

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

3/

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

## 1. Name

historic Mill Creek Historic District

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number

not for publication

city, town Lower Merion Township vicinity of congressional district 13

state Pennsylvania code 42 county Montgomery code 091

## 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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Courthouse

street & number Airy and Swede Streets

city, town Norristown state Pennsylvania

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pa. Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 7/21/80  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

## 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mill Creek historic district is located in Gladwyne, Lower Merion Township, on the west side of the Schuylkill River. Approximately ten miles from downtown Philadelphia, it is situated at the juncture of Mill Creek and Old Gulph Roads alongside of Mill Creek.

The area was originally settled by a Welsh Quaker named John Roberts "the miller" who purchased the rights to 500 acres of land in the Welsh Tract in 1682. Taking title to 250 acres, he set up his grist mill called "The Wain" by 1690 or earlier.

In this district are some noteworthy examples of vernacular architecture of the 18th century in a rural setting, all of which belonged to the Roberts family's milling industry. The houses that John Roberts, his son and grandson (all of the same name) built, several millworker's houses, and the former mill store have been in use since the 1700's.

Other features of the district are 3 mill ruins, a dam, an old fording place (rebuilt) on the Creek, and a Penn ten-mile road marker of 1770.

Fourteen property owners are represented and there are no intrusions. There are a total of 6 houses of which 5 date from the 18th century (although one is altered on the exterior) and the lone 20th century house is not visible from the road. Mill Creek is protected by the Mill Creek Agreement of 1941 between the township and most of the owners along its entire 4 1/2 mile length.

The building material used in this district is locally quarried stone. Two of the houses (104 and 121-119 Old Gulph Road) are of stucco over stone. Rubble stone and occasionally ashlar, shutters and pent eaves overhangs or porches are common to Welsh and English Quaker architecture and are found here. 121-119 Old Gulph Road ("Fishburne-Miller House") is a good example of this. It was built about 1750, is stucco over stone, 2 1/2 stories, and the center entrance has a small porch sheltering it. It housed the miller who worked at the John Roberts Mill across the road during the Colonial period and later.

The most important building in this district is the John Roberts III house at 105 Old Gulph Road at Dodds Lane. It was built in three stages: c. 1721 (probably by John Roberts II, the Wheelwright) c. 1746 and 1752 (date stone). The 2nd and 3rd stages were built by John Roberts III, prominent Colonial Quaker merchant who has hung for treason in 1778. The house is of rubble stone except for the facade of stage 3 which is pointed ashlar. Stage 3 has a porch similar to 121-119 Old Gulph Road. There is evidence that this stage also had a pent eave or large porch on the front and sides. The roof pitch is moderately steep. There are a variety of window sizes, boxed cove cornices, and brick chimneys. The house was a prototype for others in the Gladwyne area. The building at 112 Old Gulph Road (1771 date stone) was originally a store for the Roberts Grist Mill and later mills. It was eventually converted to a residence. It is an asymmetrical Georgian structure of pointed ashlar.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY CO.  
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

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Page 1

The house at 543 Mill Creek Road is the oldest in the area and possibly in the township. Originally it was the log house of John Roberts the Miller, c. 1683. The house, which is commonly called "the 1690 house" has been expanded several times and now bears no resemblance to the original. It is 1 1/2 stories has brick chimneys, and dormers with slanting overhangs. Presently, it is sheathed with wood shingles. Over the years, Mill Creek Road has been raised giving the house the appearance of being in a gully.

The house that is not visible from the road is at 45 Old Gulph Road. It is a central entrance Georgian, c. 1925, of pointed stone. It has a large flat-roofed porch trimmed with wrought iron across the front. A large stone wing has been added. The house is set on a hill and is reached by an access road.

The three mill sites in the district are in varying stages of disintegration. Of the John Roberts III 1746 grist mill, only one wall stands along Old Gulph Road. (It has been suggested that this stretch of road was originally on the other side of the Creek.) The site of Conrad Sheetz (Schultz) Lower Mill, a once thriving paper mill, c. 1749 is now but a pile of rubble. The remains of Sheetz's Croft's 1846 brass and copper rolling mill ("the Croft-Kettle Mill") or its foundry are still standing, but the roof is gone. All of these mills were of local stone, with the addition of brick on the Croft Mill.

