

City of Milton

Incorporated 1844

National Register Historic District Self-Guided Walking Tour



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FLORIDA DIVISION OF
Historical Resources



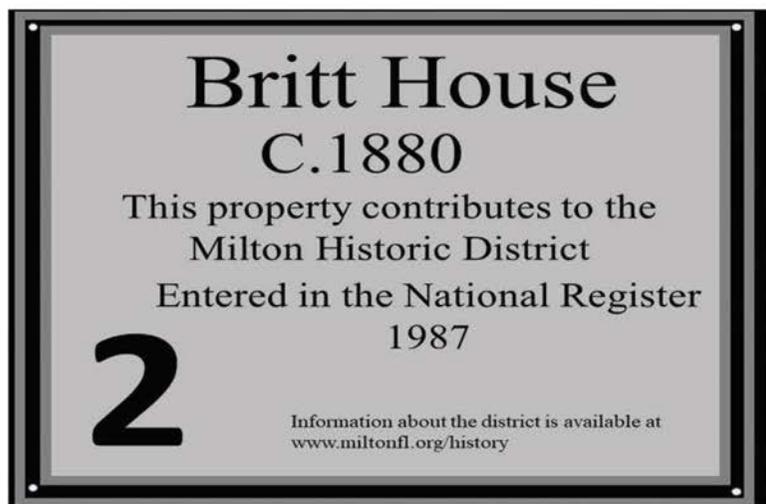
Explore the History of Milton - on Foot!



This self-guided tour is designed to walk you through the historic streets of Milton. This brochure will allow you to identify the historic properties that contribute to the National Register Historic District.

The Walking Trail is identified throughout the district by marker plates at the participating historic sites. Look for the marker by the main door or on a post near the sidewalk. Not all sites have historic markers.

Each marker contains a number that corresponds to this guide and its maps.



Please remember that most of the sites are private homes and offices. Please respect the rights of property owners. Do not deviate from the sidewalk or enter private property. The building interiors and surrounding grounds are not typically open to the public.



How to Use this Guide

Each property listed in this guide is identified by the five following terms:

- 1 Identification Number, this number corresponds to this guide, its maps and the mobile application.
- 2 Site Name, is the property identification as entered into the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3 The address for each property is provided.
- 4 Date of construction. For some properties the exact date of construction is undocumented. In those cases an approximate age is listed, example: "Circa 1895."
- 5 Architectural Style is listed as recorded in the National Register of Historic Places.

Below is an example using resource #2, The Britt House.

Identification Number	Site Name	Address	Date of Construction	Architectural Style
2	Britt House	6837 Baldwin Street	Circa 1880	Frame Vernacular



A light bulb icon indicates additional information about the historic district

MAPS

The maps enclosed are not drawn to scale. Please refer to the property address for exact location. Only contributing resources are identified on the street maps.



A north directional arrow is on all maps to assist with navigation.



Milton Historic District

Terms used in this Guide

When identifying historic buildings there are two key terms that define the appearance and design of a building, ***architectural style*** and ***architectural type***. Both are relative to the ***period of significance*** for a historical building.

Period of Significance is the time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing. Period of significance is often the date when significant activities or events occurred that gave the property its historic significance; this is often a date of construction.

Architectural Type is the overall form of the building, height, and floorplan. Type refers to the pattern of room layout, form and scale that identify a building as belonging to a common tradition that often does not exhibit a particular style. Building types can correspond to particular periods of history, but this is frequently not so. Some building types were common for over a hundred years.

Architectural Style of a building is the exterior decoration. The particular combination of details, architectural elements, window patterns, finishes and materials that identify a building as being part of a larger aesthetic idea of how a building appears. Style often corresponds to particular periods of history.

Not every building has a style. Folk buildings following local traditions rather than academic high-style are called “vernacular”.

Contributing Resource is any building, object, or structure which adds to the historical integrity or architectural qualities that make the historic district, listed locally or federally, significant.

For detailed information about the styles referenced in this guide, please, visit: www.miltonfl.org/history.





Milton Historic District Architectural Style

Colonial Revival is a revival of the interest in the architectural heritage of the colonial and early federal periods in American history. The buildings have an accentuated front door, often with fanlights and sidelights. They most often have a decorative pediment supported by slender columns that creates an entry porch. The front facade is almost always symmetrical. **Example: Resource 31. Old Post Office.**

