410 Mispillion Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Carlos Joe Bounds
412 N.W. Front Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Agnes S. Collins
66 Pine Reach Road
Henlopen Acres, Delaware 19971

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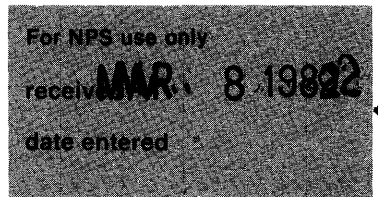
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MILFORD SHIPYARD H.D. (cont'd)

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Herschel N. Poore & G. Brainard Poore
R.D. 3, Box 468
Milford, Delaware 19963

Charles F. & Patricia Shorts
21 McColley Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

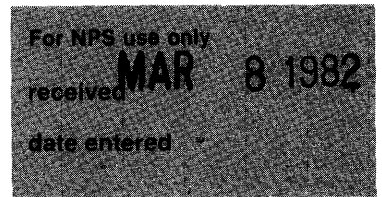
Patricia A. Shorts
21 McColley Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

John D. & Victoria E. Harris
25 McColley Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

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Milford M.R.A. Individual Owners List



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Leonard & Jane L. Elfréth
c/o Chalet Du Soleil
Pocono Manor, PA 18349

Mr. Joseph R. Martin
502 N.W. Front Street
Milford, DE 19963

Sarah N. Snyder
417 N. Walnut Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Dr. and Mrs. Warner P. Portz
600 N. Walnut Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Thomas Draper
T/A Milford Plaza Shopping Center
Milford, Delaware 19963

Mrs. I.D. Short
208 Lakeview Avenue
Milford, Delaware 19963

**SUBMITTED FOR
D. OF E. ONLY--
OWNER OBJECTION FILED**

Conrail
C/O A.R. DiArenzo
Property Tax Dept., P.O. Box 8499
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Michael R. Chadkowski
700 S.E. Second Street
Milford, Delaware 19963

Milford New Century Club
6 S. Church Avenue
Milford, Delaware 19963

Thomas H. and Rachel G. Draper
200 Lakeview Avenue
Milford, Delaware, 19963

John R. and Jeanne R. Rogers
301 Lakeview Avenue
Milford, DE 19963

Nancy Regelin and Jean Cameron
C/O L. Jean Cameron
200 S.E. Front Street
Milford, DE 19963

Agnes S. Collins
66 Pine Reach Road
Henlopen Acres, Delaware 19971

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Historic Resources of the town of Milford, Delaware are contained within three historic districts and thirteen individual properties. One of the districts, North Milford, is located north of the Mispillion River in Kent County, while the other two districts are located south of the river in Sussex County. The individual sites are scattered throughout the town. The nominated properties constitute a comprehensive collection of properties that demonstrates Milford's development as a regional economic and social center and illustrate both the regional and national architectural styles that were employed in building construction. They are also areas of the town that have not been affected by major intrusions or by the use of non-historic building materials in repair and renovations of the properties.

Milford, with a population of 5356 people in 1980, is the largest town in Delaware below Dover. As such it is the major regional center for the surrounding agricultural area. The town is divided into two parts by the Mispillion River which flows from west to east into the Delaware Bay. Because of turns in the river course, the Mispillion flows for 15 miles before emptying into the bay. The land distance is only 7 miles. The Mispillion River also serves as the boundary line between Kent and Sussex counties. The town is served by a major north/south highway, U.S. Route 113, which provides ready access to the upper and lower Delmarva Peninsula. Delaware State Route 1 begins just north of Milford. It is the main motor route for vacationers going south to the resort areas of Rehoboth Beach, Delaware and Ocean City, Maryland. The two highways, on either side of the town, act as a barrier to the north, east and west for the growth of suburban Milford. The land to the south is being developed for residential use. A shopping mall is located on U.S. Route 113. It supplements the Milford business district. Milford is also connected to the main north/south railroad at Harrington by a spur that goes through Milford and then continues south through Georgetown and the lower Peninsula.

The lowest point in the town is the land along the Mispillion River. The land rises from the river on a slight grade until it reaches a level of about 30 feet above sea level on both the north and south sides of town. The streets are laid out in a modified grid pattern, with most streets meeting at right angles.

Milford started as a small riverside community organized by Reverend Sydenham Thorne and Joseph Oliver. In 1787, Thorne and Oliver agreed to develop their holdings and attract others to the area. Oliver sub-divided his farm into town lots and Thorne erected a mill and wharves. The town grew rapidly on the north bank of the Mispillion and soon spread north and east away from the mill. The mill was located at the foot of Mill Street at the river. The mill was followed by a number of the mills in the same area. These mills have been replaced by modern structures. By the mid-nineteenth century, north Milford was mostly

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developed and the town began to occupy the farmland on the south side of the Mispillion River. The shipyards had already been located on that side. Some workers' housing was also located there. South Milford did not extensively develop until after 1870. The historic maps that accompany the nomination dated 1859, 1868, and 1885, illustrate how the town grew and changed greatly in the 26 years spanned by the maps.

Milford's stages of development are reflected in the individual district nominations. The North Milford Historic District contains the oldest section of the town and is composed primarily of brick and frame dwellings with a small number of commercial structures in the southeast section of the district. The buildings are all located fairly close together and have relatively little land between or around the houses. Most of the buildings were constructed before 1860. In style, the buildings represent vernacular interpretation of Georgian or Federal forms as well as Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Victorian styles. At one time there was a number of industrial buildings at the edge of the district along the Mispillion River. However, these have been removed and replaced with modern commercial structures and are not included in the nomination.

The Shipyard Historic District is located on the south side of the Mispillion River. It consists of one industrial complex of masonry buildings, the shipyard, and a small collection of frame workers' houses that were primarily built between 1860 and 1870. The houses are located on house lots arranged evenly up and down the street. The shipyard, of course, occupies the land along the river, while the workers' housing is located back from the river so as not to take up valuable work space.

The Victorian South Milford Historic District is composed almost entirely of frame dwellings located on large town lots and a small number of brick commercial structures. The district basically is arranged along S. Walnut Street between the Mispillion River and the railroad. These two boundaries serve to spotlight South Milford's development as a result of the town's increasing role as a transportation center during the last 30 years of the nineteenth century. It was during this period that most of the houses in the district were built.

Most of the dwellings were constructed using elements of the Queen Ann style. Classical details are very common on the buildings. Palladian windows were particularly popular motifs, as were classical cornices. As small percentage of the buildings were built using mid-nineteenth century vernacular interpretations of Gothic-Revival and Traditional-Georgian forms.

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This multiple resource nomination is the result of a comprehensive survey of all structures within the corporate limits of the town of Milford. The field work was done by volunteers from the Milford Chamber of Commerce and the Milford Historical Society under the direction of the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State of Delaware. Every structure built before 1945 was recorded and photographed. They were then mapped on a town plot map and the completed survey placed in the files of the Bureau. Each structure was assigned a permanent cultural resource survey (CRS) number.

When the survey was completed, each property was evaluated for its historical and architectural significance. As each property was reviewed, its potential for inclusion on the National Register was indicated on a large wall map by colored dots. At the end of the review process, the boundaries of the nominated historic districts were clearly indicated. The individually nominated properties were also readily visible.

The criteria used to evaluate the properties were based on the significance criteria A-D for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A property was judged to be eligible for inclusion if it: 1) contributed to our understanding of how Milford's development from a small retail and milling site into a major regional center; 2) exhibited regional or national architectural patterns and techniques and/or; 3) was associated with significant events or individuals in Milford's history. Archaeological sites within the nominated areas were judged to be contributing listings to the nomination if, after historical research and surface inspection, they were judged to be significant. All such listings (.K1694.14) were historic ruins visible on the surface. No test pits or subsurface archaeology was attempted.

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North Milford Historic District (K-1694)

The North Milford Historic District lies on the north side of the Mispillion River, on land that slowly rises as it moves north away from the river. The western edge lies near Silver Lake and its eastern boundary is N. Walnut Street; it extends as far north as N.W. Third Street. This area includes the original town, as well as the less-altered buildings from the later building periods. The district does not contain any significant intrusions. Also, the historic fabric of the buildings has not been affected by the introduction of contemporary building materials. The Delaware Bay is about 15 miles east as the Mispillion River flows. The surrounding land is used for agricultural purposes.

N. W. Front Street serves as the center of the district from its western end at Mill Street, which marks the limit of the surviving early nineteenth-century structures in North Milford, to North Walnut Street. This includes a part of the business district that remains in its original condition and which has not been changed by the introduction of modern buildings. Also included are a number of Greek Revival structures located near the intersection of N. W. Second Street and N. Walnut Street, the northeast corner of the historic district. The northern limit of the historic district is N. W. Third Street, in order to include examples of early nineteenth-century Gothic Revival and vernacular architectural styles.

West Street and Truitt Avenue form the western boundary of the historic district in order to include Christ Church and cemetery, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, as well as a number of mid-to-late, nineteenth-century vernacular buildings. Those structures beyond the district have either been built within recent times, or have been so altered from their original appearance and form so as not to contribute to the historic resources of the district.

The town is laid out in a modified grid pattern with most of the blocks having four sides. The area is primarily residential, with some commercial and ecclesiastical structures. It contains 94 principal structures. The majority of these are frame buildings set on brick foundations. About 23% of the structures are brick. Balloon framing is the basic structural system of the frame buildings. Within the historic district, 60% of the buildings were built by 1860. An additional 25% were constructed from 1861 to 1890. A good number of the houses from the second building period replaced early structures and reflect the renewed prosperity that the post-Civil War economy brought to Milford. The total area within the district is 21.5 acres.

N. W. Front Street - Three Hundred Block & Mill Street: With the exception of the "Billy Welch House" (.2), most of the houses on this block are replacements for earlier homes built as the town first developed. The Mill Street House (.1) was at one time a rear addition to the "Billy Welch House." Even though they were built later in the nineteenth-century, the plans of the other houses still exhibit traditional forms, being 3 or 5 bays across the front and one-room deep in the main block. The changes come in easily-arrived-at methods. The

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use of cross gables and lancet windows in 315 N. W. Front Street (.80), built during the mid-years of Gothic Revival architecture's popularity, highlight the ease with which more up-to-date styles could be turned out by local builders. This structure also looks back to earlier styles with the use of Greek Revival trim details. Later modifications could also be easily added, as shown by the decorative bargeboard trim added to the "Billy Welch House," and the Queen Anne porch added to the "Welch/Hart House (.79). Even later structures, such as 314 N. W. Front Street, show the adaptability of earlier forms. Built around 1890, it has Gothic Revival windows and an Eastlake porch.

N. W. Front Street - Two Hundred Block:

This block of ten houses contains mostly vernacular buildings. No one structure dominates the block. On the west end is the double house, the "Ruhl House" (.6), and its joined half (.7). Started in the late eighteenth-century, it underwent a series of major changes in an attempt to gain more living space. Started as a small frame dwelling, the brick front was added later and then, later in the nineteenth-century, the alley between the two structures was filled in and the two separate houses were combined into one. They were later separated again by the use of partition walls. An uncommon feature to the eastern portion (.7) is the use of an exposed chimney base. The use of this is more common in lower Delaware, with only three known examples in Milford. On the eastern end is a group of row houses moving west from the "Sudler Apartments" (.62), built in 1793. Very plain structures of stuccoed masonry, they help illustrate the land pressures operating in Milford caused by its development and the need for housing for its residents. The building at 207 N. W. Front St. (.64), built c. 1800, displays an unusual combination of frame and brick with its front half being brick and its rear half being frame.

This street also has a very fine Italianate building--the "James Hall House," c. 1880 (.9). With its mansard roof and widow's walk and fine sawn decorative woodwork at the cornice and on the porch, it contrasts with the more utilitarian residential buildings surrounding it.

N. W. Front Street - One Hundred Block:

Perhaps the finest collection of homes in Milford is located on this block of N. W. Front Street. Dominating the block is the "Towers," built c. 1783, as a 5-bay, center-hall, double-pile, Georgian home and then extensively remodelled in 1891. The remodelling was an additive one in that towers, dormers, and shingles were added to the original structure to make it a superb example of what is often termed "arts and crafts." This home was originally built with an exposed chimney base with the present exterior gable end stack being added to it, and having the date and banding added also. The "Towers" was the home of John Lofland, called the "Milford Bard" and a contemporary of Edgar Allen Poe. Governor William Burton (1859-1863) also lived in this house.

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Done in a more traditional and less flamboyant style is the "Tharp-Jewell House" (.52), built around 1840, which has similar dormer treatments with the clipped gable and applied decorative trim. The front porch is heavy and has a more traditional Gothic Revival appearance. This house and the connecting brick store (.53), built in 1814, were at one time the home and store of Governor William Tharp, who served from 1847 until 1851.

Other early homes that were remodelled later include the "Marshall House," built as two separate homes. One half was built in 1787, and the other half in 1811, for use as a bank. They were joined in 1879 by Dr. William Marshall. Dr. Marshall, along with his brother, operated the Marshall Hospital which was Milford's only hospital for a long period of time. Just to the east of the "Marshall House" is the "Sorden-Lorenz House" (.15). Built around 1806, it was also "Victorianized" later with the addition of cross gables and lancet windows. It was from this house that Mrs. Mollie Adkins Brown ran a free library for Milford children, from 1912 until 1921. Her collection of books formed the nucleus of the present Milford Free Public Library.

The "Morris Hotel" (.11) stands in stark contrast to these other buildings. Built c. 1800 in a Federal style, it has straight angular lines without additional decoration.

The "Vinyard House" (.12), was built in 1924 by Wilson Vinyard of the Vinyard shipbuilding family and is done in a Neo-Classical style. It stands on the site of "purity row," which was a collection of early nineteenth-century worker's homes.

At 110-108 N. W. Front Street (.14) lies the foundations of two brick row houses. Their side walls have been dressed and the space is now used as garden and lawn space by the adjoining houses. An early nineteenth-century brick springhouse lies on the property line between 106 N. W. Front Street and 112 N. W. Front Street. Other houses on this block include frame dwellings, either as single dwellings or row houses, and two modern stone structures.