The boundaries were selected because the area they encompass evokes the pre-Revolution milling complex of John Roberts III with its stone houses, mill sites, dam and ford - all in a wooded setting along Mill Creek. This cluster of houses and mills is typical of mill villages of the 18th and early 19th century. Furthermore, the fine architectural examples of this district are structurally excellent and have a clear relationship to each other and to the industrial development of this area in the Colonial period.

MILL CREEK ROAD

- (1) 543 ("1690 House"), 1½ story, 4 bays wide by 1 bay deep, frame cottage. Originally the log house, c. 1683 of John Roberts the miller of Denbighshire, Wales, first settler along Mill Creek. His mill was called "The Wain". House has been substantially enlarged around the log house, covering the original structure. Major alteration c. 1910. Front faces Mill Creek Road and has 2 entrances, shuttered windows, 3 dormers with sloping overhangs, frame shed porch with bracketed posts over south-west door. House has a steeply pitched roof, 2 brick chimneys, L-shaped wing and dormer on rear. Wood shakes siding and roof.

The level of Mill Creek Road has been elevated approximately 4' above grade over time so that house is now below road level.

- (2) 500 (Croft-Kettle Mill), 4 walls remain of 1846 mill of Samuel Croft. Here brass and copper were rolled for the Philadelphia Mint.

OLD GULPH ROAD

- (3) 26 Open land, privately owned.
- (4) 45 W. 2½ story, 3 bays by 2 bays, house c. 1925. Pointed coursed ashlar on facade, uncoursed on sides. Stone end chimneys flanked by French doors. Facade has center entrance flanked by French doors, large porch with grapevine wrought iron trim; side porch with wrought iron trim. Louvered shutters throughout. Addition: 5 bays by 2 bays wing on south side c. 1935. Recessed porch with sleeping porch above has 5 engaged boxed pilasters, stone chimney, clay tile floor on porch, 3 side entrances, 8 shed dormers with segmental arches. 1 story stone shed addition on rear of wing, clapboard trim on gable end, outside basement entrance.
- (5) 104 1½ story, 3 bays, Georgian house c. 1755, stucco over stone. Gable end to street has center entrance. Boxed cornices, center brick chimney, shutters. Additions: c. 1890, 1 story, 1 bay wing on south-west side has German siding; gabled dormers added to house on this side. Detached cinder block garage. Wood shingle roofs throughout. May have been built as a storage building or barn for Roberts' mills in the Colonial period and later converted to a domicile.
- (6) 112 1½ - 2½ story, 3 bays, pointed uncoursed ashlar, Georgian house, 1771 (datestone). Gable end to street. Entrance door on west side at end with small gabled porch. Built on a slope and therefore multistoried, with raised basement, gabled dormer on east side, boxed cornice, clapboard under gable-end eaves, shutters. Small greenhouse addition on south side. Detached garage of fieldstone and clapboard. Wood shingle roofs throughout. Property abuts Mill Creek and was originally the mill store for John Roberts III mills. Converted to a residence c. 1900.
- (7) 105 (John Roberts III house, "Haunted House"), Georgian stone house built in 3 stages: The earliest c. 1720, on the west side facing Dodds Lane. 1½ story front sloping to 1 story rear, 3 bays by 1 bay, bracketed eaves, off-center entrance. Brick chimney (rebuilt), 6/6 windows on 1st floor, casement windows on 2nd floor, panelled shutters, 1st floor. Likely built by John Roberts II the Wheelwright who inherited his father's "dwelling house and plantation mill" in 1716. He died in 1721 at the age of 26 (see Building No. 1). Second Stage: c. 1743, adjacent to 1st stage west side, facade faces Old Gulph Road. 2 story, 3 bays, center entrance, 6/6 windows, panelled shutters 1st floor, louvered shutters 2nd floor. Built by John Roberts III, who inherited "a dwelling house & plantacon together with one

OLD GULPH ROAD (Continued)