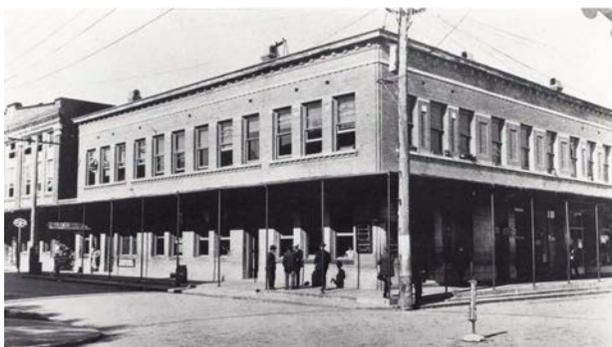
Greek Revival is depicted by gabled portico or temple facade of one or two stories with columns of the Greek Doric or Ionic orders. Construction is post and beam, and roofs are designed with slopes and may be disguised behind heavy cornices and parapets. **Example: Resource 60. Chaffin House.**

Gothic Revival is depicted by crafted details on pinnacles, and large welcoming entry hallways. They have steeped pitched roofs, usually with crossed gables. Often used on churches of the period. **Example: Resource 62. St. Mary's**

Craftsman style often features a low pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed roof rafters. Craftsman style may also have decorative brackets or braces commonly added under gables. The porches are a key identifying feature. Porches are typically full or partial-width porch with a roof supported by tapered square columns resting on brick piers. **Example: Resource 55. Hobbs Rental.**

Frame Vernacular denotes no particular "high style" but identifies the common wood frame constructed by self-taught builders. Frame Vernacular often incorporates elements of high style. This architectural form was a dominant "style" of building in Florida from the territorial period and throughout Milton's historic period of development. **Example: Resource 13. Milligan-Whitmire House.**

For detailed information about the styles referenced in this guide, please, visit: www.miltonfl.org/history.





Origin of Milton

The City of Milton is among the oldest cities in Florida, incorporated in 1844 under the Florida Territorial Acts of 1844. This makes the City of Milton older than the State of Florida; Florida did not achieve statehood until 1845.

The first recorded settlement in the Milton vicinity occurred in 1817, when Juan de la Rua, the 27-year-old son of the overseer of royal works for Pensacola, received a grant of 800 acres of land from the Spanish royal governor Jose Masot. The land located on the "Black and Clearwater Creeks" was surveyed in 1818 and was reported to be cleared and cultivated. In 1828, Joseph Forsyth, an energetic young entrepreneur from New Orleans, purchased the land from Juan de la Rua.

During the 1830s, several entrepreneurs and settlers began shaping the future of Milton. This includes John Hunt a prominent and upcoming businessman in the area. Hunt purchased several thousand acres of public lands along the Blackwater Bay and River. In 1830, Hunt developed a brickyard and sawmill on the Blackwater Bay that spurred early economic interest in the area. In 1834, Hunt's proposal for the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Railroad played a significant part in the history of the emerging Blackwater community, which would create Santa Rosa's most influential settlements, Bagdad and Milton by the end of the 1830s.

Coinciding with Hunt's efforts, the future site of Milton was forming on a high bluff along the western riverbank with mills and brickyards locating along the Blackwater and its tributaries. These industries were driven by the availability of lumber and the ease of transportation provided by the river.

In the early 1830s, Benjamin and Margaret Jernigan were some of the first to settle in the Milton area. They constructed a house and sawmill on Milton Mill Creek. The mill pond remains today in the form of Locklin Lake. In 1832, Peter Lounsbury opened a ferry service across the Blackwater. It's believed this ferry was located in the Milton area. In 1837, a permanent voting precinct was established in the future Milton community; and Samuel C. Keyser opened a general store. In 1840, a U.S. Post Office opened. Then, with the creation of Santa Rosa County in 1842, Milton was the logical choice for a courthouse. In 1843, Milton was officially designated as the county seat, which opened the door for incorporation as a city in 1844.

For more details and photos on the history of Milton please read about the District (Resource 1) on the Next Exit Mobile Application.



Milton National Register Historic District

1. Milton Historic District. The Milton Historic District was entered into the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1987. It contains over 100 buildings that contribute to the historic integrity of the district.

The district is bound by the Blackwater River to the east, Berryhill Street to the north, the rail line to the south and further outlined by Canal Street, Margaret Street and the Blackwater Heritage Trail.

Milton, as we know it today, grew up along Willing Street, between the river and the courthouse square. Many of the streets within the Historic District are original streets that were created in the early years of Milton. The origin of Milton's street grid or street names are not documented. However, we do know that the original streets of Milton ran either parallel or perpendicular to the Blackwater River, except for Berryhill which followed Collins Mill Creek. Berryhill Street served as a connector from the commercial riverfront to the inland mills.

By the 1890s downtown Milton possessed the design, structure and façade that is mostly seen today. The historic buildings reflect a range of architectural styles and types which include examples of Colonial Revival, Carpenter Gothic, and Craftsman Bungalow. The most prevalent style is the Frame Vernacular, often with elements of Craftsman or Colonial Revival style. There are also vernacular examples that reflect the styles of Folk Victorian, Creole, Gulf Coast Cottage and Gothic Revival.