N. W. Front Street - First Block:

This block contains a mix of commercial and residential structures. Perhaps the earliest structure is the c. 1801 "Pinkus Building" (.23) which is a brick store built as a 2-story building. The third floor was added c. 1847. Two structures dominate the block. The "Kent and Sussex Motor Inn," built c. 1892 as the "Central Hotel" (.19), is a 3-story brick building and was designed to serve the large merchant trade in the town. Opposite and on the northwest corner is the "Wilmington Trust Company Building" (.31), built c. 1928. A large Neo-classical Revival commercial building with imported stone facings and columns, it was built on the site of an earlier building. In contrast to these large structures are smaller buildings at 21 (.34) and 26 (.17) N. W. Front Street, which were built with the gable end facing the street and containing the entrance hall.

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North Walnut Street - One & Two Hundred Blocks:

With the exception of the T. C. Collins Building (.26), built c. 1812, the buildings on these blocks are all done in the Greek Revival style. The T. C. Collins House is a small frame building that is actually a double structure - being a 3-bay, single-pile structure attached to a 2-bay addition. This house has Milford's third example of an exposed chimney base, which is on the north face. The five Greek Revival buildings are all fairly similar in design. The "Bank House" (.30), placed on the National Register in 1978, is the only brick building on this block. The "Old Methodist Parsonage" (.29) was also used as a school for children from 1879-1881. The lot was originally owned by a Frenchman named Shivellier, who left it to his black servant Dublin, who in turn willed it to Truston P. McColley.

The "Godwin House" (.108) was built around 1850. A small 1-story, frame house originally stood here but it was removed, the hill was terraced, and this house built. The large boxwood gardens were planted by Dr. Robert Clarke, who was a paymaster in the U. S. Navy. Besides the fine carriage house, there was also a small brick bathhouse on the property that was built into the bank of the terrace.

Truitt Avenue - One Hundred Block:

Surrounded by vacant lots, the only house on this block is a gable-end facade frame house (.83) that has a z-shaped plan, due to its additions. Built around 1890, it has pedimented window heads, lancet windows, and a central chimney stack.

West Street - One Hundred Block:

Of the eight houses on West Street, four of them are gable-end facade structures with side entrance halls and lancet windows at the gable. They were all built around 1880. Along with the other buildings on the block, they are plain and without extensive ornamentation other than turned posts for porch supports. The other homes are traditional, 3-or 5-bay vernacular dwellings. The building at 106 West Street (.86), has an attached wing that was used as a store.

N. W. Second Street - Two Hundred Block:

The dominant structure on this block is the c. 1828 "Sockrider House" (.73). Originally built with the present rear wing as the main section, the front block was added c. 1850 and is a traditional house form of a 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan dwelling that had applied to it Greek Revival and Gothic Revival elements. The porch and corner boards are all Greek Revival elements, while "Gothic" traits can be seen in the chimney pots, lancet windows, and sawn decorative bargeboards. Of particular interest is the cornice window head with applied sawn woodwork. To the east is 210 N. W. Second Street (.74), built around 1870 in a simple traditional 5-bay plan with a cross gable at the roof. Across the street is the "Ross House" (.88), built c. 1830, in a 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan, but enlarged to a full 5-bays at a later date. The modern parish house (.90) for Christ Church (.89) occupies the northeast corner of the block.

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Church Avenue - One Hundred Block:

Out of the four buildings on this block, two are modern intrusive buildings and two - 108 and 110 N. Church Street (.75 and .76) - were built around 1860 of similar plan. 108 N. Church Street (.76) had an additional facade entrance added to permit the use of the second floor as a separate apartment.

Church Avenue - Two Hundred Block:

The prime focus of this block is the Christ Church and Cemetery (.89), placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The church was begun in 1791 by Reverend Thorne as a Georgian-plan, brick church with box pews and gallery as interior features. However, because of Thorne's death in 1793, the chapel was not completed. Later rectors altered the church plans so that when it was complete in 1835 it had typical Gothic Revival features such as slight buttresses, triple lancet windows and projecting towers. The structure at 201 N. Church Street (.101) is a 1-story frame building with a rear wing. It was built around 1870.

N. W. Second Street - One Hundred Block:

Located among the residential structures on this block are the Milford Academy buildings (.95), the Bible Presbyterian Church (.94) and some modern buildings.

The Milford Academy (.95) has played a major role in the education of Milford's children. The building was built around 1810 by Elias Shockley as a brick, 1-story building. He operated the school until 1832 and, while he was in charge, added a second floor to the building and gave it a modified Italianate roof line. In 1832, the Masonic Lodge purchased the building and ran the school. The town of Milford purchased it in 1846 and in 1904 enlarged it to its present size for use as the Milford High School. The addition was a large brick, 2-story structure that, while attached by a short wing to the original block, completely dominates the old academy. A dominant feature on the addition is the use of cast iron pilasters as false muntins on the windows.

Among its most notable graduates are John M. Clayton, Secretary of State under Zachary Taylor; John Lofland, the Milford Bard; and local merchants and community leaders such as Daniel Curry, Curtis Watson, the Layton Brothers, Daniel Godwin and George P. Fisler.

Just to the west of the academy building is the Bible Presbyterian Church (.94), built in 1875 as a Baptist church. It became a Presbyterian church in 1962. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of rural Gothic Revival religious buildings with its tall stained glass windows, high roof, and front vestibule.

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The other structures on the block are domestic buildings, such as the "Lank House" (.57), built c. 1820. This is a typical, asymmetric, 4-bay dwelling house with a 1-story and a 2-story section. More traditional houses are 125 N. W. Second Street (.92), and 104-106 N. W. Second Street (.93).

N. W. Third Street - One Hundred Block:

With St. Paul's Methodist Church (.117) dominating the block and the surrounding open space of the Milford Academy (.95), the residential character of this block is severely restricted. The church was built in 1842 as the second home for the Milford Methodist community. The first church was located where the cemetery (.109) stands now. It is a very simple, plain, Greek Revival church with the main facade having a classic portico supported by Doric columns and the opening form of a Palladian window with stained glass lights. When the congregation moved to a new building in 1871, the building became the town hall. In 1889, the present congregation of St. Paul's A.M.E. Church bought the building, but not before it was used as a playhouse and called "The Music Hall." Also, in the years between 1871 and 1889, a private primary school was conducted here and rooms were rented to help alleviate overcrowding at the Milford Academy, which was then the North Milford High School.

The residential buildings are traditional forms with some Gothic detailing, as seen in 109 N. W. Third Street (.114). The most recent building on the block is 111 N. W. Third Street (.113), built around 1880. This is a gable end front frame building with a full projecting bay on the side. On the northeast corner is a house form common to Milford - that of a combination house. This single-pile, 6-bay structure (.112) is actually two 3-bay houses pushed together to create one space.

North Street - One Hundred Block:

This block has four structures, two of which are modern buildings. Both the "Benjamin Anderson House" (.36), and the "Anderson House" (.37), are 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, single-pile buildings. However, the "Benjamin Anderson House" has retained its original form, while the "Anderson House," built 50 years later in 1850, is a late example of the use of the Greek Revival in Milford.

North Street - Two Hundred Block and Three Hundred Block

Except for one building, 306 North Street (.118), all of the domestic buildings are on the east side of the street. The other side is taken up by the Milford Academy (.95) and St. Paul's A. M. E. Church (.117). The two southernmost structures (.102 & .111) are buildings built during the mid-century and have Gothic Revival details. The "Old McMichael House" (.110) was built earlier in the century and is done in a Greek Revival style. It was constructed by a more traditional builder, since it lacks some of the more high style details such as knee wall windows at the roof line and a massive center entrance.

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To the north of this is the "Old Methodist Cemetery" (.109). The cemetery grew up around the first Methodist chapel in Milford, which was built in 1790. The church building was moved in 1842 and the foundation of the original church can still be seen in the graveyard. The cemetery contains some of Milford's most prominent citizens such as Governor Peter F. Causey, Civil War General A. T. A. Torbert, Daniel Curry and Truston P. McColley. The headstones show an interesting use of the form and motif, including the use of the willow tree motif, nautical motifs for mariners, and devices specific to fraternal organizations.

N. W. Second Street - First Block:

Again using traditional forms, this block uses a wide variety of expressions to enclose space. Mostly built in the mid-nineteenth century, except for the "Wilson House," c. 1794 (.106), which was moved to its present location to allow for the construction of the "Bank House" (.30), in 1855. The Willard House is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame house with a pedimented gable end. Similar in expression is the "Dr. Frame House," c. 1855 (.105), located next door. This structure is a full, 5-bay, 2-story building. Using a similar 5-bay facade, but with Gothic Revival construction details, are 21 N. W. Second Street (.103) and the "Jump House" (.104). The "Fowler House" (.41), also built at mid-century, was the 3-bay facade, double-pile-plan, to create a different impression. It has projecting bays and a mansard roof with dormers.

NORTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY (K-1694.):

- 1 13 Mill Street - c. 1825; 2-story, 3-bay, frame house with aluminum siding
C over wood shingles; originally the rear wing to 318 N. W. Front Street, but
was separated and moved c. 1930.
- 2 318 N. W. Front Street - c. 1825, "Billy Welch House;" 5-bay, 2-story, frame
C house, covered in wood shingles secured with rosehead wrought nails;
interior end chimneys and segmented wooden lintels with false wooden keyed
lintels over all windows, with the exception of the second floor facade
windows; L-shaped in plan, originally had a larger wing which was separated
c. 1930 and became a separate building (13 Mill Street).
- 3 314 N. W. Front Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, frame structure; Eastlake
C porch with Gothic attic windows.
- 4 310 N. W. Front Street - c. 1930; 2-story, frame house on concrete blocks.
C
- 5 300 N. W. Front Street - c. 1910; 2-story, 3-bay brick structure;
C one-over-one windows with segmented arches.

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- 6 216 N. W. Front Street - c. 1787, "Ruhl House," built as a single-pile, 3-bay,
 C 2-story frame house with a 2-story brick addition (c. 1810) on the north side;
 around 1880, a 2-story rear wing was added and the interior modernized. At the
 same time, the alley on the east side was filled in by a frame connecting addition
 which was attached to 214 N. W. Front Street to create one house out of both. In
 1919, the houses reverted to individual ownership and the common center area was
 divided with a portion going to each.
- 7 214 N. W. Front Street - c. 1820; 2-story, 3-bay frame building with an exposed
 C chimney base on the east wall; it was jointed to 212 N. W. Front Street, c. 1919.
- 8 212 N. W. Front Street - c. 1850; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan, frame house;
 C interior east gable end chimney with pent roof and hood over door; door has plain
 surround with transom.
- 9 208 N. W. Front Street - c. 1880, "James Hall House;" Italianate building, 2-story,
 C 3-bay frame building; hip roof has a widow's walk and decorative brackets at the
 cornice; porch supported by turned wooden posts with cornice & decorative brackets.
- (Also 10 206 N. W. Front Street - c. 1790, site of the "Pettigrew House;" demolished c.
 K-175) NC 1970 and now a vacant lot.
- 11 130 N. W. Front Street - c. 1800, the "Morris Hotel;" 3-story, 3-bay, brick
 C building done in Federal style; built by William Wolf, it has a low gable roof
 with an interior end chimney; c. 1950 the rear wing was added and building con-
 verted into apartments.
- 12 118 N. W. Front Street - 1924, "Vinyard House;" built by Wilson Vinyard; Colonial-
 C revival style with center hall; 5-bay, 2-story brick laid in Flemish bond;
 rusticated keystone lintels over each window; two small wings on each gable end;
 built on site of "Purity Row."
- (Also 13 112 N. W. Front Street, "Marshall House;" originally two separate houses - east
 K-168) C end 1787 by John Laws, west end 1811, as a bank building; 1879 Dr. William
 Marshall bought both houses and moved them together; it is a 5-bay, center-hall,
 2-story brick building done in Flemish bond with a plain belt course on the
 facade; remaining sides are common bond.
- 14 108-110 N. W. Front Street; archaeological ruins of two brick houses; used as
 C the Marshall Hospital; only the foundations remain.
- 15 106 N. W. Front Street - c. 1806, "Sorden-Lorenz House;" 5-bay, center-hall,
 C 2-story frame house on a brick foundation, covered with weatherboard; double
 cross gables on the facade with lancet windows; owner operated a private lend-
 ing library for Milford children in the house from 1900 until 1924; there is a
 brick springhouse on the rear of the property, straddling the property line with
 108 N. W. Front Street.

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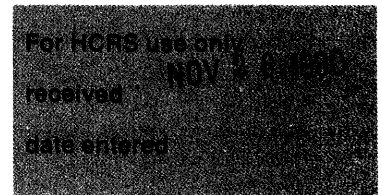
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- 16 102 N. W. Front Street - c. 1890, "Messick House;" 2-story, 4-bay, side-hall-
 C plan, frame house on a brick foundation; has a hip roof and a full turret on
 the west side.
- 17 26 N. W. Front Street - c. 1887; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame house on a
 C brick foundation; exterior finish is weatherboard on the first and second floors,
 while the gable end is done in vertical board pierced with a lancet window.
- 18 Vacant lot.
 NC
- 19 24 N. W. Front Street - 1892, "Central Hotel," (now Kent & Sussex Motor Inn);
 C 3-story, 9-bay brick building; gable roof with box cornice and decorative
 brackets; the center block has double windows with a large cupola at the roof.
- 20 Vacant lot.
 NC
- 21 12 N. W. Front Street - 1855, "Professional Building;" 3-story, 5-bay, center-
 C hall, brick building with a gable roof and a box cornice; the entranceway is
 a portico with full entablature and Doric columns.
- 22 10 N. W. Front Street - 1855, the "Wells Building;" L-shaped, 3-story, 5-bay,
 C center-hall brick building with gable roof; entrance has a center porch supported
 by Doric columns.
- 23 48 N. Walnut Street - 1801, "Pikus Building;" built as a 2-story building;
 C c. 1847 the third floor was added; the first floor openings have been shifted,
 except for the entrance which is on the southeast corner.
- 24 Vacant lot.
 NC
- 25 Vacant lot.
 NC
- 26 107-109 Walnut Street - c. 1812, "T. C. Collins Building;" double house, 2-story
 C frame structure on a brick foundation; north half is 3-bay, 2-story, side-hall-
 plan with an exposed chimney base; the south half is 2-bay on the second floor
 with Palladian-style entrance and hood.
- 27 Vacant lot.
 NC
- 28 115 N. Walnut Street - c. 1820, "Nehemiah Davis House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-
 C hall, brick house done in a Greek-revival style; it has cornice window heads.
- 29 117 N. Walnut Street - c. 1840, "Old Methodist Parsonage;" 2-story, 5-bay,
 C center-hall, frame building on brick foundation; Greek-revival style with
 interior end chimneys; gable roof with full return; house was the Methodist
 parsonage from 1879-1884.