Grist Mill" upon reaching his majority. He married Jane Downing of Chester County in 1743 and probably added this section at that time. Third Stage: 1752 (datestone with initials J & J) faces Old Gulph Road. 2½ story, 3 by 3 bays, pointed coursed ashlar facade with rubble stone sides and back. Off-center entrance, pent eave type porch on posts over entrance. (Facade originally had a wide pent eave). Panelled shutters 1st floor, louvered shutters 2nd floor; 12/12 windows 1st floor front, 6/6 window over entrance with flanking 9/9 windows. South side of house has 2 French doors with elongated windows above. String course or evidence of pent eave or porch above window. Brick chimney on south-east gable end. Detached stone and frame garage added, built into side of hill at rear by Dodds Lane. John Roberts III was a Quaker miller and a wealthy Tory. He was accused of treason, tried, and executed in 1778. His property was confiscated and later owned by the McClenahan family (1797).

- (8) 118 Open land, privately owned.
- (9) 130-132 Open land, privately owned.
- (10) 119-121 (Fishburn-Miller House), 2½ story, stucco over stone Georgian house built in 2 stages: No. 121: c. 1749, 3 bays by 1 bay, center entrance having frame pent eave type porch on wooden posts, brick end chimneys, wood shingle roof, panelled shutters 1st floor, louvered shutters 2nd floor. No. 119: separate residence added c. 1770 attached to rear of No. 121 and projecting 10' beyond on south-east side. 2 bays wide by 1 bay deep, inside brick chimneys, frame pent eave porch across front on wooden posts. Building is used as 2 residences Detached stone and frame garage formerly a barn, to west of house. This house was home of the miller for the McClenahan (formerly Roberts) mill. House is listed on the 1798 Direct Tax as such.

MERION SQUARE ROAD

- (11) 701 Open land, privately owned.
- (12) Open land, privately owned, site of Conrad Sheetz (Shultz) Lower Paper Mill, c. 1748. Shown on Scull and Heaps, 1750 map as "Shultz Paper Mill". Site was in use as a mill when Sheetz bought it. Sheetz's upper mill was lost when Dove Lake was impounded in 1873.
- (13) Open land, property of Lower Merion Township. Site of an original Penn 10-mile road marker having incised on it the date "1770" and the Penn Family crest. Marks the distance to the Old Court House in Philadelphia.

ROBINSON LANE

- (14) 649 Open land, privately owned. Site of John Roberts III 1746 Grist Mill. The remaining wall of this mill still stands at Old Gulph Road near dam. At this mill, Roberts, a Tory, was rumored to have ground glass in the flour being sent to Washington's troops. Roberts fled to join the British in British-held Philadelphia in 1777. Upon his capture and subsequent trial, and, despite a lengthy petition by family and friends, Roberts was executed (See Building No. 7).
- (15) 648 Open land, privately owned.

DODDS LANE

- (16) 615 Open land, privately owned.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The earliest settlers along Mill Creek were Welsh Quakers who were part of a mass migration to the New World in search of religious and political freedom. In 1681 they purchased 40,000 acres from William Penn for what became known as the Welsh Tract. Their dreams of establishing an autonomous government never materialized, but they did found the Townships of Merion, Radnor and Haverford.

In 1682 a Welsh miller named John Roberts purchased the rights to 500 acres along Mill Creek in the Welsh Tract (shown on Thomas Holme's Map of the Province of Pennsylvania 1681, 1687). Taking title to 250 acres, by 1690 he set up a grist mill called "The Wain" at what is now the intersection of Old Gulph and Mill Creek Roads. His home across the road from the Creek, while much altered still stands and is known as "The 1690 House".

Roberts died in 1704 leaving a son, John Roberts II, the Wheelwright, who inherited the property. Upon the death of Roberts II in 1721, the property passed to his unborn child who was to be John Roberts III.

In 1743 Roberts III took over his estate which consisted of "a dwelling house and Plantacon together with one Grist Mill". He added a new grist mill in 1746, a wall of which still stands on Old Gulph Road (shown on Scull and Heap's 1750 map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent). To the stone house which his father had built on Old Gulph Road, c. 1721 (corner of Old Gulph Road and Dodds Lane), Roberts added two stages, c. 1746 and 1752. In addition, Roberts purchased more land near the Schuylkill and in 1776 built a powder mill.