City of Milton Historic District Map



Legend

- ★ Contributing Historical Structures
- Streets
- Parcels

CITY OF MILTON
FLORIDA

0 125 250 500 Feet

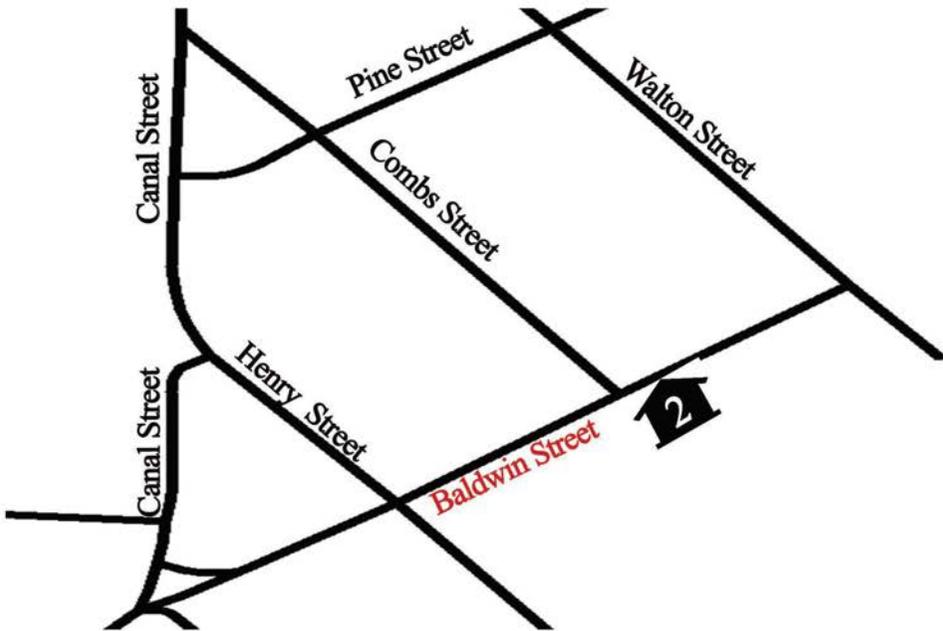
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Baldwin Street

2. Britt House. 6837 Baldwin Street. Circa 1880. Frame Vernacular. The modest frame house was built in the 1880s by Gilmore Britt. Viewing the Britt House from the intersection of Baldwin and Combs, one may note it has an atypical orientation to the street. The front facade does not face north towards Baldwin street, instead the front facade is oriented to the west. The house was originally constructed to face north, towards Baldwin and Combs Street; in later years it was re-oriented on the lot. The house appears to have originally been constructed as a Hall-Parlor house type.

Baldwin Street
Henry Street to Walton Street



Hall-Parlor house types consists of two unequal rooms. Entry is typically into the larger of the rooms, which is defined as the hall (not hallway). Hall rooms served multiple functions from gathering places, dining, sleeping and labor. Hall and Parlor house types generally have gabled roofs with exterior end chimneys. This house type is one of the earliest found in America. In the southern United States, this type was constructed until the 1930s, especially in rural locations. This type was easily expandable and adaptable. Today, they are usually seen with multiple additions to the original core.



Berryhill Street

3. Diamond-Johnson House. 6732 Berryhill Street. Circa 1905. Frame Vernacular. Unique architectural features of the house include the two-story projecting bays on its front facade. This house was acquired by the Stearn and Lumber Company, later known as the Bagdad Lumber Co. in 1911. Local residents believe the house was moved from its original location on Berryhill to accommodate the construction of the Alabama and Florida rail line.

4. Melvin-Rorie House. 6740 Berryhill Street. Circa 1900. Frame Vernacular. The house was built as the home for D.H. Melvin, a prominent citizen during the early 1900s. During his lifetime, D.H. Melvin served as the county Tax Collector and on the County Board of Public Instruction for several years.

5. Melvin-McCombs House. 6731 Berryhill Street. Circa 1923. Frame Vernacular. The house has elements of Craftsman style.

6. Berryhill Elementary School. 6751 Berryhill Street. 1925. Masonry Vernacular. The school was built with a central open courtyard which is unique for its style. It also displays Dutch bond brick work which is distinguished for architecture in Milton. This school as well as the Bagdad and Holley schools were built due to the population growth that caused the Canal Street School (1915-1922) to become overcrowded. It originally had 8 classrooms, a cafeteria, indoor restrooms and was heated. An addition to the building was added in 1934.



Santa Rosa Academy stood at this location prior to the construction of Berryhill Elementary School. The Santa Rosa Academy served grades 1-12. The Academy burned in December, 1914. Space for the Academy was rented from the Masonic Hall until the Brick Canal Street School was built in 1915.