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- (Also K-167) 30 C 119 N. Walnut Street - 1854, "Bank House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, Greek-revival building; listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.
- 31 C 13 N. W. Front Street - 1928, "Wilmington Trust Company Building;" 1-story, 3-bay, center-hall, neo-classic style, masonry building; massive Corinthian columns and neo-classic entrance design; core of brick with Indiana limestone facing south and east side.
- (Also K-242) 32 C 17 N. W. Front Street - c. 1800, "Steward House and Store;" built as a 3-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building on a brick foundation; in 1891, the third floor was burned in the "Great Milford Fire" and replaced with a mansard roof; served a variety of commercial functions and at one time an icehouse and bakery stood in the rear of the property.
- 33 C 19 N. W. Front Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, frame building with center entrance; physically attached to 17 N. W. Front Street (.32), and associated with it in commercial operation.
- 34 C 21 N. W. Front Street - c. 1870; rectangular-shaped, 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall frame building; gable end facade building with Italianate lancet windows at gable and decorative cross bracing; full porch with turned porch supports.
- 35 C 23 N. W. Front Street - c. 1850, "Jabez Shockley House;" small domestic Greek-revival building; 2-story, 4-bay brick building with two entrances; gable roof with box cornice supported by brackets set over a panelled frieze.
- 36 C 105 North Street - c. 1800, "Benjamin Anderson House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, single-pile, frame building; hip roof with box cornice; short pent roof across middle three bays; interior end chimneys.
- 37 C 107 North Street - c. 1850, "Anderson House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, Greek-revival building done in frame on brick foundation; hip roof with box cornice and decorative brackets; interior chimneys off center hall; full porch supported by Doric columns.
- 38 C 18 N. W. Second Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, frame house; exterior appearance of a side-hall, parlor-plan, but interior room arrangement does not match this.
- 39 NC Vacant lot.
- 40 NC 14 N. W. Second Street - 1936, "John Steward House;" 2-story, 2-bay, frame house on concrete block foundation; hip roof.

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- 41 8 and 10 N. W. Second Street - c. 1850, "Fowler House;" 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building on a brick foundation, built as a duplex; mansard roof with box cornice and decorative brackets; porch is full across the front with projecting bays; porch supports are slender wood columns with composite capitals.
- 42 6 N. W. Second Street - c. 1850, "Hirsch House;" 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, double-pile, frame structure; brick foundation with unbarked log floor joists; tin gable roof, box cornice and door hood with Doric columns and a flattened fanlight transom.
- (Also K-172) 43 S. W. corner of N. W. Second Street and N. Walnut Street; site of the "General Torbert Mansion - c. 1825; now a parking lot.
- (Also K-173) 44 101-103 N. W. Front Street - 1783, "The Towers;" remodelled c. 1891; built as a 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame house; later a rear wing and double cross gable across the front were added; remodelled in the fashion of the late-nineteenth-century arts and crafts style, with same basic appearance; window locations moved and set within cut shingle design; wooden belt course with rusticated diamonds within frames; projecting second and third floor turret on southeast corner; balcony on second floor; southwest corner various cut shingle patterns used; exterior east gable end chimney.
- 45 105 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860, "the Pratt House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame structure on a brick foundation; porch covers the middle three bays and is supported by simple posts and a modified Eastlake balustrade; roof cross gable is pierced by a lancet window.
- 46 107 N. W. Front Street - c. 1820, "Judge Latchum House;" 2-story, 5-bay, frame building on a raised brick foundation; center-hall with north entrance; full porch supported by square Doric columns.
- 47 113 N. W. Front Street - c. 1830, "Dorsey-Walls House;" L-shaped, 2-story, 5-bay, double house; roof line is common to 107 N. W. Front Street (.40), and ends in a hip roof, supported by decorative brackets; the east section is 2-story and two bays; the west section is on a raised brick foundation with full porch supported by Doric columns; it is a 3-bay, side-hall-plan with a porch covering an entrance to the basement.
- (Also K-243) 48 115 N. W. Front Street - c. 1839, "Abbott-Browning House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building on a raised brick foundation; gable roof with interior end chimneys and triangular dormer with neo-Palladian window; porch over middle three bays is supported by Doric columns.
- 49 117 N. W. Front Street - c. 1970; cinder block building with ashlar stone covering; two stories.

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- 50 119 N. W. Front Street - c. 1970, "Berry Funeral Home;" cinder block, 2-story
NC building with ashlar stone covering.
- 51 125 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860, "The Annex;" 2-story, 6-bay, frame house; the
C entrance is offset to the west; the second floor has a projecting bay on the
east end; the gable roof is pierced with three dormers with pediments; the
porch over the middle four bays is supported by square posts.
- 52 127, 129 N. W. Front Street - c. 1840, "Tharp-Jewell House;" 2-story, 5-bay,
C center-hall, frame building with two massive cross gables with clipped roofs
and decorative bargeboards; center dormer; porch covers middle three bays and
is supported by turned wood posts with decorative brackets and trim work; an
additional door was placed in the window opening east of the center hall at a
later date.
- (Also
K-194) 53 131 N. W. Front Street - 1814, "Tharp/Jewell Store;" 2-story, 2-bay, brick house
C with a flat gambrel roof and interior end chimney; the first floor has a store-
front projecting bay with single entrance; full porch is tied to the second
floor and there is a center projecting bay, as well as a modern dormer on the
structure; long wooden shed in the rear of the property.
- 54 105 N. Church Street - c. 1940; 1-story, frame building with concrete block
NC foundation.
- 55 126 N. W. Second Street - c. 1810; 1½-story, 4-bay, frame building on a brick
C foundation with an exterior end chimney; entrance is offset to the north; the
half-story projection is a recent addition.
- 56 112 N. W. Second Street; modern building.
NC
- 57 110 N. W. Second Street - c. 1820, "Lank House;" 4-bay, asymmetric dwelling
C with a 1-story section and a 2-story section to the east; entrance on the west
end porch across western three bays, supported by turned posts; interior gable
end chimneys; no fenestration on the second floor.
- 58 104-106 N. W. Second Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 5-bay, frame building; duplex
C structure with hood over center doors; interior end chimneys; gable roof.
- 59 North Street; vacant lot.
NC
- 60 108 North Street - c. 1935; 2-story, 2-bay, frame building with concrete block
NC foundation.
- 61 106 North Street - c. 1935; 2-story, 2-bay, frame building with concrete block
NC foundation; covered with aluminum siding.

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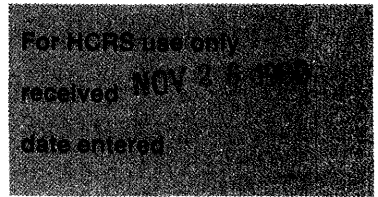
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- (Also K-176)
- 62 C 201-203 N. W. Front Street - 1793, "Sudler Apartments;" 2-story, 4-bay, double brick house; triple entrances to living units; gable roof with twin dormers, interior gable end chimney; brick surface is whitewashed; six openings across the second floor.
- 63 C 205 N. W. Front Street - c. 1810; 2-story, 2-bay, brick house built in a former alley between 203 N. W. Front Street (.62) and 207 N. W. Front Street (.64); gable roof at same height as 203 N. W. Front Street.
- 64 C 207 N. W. Front Street - c. 1800; 2-story, 2-bay, brick and frame house with a gable roof lower than that of its eastern neighbor, 205 N. W. Front Street (.68); the front half is brick back to the gable peak with the rear being frame; the 2-story projecting bay and dormer are later additions.
- 65 C 209 N. W. Front Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame house on a raised brick foundation; porch covers central three bays and is supported by simple posts.
- 66 C 211 N. W. Front Street - c. 1810, "Harrison White House;" L-shaped, 2-story, 5-bay, asymmetrical frame building; west end built as a 2-story, double-pile-plan house; east end added later with a lower roof line and set back to allow for a full 2-story porch, supported by square columns; interior gable end chimneys with west stack serving corner fireplaces.
- 67 C 217, 219, 221 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 6-bay, frame house; gambrel roof pierced with dormers; composite house of three separate units joined c. 1890, and gambrel roof added to tie units together; simple porch covers each entrance and is supported by squared posts.
- 68 C 105 West Street - c. 1880; 3-bay, 2-story, gable-end facade, frame building on a brick foundation; lancet window at peak; rear wings added later; center pile chimney stack; porch across front supported by posts and projecting bay.
- 69 C 107 West Street - c. 1880; 2-bay, 2-story, gable-end facade, frame building on a brick foundation; full porch, projecting bay on south side; interior pile chimney stack.
- 70 C 109 West Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side entrance, gable-end facade frame building, T-shaped in plan; full porch across the front supported by turned posts; double lancet window at gable end.
- 71 C 111 West Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building, L-shaped in plan with interior end chimneys on the north gable end and at the end of each rear wing section; full porch with turned wooden posts with scroll brackets.

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- 72 113 West Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 5-bay, asymmetrical frame structure with
 C the center hall north of center; gable roof with a rear wing and interior gable
 end chimneys at each gable.
- 73 214 N. W. Second Street - c. 1828, "Sockrider House;" 3-bay, 2-story, side-hall,
 C frame house; present rear wings were original section; front section was added
 c. 1850 on a raised foundation and has a steep gable roof with an interior end
 chimney; box cornice with partial return; decorative bargeboards; lancet window
 at gable; porch over entrance with full entablature supported by square posts;
 original rear sections removed c. 1920 and replaced.
- 74 210 N. W. Second Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building
 C with interior end chimneys and a cross gable lancet window at the cross gable;
 porch across center three bays with wrought iron supports and a small cross
 gable in the center.
- 75 110 N. Church Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, center entrance, frame house;
 C rear wing c. 1885 removed; center porch on facade supported by turned posts;
 no decorative work; covered with asbestos siding.
- 76 108 N. Church Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 4-bay, double entrance frame house;
 C center entrance with interior south side entrance; center entrance with in-
 terior south side entrance; center porch supported by turned posts.
- 77 104 N. Church Street - c. 1940; 1-story, 3-bay, center entrance, frame build-
 NC ing with concrete block foundation.
- 78 301 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860, "Truitt House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall,
 C frame building on raised brick foundation, L-shaped; center 3-bay front porch
 supported by turned posts, decorative trim; interior gable end chimneys,
 covered with weatherboard and beaded corner boards.
- 79 307 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860, "Welch-Hart House;" 2-story, 3-bay, side-
 C hall, frame house on a raised brick foundation; Gothic features, i.e., cross
 gables, lancet windows, combined with Queen Anne and neo-classic elements;
 wrap-around curvilinear porch supported by Ionic columns; first rear wing
 has opposing Palladian windows and cross gables; rearmost wing added with no
 distinguishing features.
- 80 315 N. W. Front Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame house;
 C Gothic with Greek-revival elements; cross gables; decorative roof brackets
 and bargeboards; corner pilasters with Doric capitols; full porch with modern
 posts.

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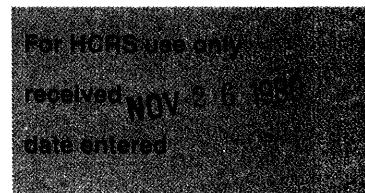
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- 81 317 N. W. Front Street - c. 1870, "Shadrick-Welch House;" 2-story, 3-bay, offset
 C center-hall frame building; L-shaped; west section with Palladian window used
 as grocery store; rear wing housed family servants; massive dormer on center roof.
- 82 Truitt Avenue; vacant lot.
 NC
- 83 125 Truitt Avenue - c. 1890; 2-story, 4-bay, gable front, frame house; added
 C wings give it a "Z" shape; pedimented window surrounds, lancet windows at
 gable; offset entrance; chimney stack in center pile.
- 84 Truitt Avenue; vacant lot.
 NC
- 85 110 West Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame building, T-shaped;
 C front door is a four-panel door with arched upper panels; stained glass transom;
 main block has an interior south gable end chimney; wing has stack in the center
 of the block.
- 86 106 West Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building on a
 C brick foundation with a 1-story, 3-bay, center-entrance store wing; rear wing
 is two stories; interior north gable end chimney.
- 87 104 West Street - c. 1900; 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end facade frame building;
 C main roof is done in composition shingle with extended overhang; full porch,
 supported by square posts, has tin roof; chimney is in interior block.
- 88 211 N. W. Second Street - c. 1830, "Ross House;" 2-story, 5-bay, offset center
 C entrance, frame house; offset porch supported by square posts; massive interior
 west gable end chimney; smaller interior east gable end chimney.
- (Also K-244) 89 S. W. corner of N. W. Third Street and Church Street - 1794, "Christ Episcopal
 C Church;" remodelled c. 1864; tower added 1894; listed on the National Register
 of Historic Places in 1973.
- 90 N. W. corner of N. W. Second Street and Church Avenue - c. 1960, "Christ
 NC Church Parish House;" 2-story, brick facade over concrete block.
- 91 N. E. corner of N. W. Second and Church Avenues; vacant lot.
 NC
- 92 125 N. W. Second Street - c. 1830; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame build-
 C ing on a riased brick foundation; pent roof with door hood; interior east
 gable end chimney; rear wing with center chimney pile.
- 93 123 N. W. Second Street - c. 1932; 1-story frame building; concrete block
 NC foundation.