John Roberts III was a wealthy and prominent miller. He was also a Quaker and a Tory. During the Revolution he was rumored to have ground glass in the flour he supplied to Washington's troops. Fleeing an angry lynch mob, Roberts hid in British-held Philadelphia where he was captured and later tried for treason. In 1778 Roberts was convicted and hung. Almost all of his property was confiscated and sold. Years later, the unsold portion was returned to his widow. Much of the estate which had been sold eventually was purchased by the McClenahan family. During the 19th century, the McClenahans sold sections to other millers.

This district includes a number of excellent examples of 18th century architecture and the remains of three mill sites.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

**MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER 8    PAGE 1

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Industry:

John Roberts the Miller's grist mill which started here by 1690 was the beginning of an important milling industry which spread along Mill Creek until it eventually included up to twenty-three mills. These were in operation until a flood in 1893 virtually destroyed the industry. The district is significant because it played a major part in the genesis of industrial development of Lower Merion, and indirectly, of Philadelphia as well.

Mill Creek was easily dammed for water power. It was also well-situated in the eighteenth century for water traffic to Philadelphia. Moreover, there were early land routes to the Merion and Upper Gulph Mills areas and to fording places on the Schuylkill River.

By the mid-1700's it was discovered that the clear water and 250 foot fall of Mill Creek were perfect for the manufacture of fine hand-make white paper. In a cultural drift from Germantown, Whitemarsh and Roxborough (all on the opposite side of the Schuylkill), several families of German paper makers established mills on Mill Creek. The earliest of these was that of Conrad Sheetz (Shultz) of Germantown who bought David Davis' fulling mill in 1748 and began a paper mill. This mill is shown on Scull & Heap's 1750 Map of Philadelphia and Environs, although inaccurately located. The ruins of this, his "lower mill", are now barely visible near the William Penn ten-mile road marker of 1770.

Sheetz' "upper mill" was located at what is now Dove Lake. After Sheetz' death, his son-in-law George Helmbold(t) sold the "upper mill" to Thomas Amies (Amos) of Philadelphia in 1798. The mill was then called the "Dove Mill" and its dove-and-olive branch trademark were widely known. Here paper was manufactured for the Second Bank of the U.S. The "upper mill" site disappeared when Dove Lake was impounded in 1873.

In 1797 the property formerly owned by John Roberts III was subsequently sold to George McClenahan, son of Blair McClenahan, Revolutionary war hero (this property is listed in the 1789 Direct Tax).

After George McClenahan's death in 1833, his wife, Mary, inherited all of his 378 acres, save a small section with a paper mill which he had sold previously (not in district). In 1844, Mary sold ten acres, a factory and two frame tenements to Samuel Croft. The following years she sold an additional piece of land to him, giving Croft a total of thirty-five acres. Here, in 1846 (date-stone on pillar on Mill Creek Road), Croft established a brass and copper rolling mill called "the Croft-Kettle Mill". Croft rolled silver and copper for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia (see John Levering's 1851 Map). This mill was in use throughout most of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Thus, the milling industry which began in this district c. 1690 continued for over two hundred years and was an important factor in the settlement and economic growth of the area.

Archaeology:

Through the use of surface reconnaissance, historical documentation and old photographs, much is known about the three mill sites in the district: the John Roberts III 1746 grist mill (one wall standing), the Conrad Sheetz 1748 paper mill (rubble only), and the Samuel Croft 1846 brass and copper rolling mill (four walls standing). In addition, late Colonial artifacts have been dug up in the garden of the John Roberts III house.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

**MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER 8    PAGE 2

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Unfortunately, these mill sites are in a rapid state of decay, and indeed, the remains of the Sheetz mill is barely visible.

The sites as well as much of this district merit intensive study by Historic American archaeologists. Their findings could supply significant information to the data bank on Colonial mills, and, in particular, to those of this area. The fact that these sites are already identified and their dimensions given on the 1798 Direct Tax should lend impetus to research endeavors of industrial archaeologists in the future.

Although much is known about these mills from deeds and written records, there is much more that remains unanswered about the daily life of a milling village. For example, how did the mid-1700's village of the John Roberts III era differ from the period a hundred years later when this village was called "Crofton" in honor of Samuel Croft's mill? What types of mill wheels were used at the respective mills and what was the way-of-life for the millworkers in the tenements?