7. Diamond-Wesley House. 6748 Berryhill Street. Circa 1911. Frame Vernacular. The house was constructed for J.T. Diamond. The house was originally built as a Gabled-Ell (Gabled Front) footprint/design. This was a common building type seen during the Victorian era, and often displays Queen Anne or Gothic styling.





Berryhill Street

8. McWhorter-Lynn House. 6760 Berryhill Street. 1857. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by attorney George McWhorter. McWhorter served as a school superintendent, house speaker and chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court. The original footprint of the house is the two story front gabled core. The McWhorters added a one story wing on the western elevation in 1876. In the 1890s they replaced the one story wing with a two story addition and added a one story addition on the northern elevation. The current front facade with the two story veranda and Doric columns were built in 1915.



9. Mints-Merchant House. 6767 Berryhill Street. 1890. Frame Vernacular. This side-gabled house exhibits strong elements of Carpenter Gothic style with its bonnet front porch, gingerbread barge-board and the steeply pitched front gable on the front facade.

10. Williams-Johnson House. 6780 Berryhill Street. 1913. Frame Vernacular. The house promotes strong elements of the Victorian style. D.T. Williams built this house as a residence. D.T. Williams arrived in Milton around 1880 from the Chumuckla area. He soon became a prominent general merchandiser. He ran the largest and oldest grocery business in Milton until the late 1930s.

11. McLeod-Penfield House. 6790 Berryhill Street. 1900. Frame Vernacular. This house has architectural elements that reflect Folk Victorian and Craftsman Style.

12. Chadwick-Hartsell House. 6810 Berryhill Street. 1887. Frame Vernacular. Built by M.J. Chadwick, this house is locally known as the Steamboat House due to elements of Steamboat Gothic style. This architectural style was inspired by the image of steamboats as described by Mark Twain in his writings.





Berryhill Street

13. Milligan-Whitmire House. 6824 Berryhill Street. 1889. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by Rufus Milligan, he was part owner of the Chaffin Mill. This Frame Vernacular displays strong elements of Folk Victorian style; which include the lace-like spandrels, spindle-work detailing on the wrap porch and the prominent front gables that define the front facade.



14. First United Methodist. 6830 Berryhill Street. 1936. Masonry Vernacular. Features of Neoclassical style dominate the architecture of this building. The original church was located on Conecuh Street just off of Berryhill. It was built in the late 1800s after the Civil War. The church burned in 1904. The church was rebuilt at the Conecuh Street location in 1905; but it was also destroyed by fire in 1932. The congregation relocated to the current Berryhill site. However, the destruction of the church during the Great Depression delayed the rebuilding until 1936.

15. Collins-Mitchem House. 6819 Berryhill Street. Circa 1925. Frame Vernacular. This house has a unique composition of style with an emphasis on Prairie elements that feature Craftsman columns that support a deep, wide one story porch. The wide eaves with exposed rafters, ribbon windows and port cochere emphasize the contemporary vision of Frank Lloyd Wright, a popular architect at the time of the building's construction.