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- 94 N. W. Second Street - 1875, "Bible Presbyterian Church;" 1-story, 3-bay,
 C rectangular church building with projecting vestibule; gable front with extended overhang; frame structure on raised masonry foundation; weatherboard siding; tin roof; Gothic windows with two-over-two sash lights and fanlight within arch; entrance has double door with arched transom.
- 95 West side of North Street between N. W. Third and N. W. Second Streets - c.
 NC 1810, "Milford Academy;" original section hidden within larger additions, originally built as a 1-story school, but enlarged c. 1817 to two stories; then it was a brick building, hip roof with brackets and large double windows on the facade; c. 1904 it was enlarged to its present size with massive school building in brick with cross gables and cast iron trim.
- (Also
 K-174)
- 96 110 N. W. Third Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame building
 C on a brick foundation, L-shaped; gable roof with partial return; interior west gable end chimney, cross gable with lancet window; center-front enclosed entranceway.
- 97 112 N. W. Third Street - c. 1860; 3-bay, side-hall, frame building on a brick
 C foundation; interior west end chimney; Federal-style entrance with hood and Doric columns; fanlight transom.
- 98 114 N. W. Third Street - c. 1920; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, Colonial-
 C revival frame building; pent roof with door hood and Doric supports; exterior gable end chimneys; west end has enclosed porch.
- 99 118 N. W. Third Street - c. 1850, "Henderson House;" 1½-story, 2-bay, gable
 C front building with 1-story east wing; tin roof with rear gable end chimney; hood over front door.
- 100 S. E. corner of N. W. Third Street and Church Street; vacant lot.
 NC
- 101 207 N. Church Street - c. 1870; 1-story, 3-bay, frame house, L-shaped with
 C south interior gable end chimney and interior gable end chimney on rear wing; gable roof, door hood.
- 102 201 North Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, frame with cross gable; 2-story
 C rear wing; unusual lancet window at cross gable with diamond pattern lights in each of the quarter sections.
- 103 21 N. W. Second Street - c. 1850; 2-story, 3-bay, frame, Gothic-revival
 C building with double windows and three massive dormers on the roof; double lancet window in central dormer; short pent roof with door hood.

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- 104 C 17 N. W. Second Street - c. 1850, "Jump House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building on a brick foundation; interior end chimneys and cross gable; decorative box cornice and carved brackets.
- 105 C 15 N. W. Second Street - c. 1855, "Dr. Frame House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame house on a brick foundation; gable roof with box cornice and return; interior end chimneys; full front porch with squared supports; corner pilasters done in Greek-revival style.
- (Also K-169) 106 C 9 N. W. Second Street - c. 1794, "Willson House;" 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan house; gable roof with full return; 2-story and 1½-story rear wings; frame on brick foundation; built on the southeast corner of N. E. Second Street and N. Walnut Street and moved to allow for the construction of the "Bank House" (K-167), c. 1855.
- 107 C 200 N. Walnut Street - c. 1830, "Dr. Mark Lofland House;" Greek-revival, 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame house with hip roof and interior end chimneys; 1-story rear wing; porch across middle three bays supported by square columns.
- (Also K-240) 108 C 206 N. Walnut Street - c. 1850, "Godwin House;" Greek-revival, 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building on a raised brick foundation; large central portico with square wood columns, corner pilasters; flat projecting roof with double brackets; 1-story side wing; two 1-story rear wings; large stable/carriage house in rear of property.
- (Also K-195) 109 C North Street - c. 1790, "Methodist Cemetery;" built to serve Methodist population; first Methodist church on site moved in 1842, foundation remains; present church located across the street contains graves of Governor Peter F. Causey, General A. T. A. Torbert, Daniel Curry and Truston P. McColley, among others; headstones show use of decorative form with willow tree and nautical motifs.
- 110 C 205 North Street - c. 1840, "Old McMichel House;" Greek-revival, 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house on a raised brick foundation; gable roof with box cornice and decorative brackets; original weatherboard and corner pilasters; porch over middle three bays supported by square wooden columns; windows have small projecting decorative cornice over each.
- 111 C 203 North Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, frame structure with gable roof and cross gable; L-shaped in plan, cross gable has a shingled gable and is pierced with a fanlight; cross gable is repeated on the pent roof.

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- 112 C 115 N. W. Third Street - c. 1820; two 3-bay houses pushed together to make a 6-bay, 2½-story house; east end is a 1½-story, 3-bay, center-hall, single-pile frame building with interior end chimney; west end is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, single-pile-plan house with a gable roof and interior end chimney; 1-story rear wing; east end has two-over-two sash windows, while the west end has unusual four-over-one sash windows with the upper sash lights being vertical strips, rather than square.
- 113 C 111 N. W. Third Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable-end front frame building on a raised brick foundation; 1-story wing, projecting bay on rear west side; full porch supported by turned wood posts.
- 114 C 109 N. W. Third Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building on brick foundation; Gothic, Victorian style; interior end chimneys; cross gable with lancet window; door hood supported by wall brackets.
- 115 C 105 N. W. Third Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building on brick foundation; gable roof with partial returns; interior gable end chimneys; porch over middle three bays supported by turned wooden posts; attached to 103 N. W. Third Street (No. 116).
- 116 C 103 N. W. Third Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building; hip roof and interior end chimneys; center porch supported by turned posts.
- 117 C N. W. corner of N. W. Third Street and North Street - 1842, "Saint Paul's A.M.E. Church;" rectangular, 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, brick building; Greek-revival plan with classic portico entrance, supported by Doric columns; gable roof; Palladian church window done in brick.
- 118 C 306 North Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, frame building; T-shaped with 2-story rear wing; cross gable; first floor windows converted into projecting bays.

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MILFORD'S SHIPYARD AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT (S-1117):

The shipyard area of Milford lies on the south bank of the Mispillion River and covers an area that includes the original Vinyard Shipyard (now Delaware Marine & Manufacturing) and surrounding workers' houses for this firm, as well as for the Abbott Shipyard, which no longer exists. It extends for only a few streets south of the river and east of the shipyard. The structures are all residences, except for the shipyard buildings, and include 18 buildings. With the river on its north end, the district is surrounded by a mix of residential buildings and commercial/industrial properties. The focus of the historic district is the only surviving shipyard left in Milford which forms the northern and western boundary of the historic district, and the river which is the northern boundary. The remainder of the district includes workers' houses that have only been altered by the addition of new exterior wall coverings. They still retain their original plan and form. Those houses beyond the bounds of the district have been changed from their original form to such an extent that they no longer convey the original architectural character of the shipyard workers' residences. The total acreage is 4 acres.

Columbia Street:

Columbia Street contains the only surviving shipyard in Milford. The yard, now operated by Delaware Marine & Manufacturing, was the Vinyard Shipyard. Surrounding it on both sides of the street are various dwellings built to house shipyard workers, not only for the Vinyard Yard but also for the Abbott Shipyard as well. The houses are 3-bay, 1½-story, frame homes with various wings and additions.

McColley Street and Mispillion Street:

A continuing row of workers' dwellings; these houses show a great deal of uniformity between these blocks and Columbia Street. The use of frame construction with unadorned gable roofs, and either 2- or 3-bay facades, presents a visual glimpse into the working and living conditions of people who were employed in an industry that helped Milford grow into a regional center.

SHIPYARD AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY (S-1117.):

(Also

S-442) 1 8 Columbia Street, "Vinyard Shipyard/Delaware Marine & Manufacturing
C Company."

- a. "combination office and warehouse - c. 1920; built in three sections; two end sections of rubble-faced concrete block; north section is 1-story, 5-bay, offset entrance; flat roof with cross gable over entrance on left opening; south section is 2-story, 3-bay, center entrance warehouse; flat roof; entrance is double garage doors; central section is smooth cinder block; 1-story, 3-bay center entrance, flat roof.

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- 2 b. "mold/sail loft" - c. 1900; 2-story brick industrial building; raised concrete foundation; concrete window lintels; hip roof with exposed cornice; attached wooden shed; attached brick power plant.
- 2 c. "boat house" - 1929; frame and steel boat house over three construction slips; 1-story, low gable roof with 1-story shed wing; wing has sliding bay doors; south side/riverside is open; attached to power plant of mold loft at wing.
- d. "machine shop" - c. 1930; L-shaped in plan, 1-story industrial building; original block has rubble-faced masonry black walls; addition c. 1950 has cinder block walls.
- 2 12 Columbia Street - c. 1870; 1-story, 3-bay, frame building with brick
 C foundation; gable roof with box cornice and interior north gable end chimney; double entrance - left is 4-panel door, right is 9-light, 2-panel; unpainted weatherboard finish; full porch with square posts, exposed rafters.
- 3 S. E. corner of Columbia Street & Mispillion Street; vacant lot.
 NC
- 4 15 Columbia Street - c. 1870; 1½-story, 3-bay, center entrance, frame build-
 C ing on cinder block pier foundation; gable roof with interior north gable chimney; shed roof; corner one-over-one sash windows; full porch with half wall and square posts; asbestos shingle over weatherboard siding.
- 5 19 Columbia Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house;
 C gable roof; 2-story rear wing with gable roof; weatherboard siding; cinder block pier foundation; full porch with half-wall and square posts.
- 6 21 Columbia Street - c. 1870; 1-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building;
 C brick foundation; asphalt shingles over weatherboard; gable roof with box cornice and interior north gable end chimney; porch over bays with square post supports; 1-story rear shed-roofed wing.
- 7 20 McColley Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 2-bay, frame building on brick pier
 C foundation; aluminum siding over weatherboard; gable roof with exposed rafters; L-shaped in plan, with chimney in center of rear 2-story wing; 1-story shed roof addition; fully enclosed front porch.
- 8 18 McColley Street; vacant lot.
 NC
- 9 16 McColley Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame house; brick
 C foundation; weatherboard siding; gable roof with interior north gable end chimney; 1-story rear wing; full porch with corner supports; mitred-arch gable window.

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- 10 14 McColley Street; vacant lot.
 NC
- 11 12 McColley Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 4-bay, frame building on a brick
 C foundation; double house; weatherboard siding; one-over-one windows;
 gable roof; matched side entrances.
- 12 410 Mispillion Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building
 C on brick foundation; asphalt shingles over weatherboard; gable roof; 2-story
 rear wing with 1-story shed roof; exposed south side shed chimney.
- 13 15 McColley Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building;
 C asphalt shingle over weatherboard; two-over-two windows; gable roof with
 double lancet window in south gable end; 1-story, shed-roofed addition;
 full porch with square posts.
- 14 17 McColley Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house;
 C brick foundation; gable roof; interior gable end chimneys; porch over bays
 with turned wood posts.
- 15 19 McColley Street - c. 1870; "All State Gospel Ensemble Refuge House;"
 C 2-story, 4-bay, frame double house with brick foundation; center doors;
 two-over-two first floor windows; one-over-one second floor windows;
 center chimney stacks; gable roof; full porch with turned posts.
- 16 21 McColley Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 4-bay, side-hall-plan, frame house
 C on brick foundation; gable roof with center chimney stack; asbestos shingle
 over weatherboard; hood over door; attached rear garage.
- 17 23 McColley Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house;
 C shingle siding; gable roof; interior north gable end chimney; 1-story rear
 wing; full porch with square wood posts.
- 18 25 McColley Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan building;
 C frame over brick foundation; asbestos shingle over weatherboard; gable roof
 with interior gable end chimneys; central porch with square wood posts;
 1-story rear wing.

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VICTORIAN SOUTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (S-1116):

The Victorian South Milford Historic District is bounded on the north by the Mispillion River and extends south toward the railroad tracks laid in 1859 for the Junction and Breakwater Railroad and now controlled by Conrail. South Walnut Street is the center line of the district and the east and west boundaries extend about one block on either side of this line. The northern-most part of the district includes part of Milford's main business district, while the rest is residential except for a church and two government buildings. The land is fairly level, though it does rise as it moves south away from the river. The surrounding area is primarily residential. S. Walnut Street functions as the north/south axis of the historic district. This street includes the majority of Milford's business district, as well as most of the examples of the post-1870's building boom in South Milford. The Mispillion River is the northern boundary, while the tracks of the railroad line mark the southern extent of the historic district. The western boundary includes the surrounding acreage of the Causey Mansion (.26), as well as a series of early-twentieth-century houses that contain elements of Classical Revival style. The eastern limit of the district maintains the integrity of the S. Walnut Street properties, as well as including a series of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular structures on Washington Street. The properties outside of the historic district have been significantly altered from their original appearance, or are of a later period and do not contribute to the historic district. The total area included within the district is 28 acres.

The homes in this area tend to be somewhat larger than those in North Milford. 19% of the buildings within this historic district were built between 1870 and 1890. Most of these are dwelling houses. Commercial structure account for 25% of the district's buildings.

South Walnut Street - First Block:

The first block of S. Walnut Street - south of the Mispillion River - contains most of the business district of Milford. The block is dominated by the Windsor Block (.18) which was built in 1872 for use as a hotel. At various times it has also served as a meeting place for the Miford City Council and as a place to hold entertainments such as plays, and as the location for a roller skating rink. The other commercial structures have had cosmetic changes to their first-floor facades, but the second and third floors still show their original decorative elements. Next to the Windsor Block is a 3-story brick commercial building (.19) that has a fine polished glass-and-inlay center block with decorative brick panels at the third-floor level.

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S. E. Front Street:

This street picks up the overflow of commercial and professional structures from the business district. Both 7 S. E. Front Street (.21) and the Adkins House (.22) are residences that have been converted into office space. In doing so though, the building's original character has not been altered.

South Walnut Street - One Hundred Block:

This block, built around a central square, contains more specific buildings. The memorial plaza (.73) has a memorial tablet honoring the dead of various wars, as well as plantings, and serves to direct traffic around the town. The west side has a movie theatre (.16) and store (.17), while the opposite side is the location for the Presbyterian Church (.23). The Milford Trust Company building (.24), with its superb classical details including the inspirational friezes utilizing classical motifs, is to the right of the church. The old Post Office (.25) completes this block and complements the design of the church and bank, with its Colonial-Revival features.

Causey Avenue:

Exclusive of the Causey Mansion (.26), this street contains homes built around the turn of the twentieth-century that have classicizing features intermixed with elements of the Queen Anne. The Garrison House (.12) perhaps reflects most of the houses on this block, with its classic floor plan and fluted Ionic columns contrasted with its tower and cut shingle wall covering.