Information of this nature, the products of archaeological exploration, could add materially to our understanding of the mill village environment.

Given the protected nature of the banks of Mill Creek within this district, as well as the longevity of family ownership and continued usage, the Mill Creek historic district should yield a rich store of evidence regarding the industrial and cultural heritage of the area.

Architecture:

Within the Mill Creek historic district is a small community of buildings which are exceptionally well-preserved examples of Welsh Tract construction and design.

While contemporaneous Philadelphia architecture is mainly of brick, here, only ten miles away, are found Welsh and English type vernacular buildings entirely of locally quarried stone. Moderately steeply pitched roofs, deep cove cornices, and pent eaves, although also found on Philadelphia Colonial buildings, are key features of this building type.

The frequent usage of porches of varying sizes appears to be directly related to Quaker Meeting House architecture of the Delaware Valley. For example, the small porches over the entrances on houses in this district replicates the ones on the Merion Meeting House (1695-1713) a few miles away.

Early in the nineteenth century, stuccoing over stone buildings became a common practice. Two of the houses in this district have been stuccoed. Again, the Merion Meeting House may have set the style for this fashionable trend.

The cultural and economic growth of the district is mirrored in the architecture as well. The house at 105 Old Gulph Road clearly demonstrates the development of style and scale during the period 1720-1727, no doubt linked to the upward mobility of the culture and the personal success of John Roberts III. The earliest stage, built by John Roberts II, faces Dodds Lane, is 1½ stories, asymmetrical, and only one bay wide; the second and third stages were built by John Roberts III. Stage two, c. 1743 has a symmetrical facade facing Old Gulph Road and is two stories high; the final stage of 1752 is slightly asymmetrical, also two stories high and faces Old Gulph Road, but much grander than the earlier stages as it has French doors on the gable end and had a wide impressive pent eave or porch. While the first two stages are of rubble stone, the facade of the 1752 stage is pointed coursed ashlar. Thus, in the three parts of one house may be traced social and economic change over time in this community.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

**MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

CONTINUATION SHEET    Significance    ITEM NUMBER 8    PAGE 3

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These Georgian buildings are important for yet another reason. They show the juxtaposition of mill owner's home, mill store (now a residence), mill sites and millworker's housing within a tightly knit rural setting. In this interrelationship of the components of the milling village are found visible evidence of a vital part of Colonial life.

Whereas the interiors of these houses have been "modernized" periodically, enough remains on the exteriors and in the general construction and design for this district to be considered significant from the standpoint of extant architecture of the 1700's.

The district today is totally residential, but an effort has been made by the owners to preserve these buildings and the atmosphere of a rural milling complex.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Barker, Charles R. "Old Mills & Mill Creek Lower Merion" In Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography. Vol 1 of Montgomery Co. Historical Notes 1926, No. 1.  
 Barker, Charles R. "Early Grants & Surveys" In Historical Society of Montgomery Co Vol. 11 of Montgomery Co. Bulletin 1939-1941 pp. 322 -329  
 Bean, Theodore W. History of Montgomery Co., Pa. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1884

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property 23.8  
 Quadrangle name Norristown, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

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4	7	5	5	8	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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4	4	3	0	2	6	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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4	4	3	0	1	5	0
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4	7	5	4	0	0
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4	4	3	0	6	2	0
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### Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gloria O. Becker, Gladwyne Civic Association  
 organization Township of Lower Merion date             
c/o Planning Department  
 street & number 75 East Lancaster Avenue telephone 215-649-4000  
 city or town Ardmore state Pennsylvania 19003

## 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

### State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Ed Weintraub, Director date             
Office of Historic Preservation

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**  
**MILL CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT**

CONTINUATION SHEET    Bibliographical Data    ITEM NUMBER    9    PAGE    1

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Browning, Charles H. Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1912.