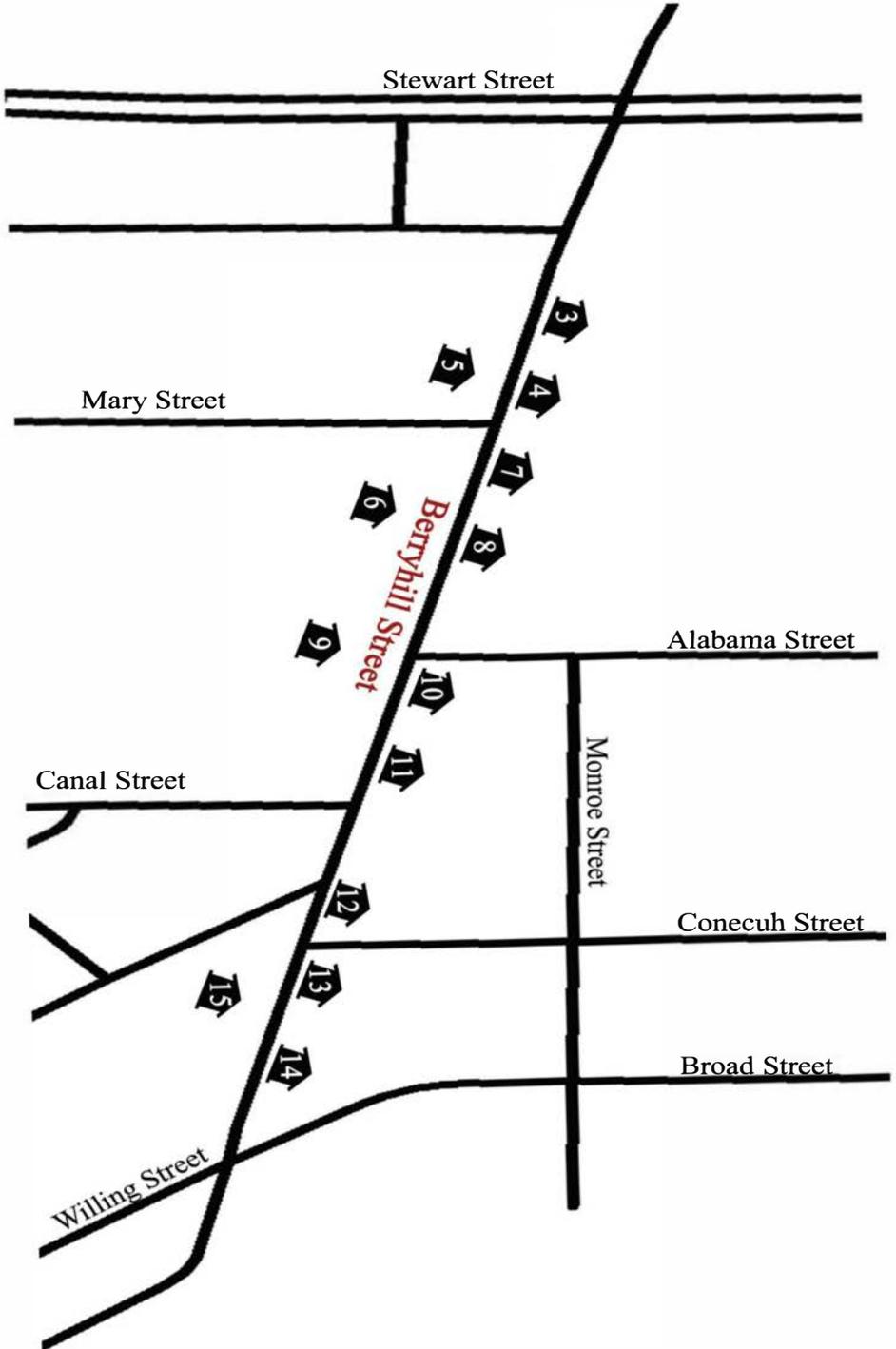
Berryhill Street

Berryhill Street forms the northern boundary of the Milton Historic District. It runs east to west. The eastern terminus, at the river's edge was the location of the old ferry. Historically, it served as a corridor connecting the bustling business of the nearby Blackwater River to the nearby inland mills. The close proximity to the commercial and educational hubs of Milton made it an ideal location for business owners and educators to reside.

In 1847, property along the current Berryhill Street, was purchased from John Hunt by the county. The original courthouse was built on this land, as well as the Santa Rosa Academy. The courthouse burned in 1869, thus destroying all of Milton's municipal records prior to that time. The Santa Rosa Academy was built on the same property circa 1900.

Berryhill Street

Stewart Street to Willing Street





Canal Street

16. Thames House. 5217 Canal Street. Circa 1914. Frame Vernacular. This house served as the home of the Rufus Thames family. It was built by Dr. Rufus Thames and his wife Ora Byrom. The house retains style elements such as Doric porch columns and exposed rafter ends.



17. H. Mason Smith House. 5211 Canal Street. 1925. Bungalow. This house was built with a rare Japanesque treatment of the porch beams, which is still visible today. Japanesque treatment is an exotic vernacular of Craftsman style that borrows elements of Japanese architecture. This style displays artistic exaggeration in brackets, columns and chimneys.

18. Krentzman-Whittle House. 5203 Canal Street. 1935. Frame Vernacular. The elements of Craftsman style are evident in the exposed rafters, front gabled dormers, and ribbon windows.

19. E.H. Black House. 5185 Canal Street. Circa 1919. Frame Vernacular. This broad-eaved bungalow was constructed by E.H. Black.

20. Jackson - Fisher House. 5177 Canal Street. Circa 1905. Frame Vernacular. The original footprint of the house appears to be a gable-front. This is a common type throughout the southeast during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

21. Presbyterian Manse. 5165 Canal Street. 1896. Frame Vernacular. H.S. Keyser donated this land to the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of constructing a manse. From 1896 to 1938, it served the Presbyterian ministry of Milton.



Canal Street (North)

Berryhill Street to Caroline Street





Canal Street

22. Cohen-Cobb House. 5111 Canal Street. Circa 1915. Bungalow. Originally built as a rental house by Etta Cohen. It is now part of the First Baptist Campus.

23. Bray-Jones House. 5093 Canal Street. Circa 1922. Bungalow.

The house was built by B.W. Bray. The Bungalow exhibits Craftsman style with its exposed rafters, and integral/continuous porch underneath its hipped roof. This is also the former location of Mt. Pilgrim Church that was destroyed by fire in 1916.