The Causey Mansion (.26) overpowers all of the structures on this block, as well as the surrounding streets. It began as a mid-eighteenth-century Georgian building designed by an English architect named Michael. It was the home of the Crapper family who owned most of south Milford's land. It later became the home of Governor Daniel Rogers and of Governor Peter F. Causey. Governor Causey remodelled the house about 1855, from its Georgian appearance to a Greek Revival style. The house has remained a Milford landmark and is unusual in that, while in an urban setting, it has been able to maintain its landscaping and related outbuildings.

Another Causey house on this block is the Plaza Apartments (.15), located across the street. Originally located where the Plaza Theatre (.16) is now, it was the home of a son of Governor Causey and is built in an Italianate style.

South Walnut Street - Two Hundred Block:

As the other streets are dominated by the Causey Mansion, so is the two-hundred block of S. Walnut Street. Cross gables predominate on this block and serve as a united theme. Many of these buildings show a transition from more typical Gothic Revival buildings such as 213 S. Walnut Street (.60), built c. 1830, and showing all of the characteristics of Gothic Revival architecture. A typical early-twentieth-century example is the "Causey House" (.27), built c. 1900, with

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its straight facade and hip roof. In between these are such structures as 208 S. Walnut Street (.30), a gable-end facade Queen Anne structure, and a less flamboyant Gothicizing structure, such as the Aldred House (.28), built c. 1890. A more extravagant structure is the Dill House (.20), built around 1890, done in curves raising out of vertical and horizontal lines.

The one contrast to these structures is the Milford City Hall (.64), built around 1960 in a "colonial" fashion.

Maple Avenue:

Maple Avenue runs west from S. Walnut Street to the railroad tracks and is anchored on the west by the Milford Ice House (.36), and on the east by domestic structures. The ice house was extremely important to Milford and to the surrounding farms. The plant, one of only a few in Sussex County, was necessary to enable shippers to keep produce fresh on its trip to market. The domestic structures are small, center-hall, 3-bay, 2-story, frame buildings.

South Walnut Street - Three Hundred Block:

This last block before the railroad tracks contains a number of Gothic Revival forms, but perhaps the most outstanding is the "Gothic" Cottage (.44), a 1½-story, center-hall-plan house with heavily molded bargeboards and porch posts. Cross gables are deeply set into the roof. The whole is covered by board and batten siding. Next to this structure is a small building at 312 S. Walnut Street (.45) that was built as a 1-story frame house and later was jacked up and a new 1-story brick building was added underneath. At this time, a long porch was added to the front supported by brick columns. This block contains, in addition to these, a number of gable-end facade buildings that were popular around 1880. The Evans House (.49) and 313 S. Front Street (.50) both represent this style.

Southeast Second Street:

Within this street, the district contains only two buildings. One is a domestic structure built around 1890 and is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable-end-front building at 10 S. E. Second Street (.65). The other is a former church (.66) that has been converted into the headquarters for the Milford Jaycees.

South Washington Street - Two Hundred Block:

This block contains five structures, all of frame construction and, except for one (.67), are all 2-story, 3-bay structures. The entrance arrangement is either side-hall or center-hall. They are plain homes with little decoration other than pent roofs or porches. Two of the houses, (.71) and (.72), have cross gables and lancet windows and these pre-date the other structures by about 20 years or so.

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VICTORIAN SOUTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY (S-1116.):

- 1 2 and 6 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; "H. W. Burkett Store;" 2-story,
C brick building with a storefront first floor; also two doors on the
first floor; flat roof with projecting box cornice and decorative
brackets.
- 2 8 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; "Electric Possum Land;" 2-story, 2-bay,
C brick building; storefront facade; flat roof with cornice.
- 3 10 S. Walnut Street - c. 1900; "Emanuel's Store;" 2-story brick building
C with a storefront aluminum facade; deep recessed center entrance.
- 4 12 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; "Sussex Take-Out Store;" 2-story, brick
C building, storefront facade, recessed center entrance; flat roof with
box cornice and decorative brackets.
- 5 14 S. Walnut Street - c. 1910; "Hallett Building;" 2-story, brick building
C with storefront first floor and side entrance; 2-bay second floor; flat
roof, tin-over-wood with box cornice.
- 6 18 S. Walnut Street - 1928; "Wiley Fuel and Appliance Store;" 3-story,
C 5-bay, brick building, recessed center entrance; flat roof with a
stepped parapet; concrete scroll medallion in center front; false
cornice and pilaster treatment on first and second floor to lesser
height of building.
- 7 20 S. Walnut Street - c. 1900; "Ellison Building;" 2-story frame
C building; 2-bay width; altered 1928 to false front with no second
floor fenestration.
- 8 22 S. Walnut Street - 1920; "Houston Building;" 1-story center entrance
C commercial building; stepped parapet roof; decorative brickwork on
upper section.
- 9 24 S. Walnut Street - 1928; "Milford Cafe;" 2-story brick structure,
C recessed center door; second floor windows have concrete keystones
and false lintel ends; date stone with decorative brick wings sits
flush with the facade; corbelled cornice.
- 10 26 S. Walnut Street - 1928; "Adam's Building;" 2-story, single-bay,
C brick building; corbelled cornice on parapet with recessed rectangular
decorative field.
- 11 28 N. Walnut Street - c. 1890; "Hrisis Building;" 2-story commercial
C building, recessed front entrance; two double casement windows at
second floor; flat roof with corbelled cornice.

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- 12 C 11 Causey Avenue - 1906; "Garrison House;" 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house, hip roof with dormers; round tower on southwest corner with dome roof; front porch wraps around the front and half of the west side, supported by fluted Ionic columns.
- 13 C 9 Causey Avenue - 1906; "Marshall House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house; two rear wings; exterior walls are covered in shingle; gable roof with three dormers, porch roof is an extension of the main roof and is supported by square fluted Ionic columns.
- 14 C 7 Causey Avenue - 1920; "Emory House;" 1-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan frame house; hip roof and dormer; main roof covers porch as well.
- 15 C 5 Causey Avenue - c.1860; "The Plaza Apartments;" 3-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame building; Italianate style; hip roof with decorative brackets; full porch supported by wrought iron posts; originally built on northwest corner of S. Walnut and Causey Streets, with a projecting bay on the west side and massive rear wing and cupola on the roof.
- 16 NC 102 and 104 S. Walnut Street - 1948; "Plaza Theatre Building;" 3-story movie theatre, red and yellow brick with brick and steel foundation.
- 17 C 100 S. Walnut Street - 1910; "Gebhart Building;" 3-story, 3-bay, center entrance building; L-shaped, frame structural system covered with sheet metal worked to resemble building blocks; flat roof with projecting cornice with modillion and decorative frieze; belt course between second and third floor; lower two floors have been covered with aluminum and glass siding; north side contains an original elevator system.
- 18 C 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 S. Walnut Street - 1878, "Windsor Block;" built as a 3-story, 6-bay, brick hotel building with hip roof; box cornice with decorative brackets; first floor has individual entrance storefronts; second floor has two-over-two sash windows, while the third floor has arched pseudo-Italianate windows; an adjoining 3-story, 4-bay brick structure (c.1880) was added at one point to the hotel, and in 1936, the space behind this section was added to; the whole is tied together with a full porch with cast iron supports.
- 19 C 19 S. Walnut Street - c. 1920; 4-story, 3-bay, center entrance, brick structure; the center block has a tile facing to the fourth floor level and has a decorative tile inlay at the third floor; upper floor is without fenestration but does have recessed brick panels laid in a herringbone pattern.
- 20 C Northeast Corner of S. Walnut and S. E. Front Streets - c. 1890; "Derricksion C Building;" 2-story brick corner building with a southwest corner entrance; large plate glass windows on west side and no openings on the south side first floor; first floor stucco over brick; originally built with a mansard roof and tower over entrance.

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- 21 C 7 S. E. Front Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building; cross gable with lancet windows; transom over entrance; 2-story rear wing with 1-story sub-wing.

- 22 C 9 S. E. Front Street - c. 1860, "Adkins House;" 2-story, 3-bay, frame building with dual entrances and a projecting center bay; west entrance has sidelights, both entrances have hoods; full 2-story rear wing with 1-story attachments on two sides.

- 23 C Southeast corner of S. Walnut Street and S. E. Front Street - 1850; "Presbyterian Church;" 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, brick building; gable end front with steeple and dormer on both roof faces; series of side entrances; series of church windows down on each side wall; in 1954, a new front was added consisting of a new entrance and a massive portico with Ionic columns and full entablature.

- 24 C S. Walnut Street at Causey Avenue - 1930, "Milford Trust Company;" 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, brick building with a blend of Neo-Classic and Federal building style; Federal-style entrance with pilasters and broken pediment; roof supports are granite columns with shortened Corinthian acanthus leaves; flat roof recessed below stepped parapet; panels depicting classical motifs around parapet and repeated at second floor level.

- 25 C 121 S. Walnut Street - 1910; "Old Post Office/Milford Health Center;" brick, 1-story, 5-bay, center entrance, Colonial Revival building; hip roof with concrete balustrade and wooden cupola; windows are six-over-six with exaggerated arches and false lintel ends; double door with a fan transom and keystone arch; sits on a raised foundation with marble exterior facing.

- 26 C (Also S-181) 2 Causey Avenue - 1763; "Causey Mansion;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, brick building; remodelled in 1855 to a Greek Revival structure; hip roof with balustrade and widow's walk; double interior end chimneys on the main block; interior end chimneys on side wings; rear wing; eyebrow windows at roof have metal grillwork; side wings balanced to size, but east wing is recessed under roof; roof supported by square columns; entrance has a 1-story portico supported by fluted columns.

- 27 C 202 S. Walnut Street - c. 1900; "Causey House;" 2-story, 3-bay, offset center entrance, brick with hip roof; corner with small Palladian window; massive entrance surround with fluted pilaster and full entablature; side entrance for office.

- 28 C 204 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; "Aldred House;" 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame building; hip roof with corner; Palladian window in dormer; matching side gable end wings; c. 1970 a small wing was added to front; lower bays joined into single projecting bay.

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C 206 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890, "Dill House;" 2-story, 2-bay, frame house on brick foundation; original weatherboard; mansard roof with gable extension and balcony; box cornice with brackets; second-floor opening has pedimented window head with decorative insert; the rest all have cornice window hoods; two-thirds round porch with squared supports under full entablature; enclosed south side with weatherboard siding and casement windows; south side first floor has Palladian window.
- 30
C 208 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable front frame building on raised brick foundation; two side porches with turned supports and decorative trim; matched gable side wings and 2-story flat roof near wing; weatherboard first floor; diamond-cut shingles on rest.
- 31
C 210 S. Walnut Street - 1909, "Prettyman House;" 2-story, 5-bay, center-hall, brick building with 2-story rear wing; poured concrete foundation; rusticated brick quoins; gable roof with three dormers; exaggerated arch with concrete insert and keystone; center portico with balustrade and turned supports; second floor has rounded arch door in center; south side porch with Doric columns.
- 32
C 12 Causey Avenue - c. 1880; 2-story, 2-bay, gable front frame building on raised brick foundation; two-thirds round porch supported by short columns and brick piers; matching side 2-story gable wings; interior block chimneys; side entrance with 4-light sidelights; transom and 11-light beveled glass door.
- 33
C 10 Causey Avenue - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building with hip roof; dormer with Palladian window; matched double side dormers; entrance hood supported by Ionic pillars.
- 34
C 8 Causey Avenue - c. 1900; 2-story, center entrance, broken facade, frame building; projecting bay on each corner face with northeast corner having an additional turret with dome roof and decorative brackets; matching 2-story side gable end wings; projecting second floor triple window opening; hip roof with dormer and rounded Gothic window.
- 35
NC 6 Causey Avenue - 1936; 2-story, neo-colonial brick building.
- 36
C 14 Maple Avenue - 1893 (modernized c. 1925), "Old Milford Ice House;" 1-story brick and 2-story concrete block section; brick has one opening now, others filled in; corbelled cornice, flat roof; block section for manufacturing process; gable roof, double garage door; block has rubble stone face.
- (Also
S-443)
- 37
C 10 Maple Avenue - c. 1900; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house; shingle siding; gable roof extended over rear shed wing; one-over-one sash windows; house moved and now sits on concrete blocks.

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- 38 C 6 Maple Avenue - c. 1900; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house; interior gable end chimney with exterior gable end; first floor stack; hooded entrance; 1-story rear wing with enclosed porch.
- 39 C 300 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, brick house; hip roof with dormer; vinyl siding over weatherboard; matching side wings; center portico with square columns and full entablature.
- 40 C 302 S. Walnut Street - 1898, "Powell House;" Queen Anne style; 2-story, 3-bay, frame building on raised brick foundation; chamfered left front corner containing one bay, offset center entrance, pedimented window heads, gable roof with matching 2-story side gable wing, partial return at each gable; each gable bisected by false box cornice with details and is covered with cut shingles; two side front porches with gable over entrance; supported by turned posts and decorative trim and brackets.
- 41 C 304 S. Walnut Street - c. 1900; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall, frame building; projecting 2-story cross gable front wing; lancet window; chamfered right front corner; interior center chimneys with decorative pots; full porch with Ionic columns.
- 42 C 306 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 2-bay, offset center entrance, frame building; two side front porches with Ionic columns, pedimented entrance area; right front opening is a projecting, 3-bay, 2-story, element with a cross gable roof; hip roof with dormer; flat peak, central chimney.
- 43 C 308 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 4-bay, frame building; hip roof, projecting cross gable wings on three sides; full porch with left rounded corner and square column supports; flat roof; 1-story rear addition.
- 44 C 310 S. Walnut Street - c. 1896, "The Gothic Cottage;" 2-story, 3-bay, board and batten frame building; center entrance on projecting, full-height cross gable; twin dormers flank cross gable with matching cornice trim; full porch with chamfered dormers and pedimented ends, supported by turned posts with decorative trim and brackets; decorative balusters; single-story flat roof rear addition.
- 45 C 312 S. Walnut Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan house, originally 1-story frame house that was raised up and brick first floor inserted underneath; projecting cross gable front wing, upper story covered with cut shingles; rear cross gable wing; two side front porches supported by square brick columns.