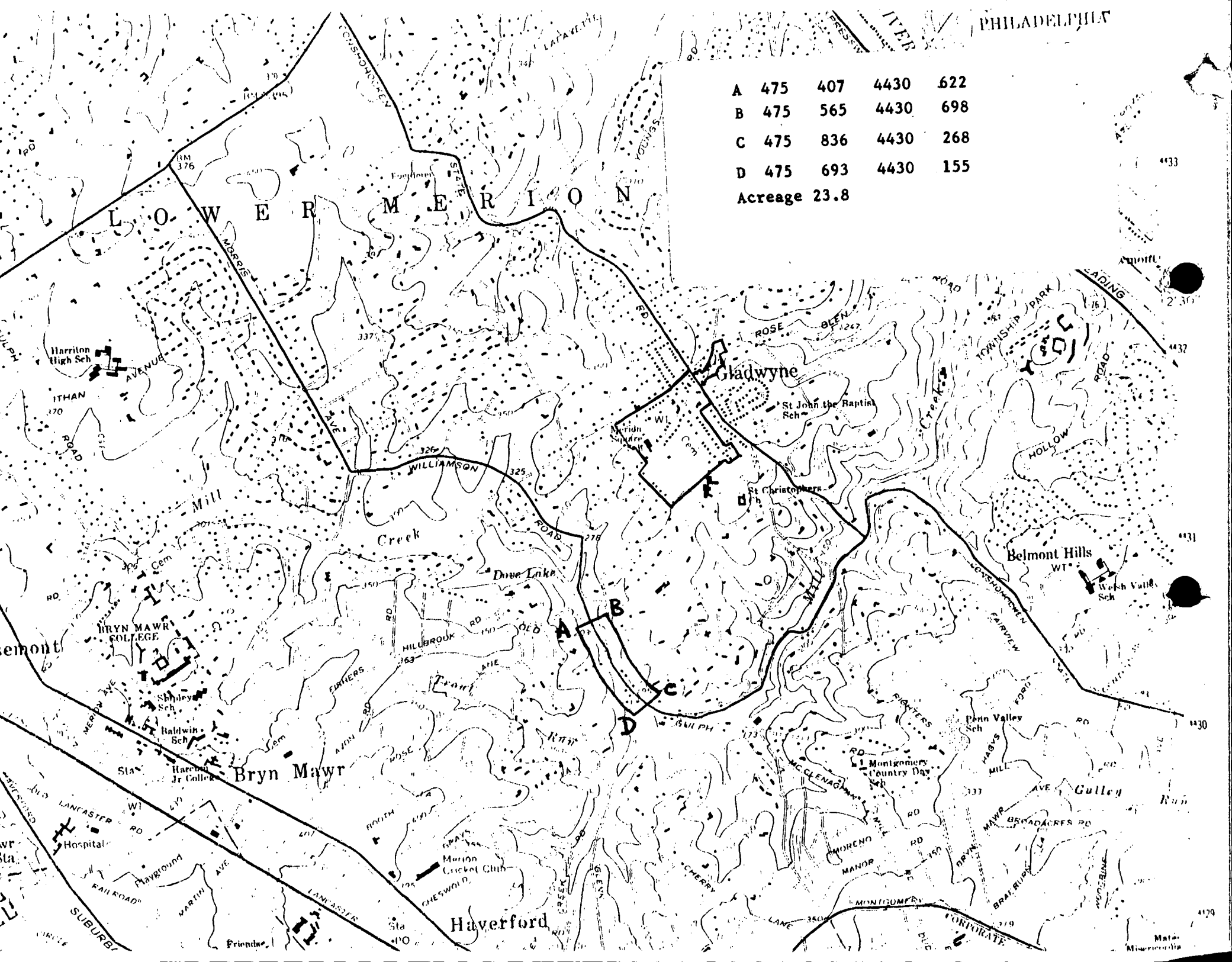
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A	475	407	4430	622
B	475	565	4430	698
C	475	836	4430	268
D	475	693	4430	155
Acreage 23.8				



Harriston High Sch

ITHAN RD

Bryn Mawr

Hospital

SUBURBY

RM 376

AVENUE

Mill

Bryn Mawr College

Baldwin Sch

Harcourt Jr College

MAYBOWND

MARTIN AVE

CHESHAMBOCKEN

STATE

LOWER MERION

337

AVE

WILLIAMSON

Creek

RD

FATHERS

AVENUE

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LANCASTER

Friends

326

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