24. Santa Rosa County Grade School. 5086 Canal Street. 1925. Renaissance Revival.

The building was designed by Pensacola Architect Walker Willis and constructed by S.F. Fulghum. These two men are also credited with the Imogene Theatre. The School opened in November, 1915.



25. E.S. Beasley House. 5081 Canal Street. Circa 1922. Frame Vernacular. This house was built by E.S. Beasley, and it is almost identical to the house at 5093 Canal Street.

26. E.S. Beasley House II. 5075 Canal Street. Circa 1921. Frame Vernacular. This house was also built by E.S. Beasley. The modest house exhibits bungalowoid elements in its tapered porch posts and brackets.

27. Beasley-English House. 5069 Canal Street. Circa 1900. Frame Vernacular. This house was built by W.M. Flouker, and later acquired by the Beasley family in 1921.

28. Henderson-Stewart House. 5061 Canal Street. Circa 1905. Frame Vernacular. The original, modest rectangular structure was typical of the rural vernacular types during the early 1900s. This type is seen throughout Milton.

29. E.L. Stewart House. 5055 Canal Street. Circa 1910. Frame Vernacular. This house is similar in its original form to the Beasley-English and Henderson-Stewart House.



Canal Street

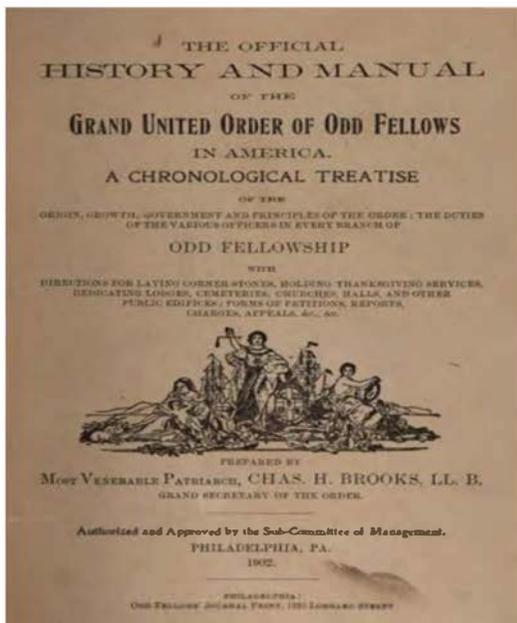
30. Odd Fellows Hall. 5049 Canal Street. 1890. Frame Vernacular.



The building was originally constructed as the Lodge for the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. This fraternal organization was founded in New York, 1843 and membership has been primarily African Americans. The lodge dispensation for the Santa Rosa Charter was granted September 12, 1881 by the Grand Masters of the Order. Approximately ten years later, this building, Odd

Fellows Hall, was constructed by its members. In 1925, the Order of Odd Fellows sold the building; and it was converted to a boarding house.

The organization of the Odd Fellows marks an important moment in African-American history in Milton. Next to churches, lodges and fraternal organizations were the most significant pre-World War I African-American institutions. These organizations promoted social service, literacy, self-improvement and often political activism among the community. They also helped bridge the gap between local social divisions.