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- 46 C 321 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880, "Pierce House;" 2-story, 3-bay, frame house; offset center door with transom; matched cross gable wings on each side; gable front roof with pediment and modillions; Palladian window; full porch with full cornice, modillions, Ionic columns.
- 47 C 319 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880, "Thomas Davis House;" 2-story, 2-bay, frame house; projecting 2-story cross gable wing on side gable roof with cross gable and lancet window; two-sided front porch with square pillars and Doric capitals.
- 48 C 317 S. Walnut Street - 1896; "Gillis House;" 2-story, 2-bay, frame building on raised brick porch; gable roof with numerous cross gables and 2-story projecting bays; weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows with cornice window heads; full front porch with curved sides; Doric columns.
- 49 C 315 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880, "Evans House;" 2-story, 2-bay, frame house on brick foundation; T-shaped in plan, gable roof, cross gable with lancet roof; interior north gable end chimney with corbelled top; pent roof with entrance hood.
- 50 C 313 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 2-bay, gable end front, frame building with gabled rear wing; chimneys in center main block and rear wing; full porch with squared posts.
- 51 C 311 S. Walnut Street - c. 1900; 2-story, 2-bay, gable-end front building; L-shaped; gable roof with full return and neo-Palladian window; two-sided front porch with square column supports.
- 52 C 309 S. Walnut Street - c. 1840; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame house; brick foundation with partial basement; interior gable end chimneys; gable roof with cross gable and lancet window; rear addition enclosed; original well house; two-over-two windows with cornice window heads; porch over middle three bays; flat roof supported by octagonal wooden posts ; decorative trim and brackets.
- 53 C 307 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable-end front, frame building; gable roof with full return; decorative brackets; Palladian window; porch across front and two sides; cross gable on front; Ionic columns support roof; rear wing.
- 54 C 305 S. Walnut Street - c. 1860; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building; gable roof with dormer; rear 2-story gable wing, with rear 2-story flat roof addition; full porch with cross gable and dentils; Roman Doric column supports.

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- 55 C 303 S. Walnut Street - 1905, "Ratcliff House;" 2-story, 3-bay, gable-end front, brick building; offset center door; leaded glass transom; gable roof, box cornice with dentils; south side wing one bay wide; full front porch with Doric columns.
- 56 C 301 S. Walnut Street - c. 1870, "Christian Science Building;" 2-story, 5-bay, center hall, frame structure on raised brick foundation; gable roof with box cornice and decorative brackets; cross gable with lancet window; interior gable end chimneys; gable end matching lancet windows; two-over-two sash windows with cornice window hoods; porch over middle three bays; supported by turned posts; decorative iron balustrade; cast iron fence around yard.
- 57 C 219 S. Walnut Street - c. 1870, "Lofland Funeral Home;" 2-story, 2-bay, brick building, T-shaped plan; hip roof with gable rear opening; box cornice with dentils; dormers with double windows; full porch on two sides, square columns; plain frieze on entablature; rear attached garage; a double garage with second-floor apartment which is attached to house at second floor level.
- 58 217 S. Walnut Street; vacant lot.
NC
- 59 215 S. Walnut Street; modern building.
NC
- 60 C 213 S. Walnut Street - c. 1830; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building on a brick foundation; cross gable with lancet window; interior north gable end chimney; two side front porches with brick floor and brick columns; corbelled brick capitals; rear wing shed roof.
- 61 C 211 S. Walnut Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 2-bay, side-hall, gable end front brick building; L-shaped; pedimented gable with circular window; interior gable end chimney on wing; two side porches with brick half-wall and double square brick columns.
- 62 C 209 S. Walnut Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable end front; gable roof with box cornice; exterior south side chimney; 2-story rear wing with 1-story addition; two side front porches with Doric columns.
- 63 C 207 S. Walnut Street - c. 1850, "Evans House;" 2-story, 4-bay, frame building; offset center entrance; gable roof with partial returns; exterior south gable end chimney; full porch with turned columns and full cornice with modillions.
- 64 NC S. E. corner of S. Walnut and S. E. Front Streets - c. 1960, "Milford City Hall."

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- 65 C 10 S. E. Second Street - c. 1890; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, gable end frame building; T-shaped plan; raised brick foundation; pent roof with door hood across front and south side.
- 66 C S. W. corner of S. E. Front Street and Washington Street - 1885, "Milford Jaycees Building;" rectangular, 1-story, frame church building; gable end front; triple twenty-four-over-one windows set side by side; one-over-one side windows; left front tower with mansard roof and curb; entrance on left side of tower; boarded-up transom.
- 67 C 208 S. Washington Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 4-bay, frame building; L-shaped in plan; offset center door; interior east gable end chimneys and center of wing; pent roof with enclosed space; gable roof with box cornice; exterior walls covered in wood shingles.
- 68 C 210 S. Washington Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building; interior south gable end chimney; 2-story rear wing with center chimney pile; full porch with turned posts and square balustrade.
- 69 C 212 S. Washington Street - c. 1880; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building; interior north gable end chimney; pent roof; 2-story rear wing; brick foundation; two-over-two sash windows.
- 70 C 214 S. Washington Street - c. 1900; 2-story, 3-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building; concrete block foundation; interior south gable end chimney; 1-story rear wing; porch over bays, supported by round posts.
- 71 C 216 S. Washington Street - c. 1850; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building; brick foundation; exterior walls covered in unpainted shingles; gable roof with cross gable and lancet window; interior south gable end chimney; 2-story rear wing with 1-story addition; chimney in center of rear wing block; full porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.
- 72 C 218 S. Washington Street - c. 1870; 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, frame building on raised brick foundation; gable roof with cross gable and lancet window; 2-story rear wing with flat roof and 1-story addition; interior block chimneys; two side front porches with turned posts; front entrance with transom.
- 73 NC Memorial Plaza - c. 1960; small plaza on S. Walnut Street at Causey Avenue; a small monument stands in the center to honor Milford residents who died in World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and in Vietnam.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Founded 1787 **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

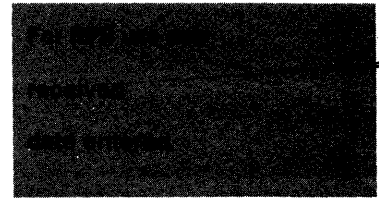
Milford, straddling the Mispillion River, lies partially in Kent County and partially in Sussex County. From its founding in 1787 to the present, the town served as a regional center for the surrounding agricultural countryside. The region's growth and prosperity can be traced in the architectural and geographic development of Milford. The early history of Milford reflects the attempt by a small number of entrepreneurs and landholders to establish a center for commerce and industry. Milford is halfway between the state capital of Dover and the seaport town of Lewes. Both of these towns are considerably older and Dover is much larger. In addition, its location, at the head of navigation on the Mispillion River, placed it in an excellent position to develop as the main center for the area between Dover and Lewes. Other towns had been laid out and settled during the last thirty years of the eighteenth-century but none achieved the size and importance of Milford. Only Seaford, on the Nanticoke River, in the southwest corner of the state approaches the size of Milford. That town, like Dover and Lewes, is just over twenty miles from Milford. Because of its development as a regional economic center, the Historic Resources of Milford are being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A, while its architectural themes and development makes the town eligible under Criterion C.

The architecture in the town is drawn from three separate traditions. The first, located in North Milford, is a collection of vernacular designed late-eighteenth-and nineteenth-century buildings that reflect the conservative nature of building practices in southern Delaware. The second, located in the shipyard area in South Milford, is representative of a group of buildings built in a plain un-ornamental fashion as housing for the workers employed with the shipyards of Milford. The third, located in Victorian South Milford, encompasses the last phase of Milford's expansion. The domestic structures represented within the district are expressive of the high level of prosperity that Milford enjoyed in the last half of the nineteenth century. There is a greater use and variety of decorative elements employed in building construction as well as less reliance on traditional floor plans. The use of bays', towers, and full porches increased dramatically.

According to local histories, the first settlers to see the Milford area were a boatload of Swedes, Finns, and Livonians (a small country under the control of Sweden, now part of the U. S. S. R.), who landed a short distance north of the Mispillion River in 1630. They did not stay long but continued north to the New Castle area. Individual settlers followed. They stayed and established family plantations. Outside land development companies and speculators also helped develop the region by purchasing large tracts of land for eventual resale. The Barbadoes Company, organized by men from Barbadoes, and the Pennsylvania Land Company from Philadelphia, were the most active.

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The particular tract that Milford is located on was taken up in 1680 by Henry Bowman, with the condition that he build a sawmill on his land. The early name for the area, Saw Mill Range, derives from the presence of the sawmill. Bowman's landholdings, which totalled 2,000 acres, were slowly broken up over the next one hundred years as a result of debt and inheritance. Within the town's boundaries, three separate properties emerged by the third quarter of the eighteenth century. John Cullen had the farm at the northwest end, which included the Parson Thorne Mansion (K-116). Levin Crapper had the farm that included South Milford and built the original block of Causey Mansion (S-1116.26). In 1771, Joseph Oliver bought the major portion of the land on which North Milford sits. It is east of Cullen's Farm. Oliver was a merchant/farmer and was involved in shipping local farm products to market from wharves along the river. He also operated a small store.

In the early 1770's, an Anglican clergyman named Sydenham Thorne arrived in town. He is described in local histories as a wealthy and educated man who married a local widow, became rector of Christ Church (K-1694.89), and took over the Cullen Farm in payment of a debt owed to him. Thorne is the one who can actually be credited with the idea for a town along the Mispillion River.

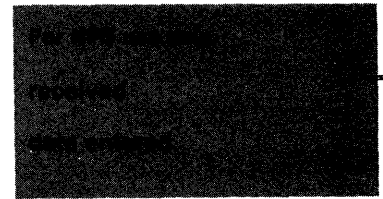
In 1787, he proposed to Joseph Oliver that the Oliver Farm be divided into lots and that he, Reverend Thorne, build a mill dam across the river at the site of the town. Oliver agreed and had the land divided into lots. Thorne built the dam and at the same time built a sawmill and a gristmill along the riverbank. The town was laid out in a rectangular grid pattern on the north side of the river, and east of the Thorne mill site. It filled in quickly. According to a 1790 newspaper account, there were eighty buildings in the town.

Until about 1820, the development of the town was almost wholly confined to the north side of the river. The numerous survivals in this area from the early settlement indicate that it was a prosperous community with substantial homes. As the town prospered it expanded east past North Walnut Street and north past N. W. Third Street. The development was mostly restricted to residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical structures, except for the mill complex near the west end of town on the Mispillion River and, later, phosphate manufacturing plants on the east side.

Starting around 1820, the town expanded south across the Mispillion River along the south bank. Growth was occurring as a result of a burgeoning shipbuilding industry caused by increased agricultural activity and the production of surplus crops that could be sent to market. The surplus was moved on ships down the Mispillion River to the Delaware Bay and then to market. The local shipyards were engaged in building boats to carry the surplus to market. The town generated so much cargo, in fact, that an additional wharf was needed and sometime before 1859, H. B. Fiddeman and Daniel Currey built a canal at the east end of Front Street which gave the town the needed dock space. Building construction was almost wholly limited to shipbuilding-related activities with farms in close proximity to the new development. As prosperity continued in Milford, the original town spread over across the river and absorbed the farmland for house lots.

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Records do not indicate when the first shipbuilding took place in Milford, but some of the early builders were John C. Truitt, J. H. Deputy, Abbotts, Black and Company, Simpler and William F. Reville, Reville and Carlisle, and William G. Abbott. Their busiest period was from 1820 to about 1875. The yards produced many types of vessels useful to the local water trades and shipping industry. They ranged in size from 600 to 1,000 tons. As many as forty-five vessels would lay up in Milford during the winter months and almost this many could at other times be loading at the various wharves in town. Common cargoes included iron ore, black oak bark, quercitron, wheat, corn, rye, wood spokes, staves and cross ties.

In 1840, twenty merchants did business in the town. Eight years later the town's first newspaper, the "Milford Beacon," was established by John Emerson. Emerson, though, soon moved to Wilmington and took his paper with him, but he was replaced by others. At one point, in 1875, four separate newspapers competed for readers in Milford.

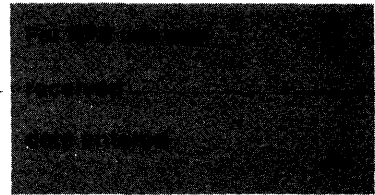
In 1856, a local newspaper, "The Gleamer," described the town, noting that the population was 2,000 people and that they, as well as the surrounding region, supported twenty-five stores, two hotels, and had twelve vessels regularly going between Milford and Philadelphia. The export trade from Milford totalled \$351,000, while its imports totalled \$235,000.

The year 1859 was a watershed year for the town. In that year, the railroad was introduced to Milford. The Delaware Railroad line was completed through the state by 1859, with Harrington as its closest stop to Milford. In order to connect Milford to the main line, a local company was organized and named the "Junction and Breakwater." It reached Milford in 1859, and was extended to Lewes in 1868. The line was sponsored by the town merchants and a number of them were on the first board of directors. They included Governor Peter F. Causey, Truston P. McColley and his son Hiram, Henry B. Fiddeman, Daniel Curry and Curtis S. Watson.

With the railroad, Milford was able to more vigorously compete in the markets as transportation was no longer wholly at the mercy of bad roads and unreliable weather conditions. The developing industries of the town could ship by rail and the population was more easily connected with the rest of the state. The industries on the eve of the Civil War were diverse and representative of the needs and the products of the Milford area. They included a husk factory, a woolen mill, a quercitron processing plant, foundries and machine shops, a pottery, fruit drying plants and canneries, and a phosphate factory. An atlas, published in 1859 of the town of Milford, shows the layout of the town. North Milford was heavily developed along N. W. Front Street and the blocks to N. W. Fourth Street to East Street are filled in. South Milford was less heavily developed, but the streets were laid out in their present location. A business directory on the map lists a number of political and religious figures, a newspaper editor, two attorneys, a druggist, a dentist, four doctors, eight merchants, a hotel, numerous mill complexes and specialized craftsmen, such as a jeweler, carriage builder, marble worker, two clothing stores, three ship-builders, and an architect and a cabinetmaker.