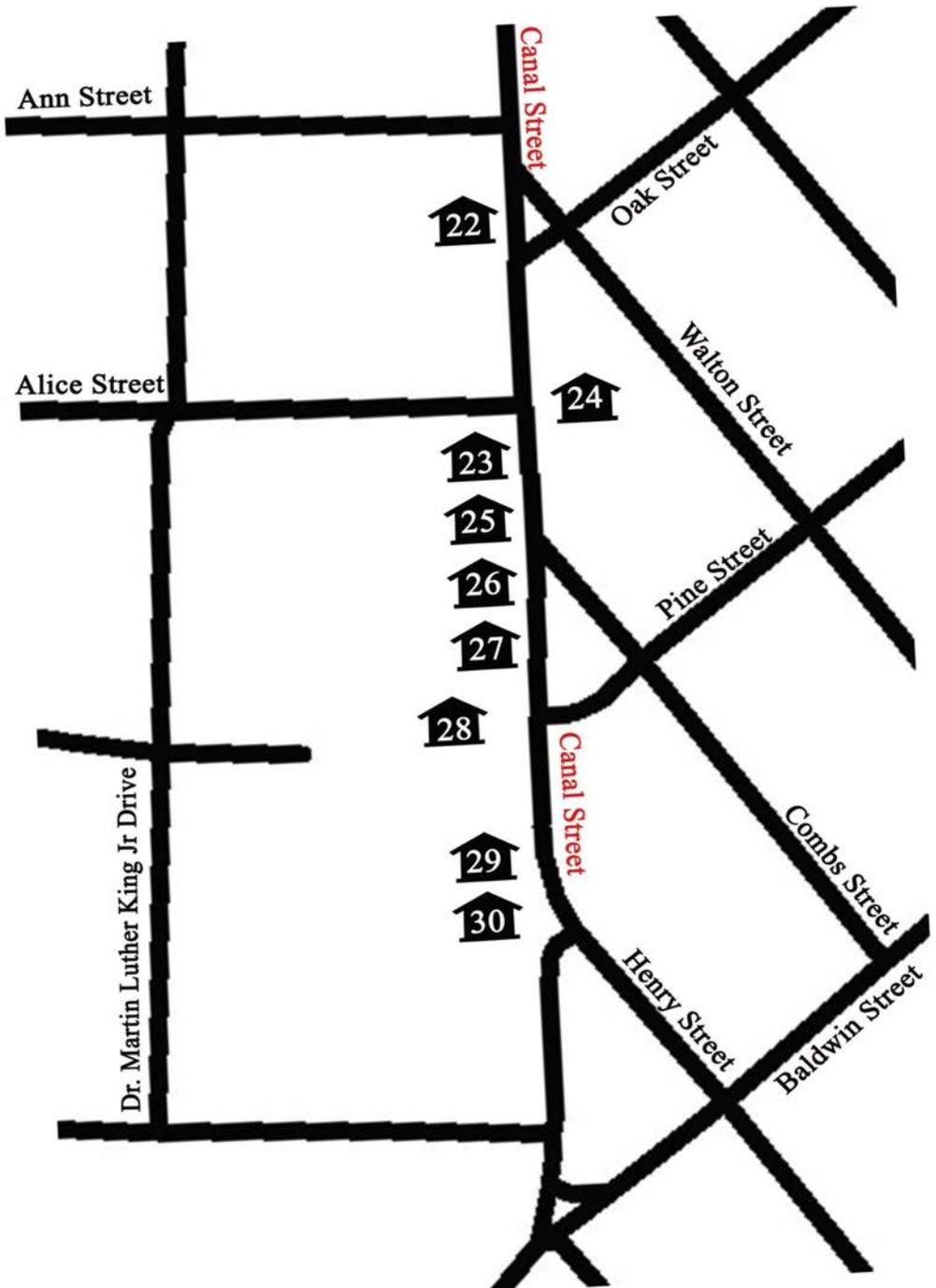


Canal Street

Canal Street is part of the western boundary of the Milton Historic District. The street is set on a true north-south axis, as are all the streets west of it and north of Berryhill. This configuration indicates later development after the District's period of significance, for the streets with a true north-south axis. The older "north-south" roads within the historic district paralleled the river, rather than being set to true north as Canal Street.

Canal Street (South)

Ann Street to Henry Street



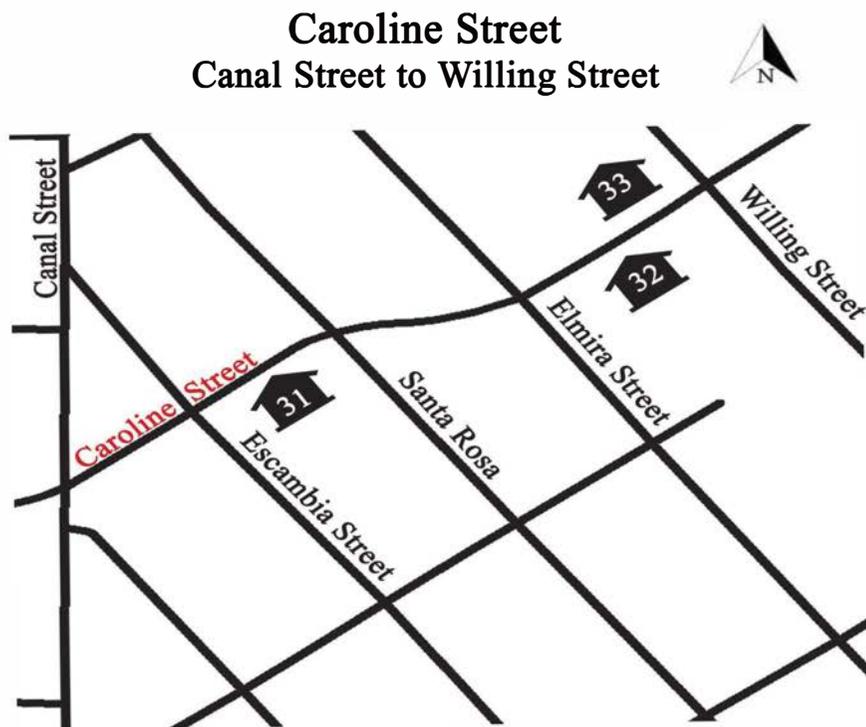


Caroline Street

31. Old Post Office. 6821 Caroline Street. 1940. Colonial Revival. This building was commissioned as a Work Progress Administration (WPA) project. It operated as a post office until 1984, when a new post office was built for Milton.