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With the end of the Civil War in 1865, the town suffered an economic slump and many farmers left the area. However, by the mid-1870's, the town had recovered and new businesses were being started. The business section of S. Walnut Street was improved and the Windsor Hotel was built then.

In 1868, Beers' Atlas of the State of Delaware was published. The Milford map shows only a slight change from Byle's 1859 Atlas. The blocks in South Milford are more heavily filled in, but those in North Milford remained fairly stable. The town business directory printed on the map shows an increase in the number of attorneys, real estate dealers, and doctors. Merchants were beginning to offer a larger variety of goods and the two druggists in town expanded their lines to include paint and stationary. The druggist, Dr. Frame, also sold wine and liquors as well as groceries, while Y. Foulk carried hardware in addition to the usual drugstore stock.

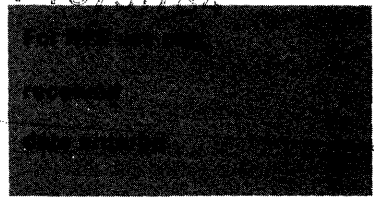
In 1875, the Milford Gaslight Company was organized to provide lighting for the town but, because of objections by the citizens pertaining to the expense and the specter of mishap, the system was turned off in 1879. At the same time, dramatic societies were formed which put on plays and musicals. The groups which were organized for such purposes included the "Milford Dramatic Club," "Young People's Literary," "X. T. C. Society," and the "Thespians."

One major contributing factor to the growth of Milford was an industry that was started in the 1840's and developed heavily in Milford after the Civil War - the peach growing industry. In the early 1840's, Daniel Curry established a peach orchard near Milford and he was soon followed by other growers. Peach growing was a major factor in the rebuilding of the entire state and Delaware was a major nineteenth-century producer. The industry first developed in the northern section of the state, but the center of the industry slowly moved southward so that by the late 1880's Milford became the center. J. Thomas Scharf, a noted late-nineteenth-century historian of the Middle Atlantic states, described Milford's peach industry stating that "within a wagon haul of not over ten miles, can be concentrated the fruit of a half a million bearing trees." He goes on to say that there were over 100 fruit evaporators in the Milford vicinity and more patentees of these machines lived in and near the town than in any other place in the United States.

In 1885, Bailey's map of Milford was published and it shows heavy development in both North and South Milford. Twenty-nine merchants are listed on the map as well as five doctors, two newspapers, five churches, five druggists, as well as merchants specializing in china and glassware, paint and wallpaper, jewelry, candy and ice cream, marble and fancy scrollworks. The various commercial business directories published during the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century are more inclusive in their listings of Milford business, as well as giving lists of town residents.

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Besides serving as a focal point for the region's agriculture, commerce and industry, the town also served to provide an education to the area's young people. When the town was first laid out in 1787, William Johnson took up a lot on the northwest corner of Walnut and Park Avenue and built a home and conducted a day school. The Methodist Church also received land at the same time and conducted a school, as did the Quaker Meeting. The most famous of the Milford Schools was the Milford Academy that was in operation as early as 1803. Sometime after 1810, the Academy moved to a brick building on the corner of N. W. Second Street and North Street. This was a private school until 1846, when it was purchased for a public school. Other private schools in town were the Classical Academy, as well as a number of small schools conducted in people's homes.

The major religious denominations were also present, with the Quakers being the earliest group represented. The Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches were also established fairly early in Milford's development.

As Milford grew commercially, its relative importance and influence in the state also grew. From 1797 to 1879, Milford sent seven of its citizens to Dover as governors of the state. They were Daniel Rogers (1797-1799); Joseph Haslet (1811-1814; January - June, 1823); Charles Polk (1827-1830, 1836-1837); William Tharp (1847-1851); Peter F. Causey (1855-1859); William Burton (1859-1863); and William T. Watson (1895-1897).

The governor's party affiliations reflect the changing nature of American government. They also illustrate the conflict of opinions about the nineteenth century and political and economic concerns. As a border state between the northern and southern halves of the country, Delaware was torn between the industrial north and the agricultural south. Daniel Rogers was elected as a Federalist during a period of strong feeling of Nationalism. Haslet was elected as a Democrat in 1811, just prior to the war of 1812 and its resultant anti-British sentiment. Charles Polk was a Federalist during his first term and a Whig during his second. Between his first and second terms, the Federalist party had fallen apart and was reborn as the Whig party. As populist reaction to Whig politics took hold of the county, William Tharp held the Governor's chair from 1847 to 1851. Peter F. Causey took office in 1855. He had been a Whig prior to his election, but had changed to the American Party or "know-nothing" movement prior to the election. This movement was aimed at foreign elements and the influence that they were beginning to exert on American life. William Burton was elected in 1859 as a Democrat. His election indicates the depth of anti-Lincoln sentiment and an identification with the states-rights and pro-slavery groups. The last governor elected from Milford was William T. Watson. He was elected as a Democrat.

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In addition to the governors, other notables who lived in the town and influenced our society included Major General Alfred T. A. Torbert, who served with General Philip Sheridan during the Civil War and was also in the diplomatic service as minister to San Salvador in 1869, consul general in Havana in 1871, and consul general in Paris in 1873. John Lofland, known as the "Milford Bard" was a poet and contemporary of Edgar Allen Poe. The author of the official Delaware state song and local Milford history, George B. Hynson, lived in town. His major occupation was that of newspaper publisher but, in 1912, he also ran unsuccessfully for governor on the ticket of the Bull Moose Party. Other Milford residents who had an impact on the state and the nation included Colonel James Gibson (1784-1814), who was an early graduate of West Point. In 1813, he was appointed Inspector General of the Army and in the attack on Fort Erie in 1814 he was mortally wounded. John M. Clayton (1796-1856) served as Secretary of State under Zachary Taylor. He lived in Milford during his early years. From 1845-1857 he built Buena Vista, a grand Greek Revival country estate in New Castle County, and made that his home. William Roach (1888-1969) was a commercial artist and during his career was employed by the U. S. Post Office. He was the designer of over sixty stamps.

The architecture of the town contains a wide range of house forms, from those very academic in treatment to those combining various vernacular techniques. The forms reflect the various economic booms of the town and surrounding area. The architectural building patterns fall into three unique spacial groupings that coincide with the three major building periods of Milford - the original north area, the shipyard area, and the Victorian area.

The North Milford Historic District contains the original town as laid out in 1787, as well as structures representing the expansion of the town beyond its first boundaries as it developed in the nineteenth century. For the most part, the surviving examples are fairly typical of the period. The architects employed draw upon Federal, Greek Revival - the various Victorian forms, as well as vernacular examples and interpretations of the dominant forms. The early buildings were small one or two room plan houses suitable for only a few years of habitation. As the settlement began to take place as a community, the buildings already in place were enlarged upon and began to take on the appearance commonly associated with Georgian and Federal Architecture. New construction was done in vernacular interpretation of the common pattern and were constructed by local carpenter and masons. The most common plan laid out was a 3-bay, either center-hall or side-hall building, 2-stories in height. The facades were all oriented to the main street.

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As buildings were erected during the nineteenth century, traditional floor plans and construction techniques were maintained. A change though was seen in that up-to-date decorative elements were often applied to the buildings. A significant break in building styles did not occur until the second half of the nineteenth century with the introduction of the Second Empire and Queen Anne styles. Only a small percentage of the buildings in the district are done in this style.

The Shipyard area in South Milford marks the move of settlement across the Mispillion River in response to the founding of a number of shipbuilding firms on the south bank some time after 1820. Ships produced here met the local demand for transportation of agricultural produce to the major markets in Philadelphia and other points on the east coast of the United States. The demand for housing by shipyard workers gave rise to a community of vernacular frame houses. Those within the district have maintained their identity, while the surrounding streetscapes were changing to match more popular taste. These homes were constructed as inexpensive housing and are largely devoid of decorative elements. Traditional floor plans were used as patterns, and balloon framing rather than heavy braced framing, was employed in construction.

The Victorian South Milford Historic District covers the last phase of Milford's development. It includes most of Milford's business district, as well as most of the examples of the post-1870's building boom in South Milford. Most building within the district was done after 1870 and was heavily influenced by the plan books and builder's guides that became very popular in the last half of the nineteenth century. The buildings reflect a familiarity with balloon framing and with non-traditional floor plans and room arrangements. Traditional buildings though do exist within the district, mainly in the form of Gothic Revival buildings. Even those though do not exhibit the starkness of many of the similar plan buildings in the rest of the town. The traditional plan buildings in South Milford have been decorated with such additive features as brackets, cornice window heads, and sawn decorative vergeboards.

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NORTH MILFORD

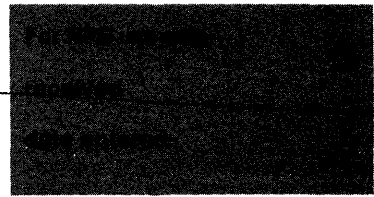
The North Milford Historic District encompasses the original town as laid out in 1787. The pattern of development within the district makes it an excellent example of the type of regional center that developed in southern Delaware after the Revolutionary War. The industry and trades that were established in the original town were in the business of processing and shipping the agricultural surplus of the surrounding regions as well as taking advantage of local natural resources. Parson Thorne's mill and Oliver's store were the focal points of the town and their success attracted others. Among the first craftsmen to arrive in town were carpenters, coopers, and farmers. These three crafts relied extensively on the local forests for raw material. The stores that were established in Milford during its early days were designed to carry a wide range of goods so as to attract customers from the many little settlements who had access to small country stores. As a regional economic center, the North Milford Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic places under Criterion A. The district is also eligible under Criterion C since the architecture of the towns highlights the various developmental stage of the town as well as incorporating a full range of architectural styles during its significant time period.

Milford developed quickly. Industrial, commercial, and residential properties soon took up most of the available land. Unfortunately, none of the industrial buildings have survived. Their replacements are modern commercial and warehouse structures. The North Milford Historic District contains the residential and commercial structures that were built as a result of early industrialization. The major building period of the district was over by 1860.

Its architecture is clearly expressive of Federal, Greek Revival and the various Victorian forms, as well as vernacular examples and interpretations of the dominant forms. The Parson Thorne Mansion (K-116) listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 at the western end of North Milford, was built as an unusual combination of Georgian high-style brick architecture with vernacular additions of hyphens or wings to the east or west. Its decorative elements, such as rusticated lintels and door trim, were copied on other structures in town, most notably on the Mill House (K-170). This house is a two-thirds Georgian brick hosue laid in Flemish bond on the face, and common bond on the remaining three sides. The nearby McColley House (K-193) began in a similar fashion, as a 2-story, 3-bay, side-hall, brick Georgian building, later enlarged in the second quarter of the nineteenth century to a Gothic Revival style. Marking the probable eastern limit of the old town is the Towers (1694.44). In between are late-eighteenth-century buildings such as the Sudler Apartments (K-1694.62), and the Ruhl House (K-1694.6). The Sudler Apartments, a vernacular building, began as a 2-story, 2-bay, masonry residence. The Ruhl House started as a 2-story, one-room-plan, frame house which quickly had a Georgian, 3-bay facade added to the side to orient it to N. W. Front Street. As the nineteenth century progressed, new construction maintained a very vernacular expression of simple center-hall-plan, or side-hall-plan, 2-story homes. The two forms would provide the basic house building vocabulary in Milford up to the present day.

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NORTH MILFORD CONTINUED

The most widely used construction method utilized braced or balloon framing set on a brick foundation. The "Billy Welch House," (K-1649.2) is a fine example of the early-nineteenth-century. The Tharp Jewell Store (K-1694.52), c.1814, is a brick store built in a side-hall-plan and located within the original town and is also typical of Delaware architecture in this period.

As the nineteenth century progressed, the basic traditional building forms continued, modified only by the addition of more up-to-date decorative elements. Some structures were built in new forms such as the Greek Revival style displayed in the Barker House (K-1694.108), the Bank House (K-1694.30), and the "Old McMichael House" (K-1694.110). Others were done in later nineteenth-century fashion such as the Second Empire style shown in the Lofland House (K-239), or the Italianate style as shown in the Hall House (K-1694.9).

Gothic Revival forms, however, were the most popular in North Milford since the basic construction and layout employed were adaptable to the earlier Georgian Forms. For this reason, many Georgian-plan houses were converted to the Gothic Revival by the addition of cross gables. This can be seen in the McColley House (K-193), which was converted from its original Georgian plan by the changing of the roof line and window appearance to conform with Gothic Revival architectural concepts. A further example of the remodelling of existing structures is the "Towers" (K-1694.43), which is an outstanding example of a radical late-nineteenth-century alteration. It was built as a late-eighteenth-century, Georgian-plan frame building, but was converted in 1893 to conform to the Queen Anne variation of late-Victorian architecture, while still retaining its original plan. The decoration, including cut shingle patterns and additional dormers and the tower, were added to the original frame.

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SHIPYARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Shipyard Historic District is located on the south side of the Mispillion River in Sussex County. The shipbuilding yards were established in the late eighteenth-century as small yards that employed just a few craftsmen. The boats that were turned out were suitable for use on the Mispillion and the Delaware. It was not until the 1820's that shipyards of sufficient size were constructed to build ships capable of engaging in the coastal trades. By 1859, Milford was a major shipbuilding area in Delaware. The City of Wilmington had six yards. Milford had three which was the next largest number in the state. Many of the ships purchased in Milford were local owners and were used to carry substantial portions of Milford produced goods. The shipyard Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, because of the area's importance to the economy of Milford and central Delaware in the area of transportation. The district is also eligible under Criterion C, since it contains an almost intact collection of mid-nineteenth century shipyard workers' houses.

The present buildings within the district do not date from the initial period of shipbuilding but rather date from the revival of shipbuilding after the Civil War. The post war boon in manufacturing and in farm production required extensive transportation facilities. The railroad, while more efficient than water transportation, could not begin to supply the demand for cargo space. The ships that were built were wooden sailing ships for the most part. A few steampowered ships were built. In 1880, Milford had the largest number of yards building wooden ships in the state with four establishments. Wilmington had two. While Wilmington boat yards were shifting for more modern metal ships, Milford was becoming the center of traditional boat building in Delaware.

Abbott's shipyard, established in 1869, no longer survives but they were a large builder of wooden sailing schooners as late as 1920. A favored type of a Milford-constructed boat was the sailing ram, a large 2- or 3- masted schooner built for passenger and cargo work. The Vinyard shipyard, now Delaware Marine and Manufacturing, was established in 1896 by Wilson M. Vinyard. They built a wide range of wooden vessels. They were mostly motorized, but they did build a 98-foot "cutty sark"-type sailing yacht in the early-twentieth century. They also produced craft for the U. S. Government, such as Navy tugboats and Coast Guard patent boats. For private customers, they built numerous 50-ft. wooden cruisers as well as fishing boats of over 100 feet in length.

The historic district contains Milford's only surviving shipyard, as well as a number of unaltered worker's housing adjacent to the shipyard. The building style employed used traditional forms, modified only by the changing building technology of lighter balloon framing and the use of piers as foundation supports, rather than the usual brick foundations in the rest of the town. The surviving buildings date from after the Civil War, but are similar to the earlier building styles. The house at 16 McColley Street (S-1117.9), built c. 1860, is perhaps atypical of the houses being a full two stories and set on a full brick foundation. More typical is 15 Columbia Street (S-1117.4) which is 1½-stories, 3-bays wide, and set on a cinder block pier foundation which replaces an earlier brick pier foundation. A house still set on its brick pier foundation is 21 Columbia Street (S-1117.6). It is a 1-story frame building with composition shingles set over weatherboard.

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VICTORIAN SOUTH MILFORD

Victorian South Milford represents the last major building period in Milford as well as its most prosperous decades. There were not that many buildings located on the southern bank of the Mispillion River before the Civil War. Those that were built were close to the river and did not extend much below Second Street. This half of Milford was not actually laid out into town lots until sometime after 1838. Even then the area had to wait until the 1870's for real development. The 1870's ushered in a forty-year wave of prosperity that is reflected in South Milford's architecture. Victorian South Milford is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The architecture of the district reflects the styles of the last half of the nineteenth century and contains a well-rounded collection of the popular decorative motifs.

There were two reasons for the post-war prosperity. The first was the improved rail connection with the main railroad in Harrington. The second was the peach-growing industry. Peaches had been grown in Delaware farms since the early settlement of the state. Some farmers had fairly large holdings of peach trees but it was not until the introduction of "budded" trees in 1832 that peaches developed into a major source of wealth. The first orchards were planted in New Castle but were quickly copied in the rest of the state. The first large orchard near Milford was established by Daniel Curry in 1840. A number of other large landholders followed Curry, but it was not until 1870 that Milford began to achieve prominence in the peach-growing industry. By the late 1880's, Milford had become the center for the entire peach growing industry.

The increased economic prosperity of the town helped finance Milford's third building period. The Victorian South Milford Historic District includes the buildings from this period. The building styles employed would retain the original grammar modified by the influence of new framing techniques and the widely circulated plan books and builder's guides. The "Queen Anne" style, or what some designers called a "free classic" style, became quite popular in Milford. Most of the buildings along South Walnut Street, built during the 1870's and 1880's, show variations of this popular style. There is also an example of Second Empire styling with the Dill House (S-1116.29). The house at 208 S. Walnut Street (S-1116.30) and the "Powell House" (S-1116.40) follow Queen Anne forms and also employ cut shingle patterns as a decorative exterior wall covering. The Gothic Revival building expression was also used in South Milford, with its best known example the "Gothic Cottage" (S-1116.44). Built towards the end of the century, it is perhaps Milford's most extravagant use of Gothic forms with its cross gables, lancet windows, and decorative trim. Even though it does have a projecting front bay, it still exhibits a basic center-hall-plan. The "Christian Science Building" (S-1116.56), c. 1870, was built using the Gothic Revival vocabulary as was 309. S. Walnut Street (S-1116.52).

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VICTORIAN SOUTH MILFORD CONTINUED

South Milford's oldest house, the Causey Mansion (S-1116.26), is also the dominant feature of the district. It was built in 1763 as a 5-bay, center-hall, Georgian brick building which faced south. In 1855, it was remodelled by Governor Peter F. Causey to a Greek Revival style by raising the roof line and reversing the facade orientation to the north. Two major wings were added to the east and west with classical pilasters and columns as support and decorative features. A 1-story entrance portico with fluted columns was added to the north facade. Governor Causey was perhaps the most influential man in Milford at the time. Besides being a major landowner and businessman, he also was the prime mover behind the development of the Breakwater and Junction Railroad.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	Delaware	code	10	county	Kent	code	001
state	Delaware	code	10	county	Sussex	code	005

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen G. Del Sordo, Historian

organization Bureau of Archaeology & Hist. Pres.

date 27 May 1980, revised 09/1982

street & number Old State House, The Green

telephone 302/736-5685

city or town _____

state _____

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Deputy
Donald R. Giffell

title _____

date Nov. 15, 1982

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Linda McCluskey
Keeper of the National Register

date 1/7/83

Attest: *Patrick Ardus*
Chief of Registration

date 1/5/83

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received

date entered

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Page 1

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1899 Historical Etchings of Milford and Vicinity. Milford, DE: Hynson and Mears, Peninsula News and Advertiser Publishing Company.

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Scharf, J. Thomas

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NORTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (K-1694): Acreage = 21.5 acres.

<u>UTM REFERENCES:</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>NORTH</u>
A	18-462-380	4307-060
B	18-462-420	4307-100
C	18-462-400	4307-180
D	18-462-480	4307-300
E	18-462-720	4307-390
F	18-462-730	4307-300
G	18-462-740	4307-300
H	18-462-880	4307-310
I	18-462-800	4307-150
J	18-462-830	4307-140
K	18-462-830	4307-090
L	18-462-440	4307-040
M	18-462-370	4307-020

SOUTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT(K-1116): Acreage = 28 acres.

A	18-462-770	4307-030
B	18-462-990	4307-000
C	18-462-880	4306-240
D	18-462-680	4306-620
E	18-462-800	4306-620
F	18-462-810	4306-660
G	18-462-680	4306-680
H	18-462-610	4306-820
I	18-462-650	4306-840
J	18-462-640	4306-900
K	18-462-660	4306-930
L	18-462-750	4306-920

MILFORD SHIPYARD AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT (S-1117): Acreage = 4 acres.

A	18-463-160	4307-020
B	18 463-280	4307-110
C	18-463-290	4307-000
D	18-463-420	4306-980
E	18-463-410	4306-920
F	18-463-160	4306-940

**HISTORIC RESOURCES OF
MILFORD INDIVIDUAL
PROPERTIES**

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
K-170	18-462-320	4307-000	.105 acres
K-193	18-462-270	4306-980	.195 acres
✓ K-239	18-462-830	4307-490	.387 acres
K-1691	18-462-590	4306-920	.208 acres
K-1692	18-462-690	4306-940	.3 acres
K-1693	18-462-750	4307-780	5.1 acres

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HISTORIC RESOURCES
OF MILFORD

<u>INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES</u>	<u>EAST</u>	<u>NORTH</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
S-162	18-463-100	4306-930	.462 acres
S-161	18-463-520	4306-610	1.09 acres
S-446	18-462-510	4306-730	just bldg.
S-1112	18-463-050	4306-890	.672 acres
S-1113	18-462-440	4306-680	1.28 acres
S-1114	18-462-390	4306-590	1.08 acres
S-1115	18-462-270	4306-550	2.8 acres

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NORTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT - Boundary Description (K-1694):

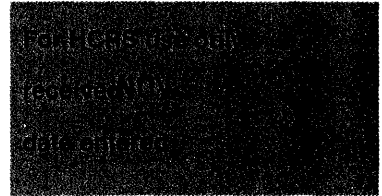
Starting at the intersection of the east curb line of Mill Street and the south property line of 13 Mill Street (.1), north along the curb line to the south curb line of N. W. Front Street, then east along this line to a point opposite the east curb line of Truitt Avenue, then north along this line to the south curb line of N. W. Second Street, then east along this line to the east curb line of West Street, then north along this line to the south curb line of N. W. Third Street, then east along this line to the east curb line of Church Street, then north to the north property line of 115 N. W. Third Street (.112), then east along the various rear property lines on the north side of N. W. Third Street to the west curb line of North Street, then south along this line to a point opposite the north property line of the Methodist Church Cemetery (.109), then along this line to the west property line and then south along this line to the north property line of 15 N. W. Second Street (.105), then east along the rear property lines to the west curb line of N. Walnut Street to the south curb line of N. W. Second Street, then east along this line to the east property line of 119 N. Walnut Street, then south along this line and the various property lines of the east side of N. Walnut Street to the north curb line of N. W. Front Street, then west along this line to the west curb line of N. Walnut Street, then south along this line to the south property line of 48 N. Walnut Street (.23), then west along this line to the west property line of 12 N. W. Front Street (.21), then south along this line to the south property line of 10 N. W. Front Street (.22), then west along this line to the east property line of 24 N. W. Front Street (.19), then south along this line to the north bank of the Mispillion River, then west along the various courses of the river to the south property line of 118 N. W. Front Street (.12), then west along this line to the east property line of 118 N. W. Front Street, then north along this line to the south property line of 118 N. W. Front Street (.12), then west along this line continuing along the rear property lines of the south side of N. W. Front Street, to the place of beginning, encompassing a total of approximately 21.5 acres.

MILFORD'S SHIPYARD AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT - Boundary Description (S-1117):

Starting at the intersection of an extension of the east curb line of Franklin Street and the south river bank of the Mispillion River, proceeding south to the south property line of the Delaware Marine & Manufacturing Company, 8 Columbia Avenue (.1), then east to the rear property line of 12 Columbia Avenue (.2), then south along this line to the south property line, then east to the east curb line of Columbia Street, then south to the south property line of 21 Columbia Street (.6), then east to the west property line of 20 McColley Street (.7), then south to the north curb line of Cedar Alley, then east to the south property line of 25 McColley Street (.18), then east along this line to the east property line, then north along the rear property lines to the south curb line of Mispillion Street, then west along this line to the west curb line of Columbia Street, then north along this line to the south bank of the Mispillion River, then west along the various courses to the place of beginning, encompassing an area of approximately 4 acres.

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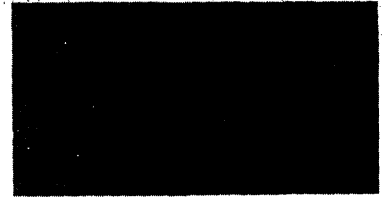
Page⁴

SOUTH MILFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT - Boundary Description (S-1116):

Starting at the intersection of the south bank of the Mispillion River and the rear property line of 2 S. Walnut Street (.1), south to the south property line, then east along this line to the rear property line of 14 S. Walnut Street (.6), then south along this line to the south curb line of S. W. Front Street, then west to the rear property lines of 100 S. Walnut Street (.17) and 104 S. Walnut Street (.16), then south to the rear property line of 5 Causey Avenue (.15), then west along the several property lines to the Mispillion River, then south along the west property line of 11 Causey Avenue (.12) to the south curb line of Causey Avenue, then west to the east curb line of Church Avenue, then south along the rear property line of 12 Causey Avenue (.32), then east along this line to the property line of 2 Causey Avenue (.26), then in a counterclockwise direction along the several courses to the south property line of 210 S. Walnut Street (.31), then east along this line to the east curb line of S. Walnut Street, then south along this line to a point opposite the south curb line of Maple Avenue, then west along the south curb line of Maple Avenue to the west property line of 14 Maple Avenue (.31), then south along this line to the northeast side of the railroad right-of-way, then southeast along this line to the east curb line of S. Walnut Street, then north along this line to the north curb line of Jefferson Street, then southeast along this line to the rear property line of 321 S. Walnut Street (.46), then north along this line, being the rear property lines of the east side of S. Walnut Street to the south curb line of Barker Street, then west along this line to a point opposite the rear property line of 219 S. Walnut Street (.57), then north along the various rear property lines of the east side of S. Walnut Street and following the various courses of the alleyway to the south property line of 218 S. Washington Street (.72), then east along this line to the west curb line of S. Washington Street to the south curb line of S. E. Second Street to a point opposite the west curb line of Pearl Alley, then north along this line to the south bank of the Mispillion River, then west along the various courses of the river to the place of beginning, encompassing an area of approximately 28 acres.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Milford Multiple Resource Area
State DE Kent Co (also in Sussex Co.)

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Short, I. D., Hon., House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attestment eligible
Keeper Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest Eligible Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

NR decision 2. Carlisle House

Substantive Review Keeper

Bruce McDaniel 4/22/82

Attest

3. Eglington Hall

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

NR decision 4. Milford Railroad Station

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

NR decision 5. Lofland, Peter, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce McDaniel 4/22/82

Attest

NR decision 6. Watson, Gov. William T., Mansion

Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce McDaniel 4/22/82

Attest

NR decision 7. Old Fire House

Substantive Review Keeper

Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

8. South Milford Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

9. Milford New Century Club

Substantive Review

Keeper

Bruce McDaniel 4/22/82

Attest

10. Grier House (Rogers Funeral Home)

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 1/7/83

Attest

accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Milford Multiple Resource Area
State DE Kent Co. (also in Sussex Co.)

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
11. McColley, James, House Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland, 1/7/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83</u>
12. Milford Shipyard Area Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 1/7/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrus 1/4/83</u>
13. Mill House Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 1/7/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrus 1/5/83</u>
14. Draper House Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Patricia Ann Briggs 4/22/82</u> Attest _____
15. Dawson, Dr., House Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 1/7/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrus 1/5/83</u>
16. North Milford Historic District Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 1/7/83</u> Attest <u>accept Patrick Andrus 1/5/83</u>
17.	Keeper _____ Attest _____
18.	Keeper _____ Attest _____
19.	Keeper _____ Attest _____
20.	Keeper _____ Attest _____