32. Santa Rosa County Courthouse. 6865 Caroline Street. 1927. Masonry Vernacular. This is the second courthouse in this location. The first was a two-story red brick structure built in 1877. It was torn down to build the new courthouse in 1927. The original 1927 building had a square footprint with matching facades on each elevation, and the county jail was located on a third story. In the 1960s the jail and its third story were removed and additions on the eastern and western elevations were added to the building.

33. Imogene Theatre. 6868 Caroline Street. 1913. Masonry Vernacular. In 1913, Mr. Stephen J. Harvey took out a loan for \$13,000 for its construction, which was noted as superior quality. The building was designed by architect Walker Willis with strong elements of Renaissance Revival style. This auditorium was one of the first brick buildings constructed after the 1909 fire. The walls are four bricks thick and the floors are steel reinforced concrete. The downstairs originally housed the post office and a retail store.





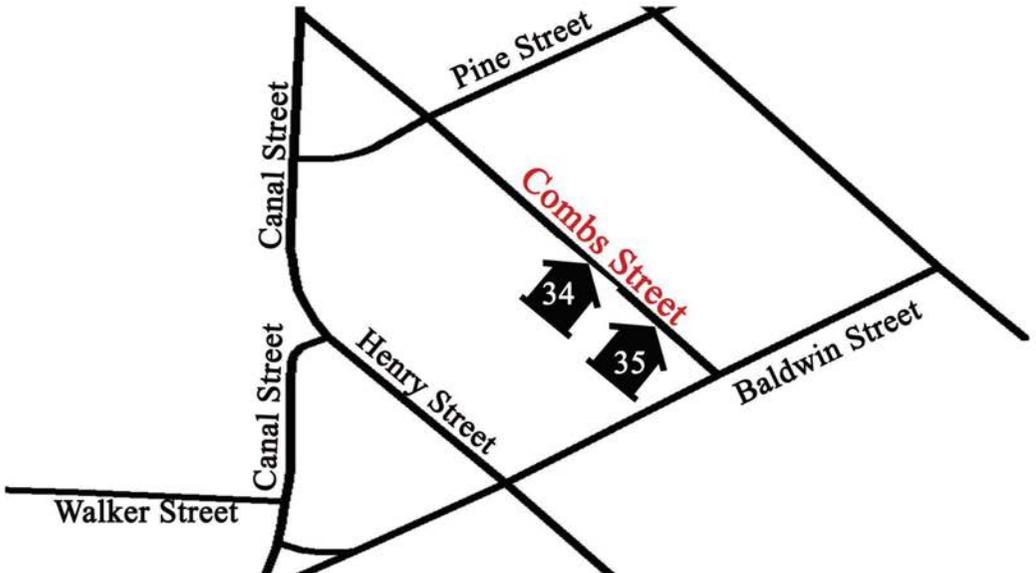
Combs Street

34. S.G. Collins Rental. 5061 Combs Street. Circa 1915. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by S.G. Collins as a modest rental unit. The original house appears to be a Hall and Parlor type. This is a traditional house form that was commonly built in the United States from the mid 1700s through the 1930s.

35. T.W. Jones House. 5055 Combs Street. Circa 1917. Bungalow. The house was built by T.W. Jones. The house still exhibits elements of Craftsman style which include the chamfered posts resting on brick piers, and the continuous porch.



Combs Street Pine Street to Baldwin Street





Elmira Street

36. Landrum-Stewart House. 5226 Elmira. 1850. Frame Vernacular.

This house exhibits characteristics of Creole Cottage style. This style is often associated with the French Colonial style that is seen along the Gulf Coast. A distinguished feature of the Creole style is the steeply, pitched hipped roof which gives the appearance of a pyramidal canopy by seamlessly covering the porch. The ornamentation is modest, with plain posts and exposed rafters.



37. Mayer-McClure House. 5212 Elmira Street. Circa 1870. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by David and Isaac Mayer and served as the residence of L.G. Mayer. This vernacular house steals from the Greek Revival style with its raised panel door framed by transom and sidelights.

38. First Presbyterian Church. 5206 Elmira Street. Circa 1868. Neoclassical Revival. The First Presbyterian Church of Milton is the oldest known church building in Santa Rosa County. The church is a wood framed building that was originally clad in wood siding. The church building was modified in the 1920s. The church's exterior was then covered in brick veneer, steeple removed, and the portico was redesigned to capture the Neoclassical Revival style that was popular during that era.

39. Exchange Hotel. 5185 Elmira Street. 1914. Renaissance Revival.

The Exchange was built in 1914 as a telephone exchange office. Yet, after its completion, the telephone exchange office relocated and the building was immediately re-purposed as a hotel. The building was designed by the same architect who drew the Imogene Theatre and Santa Rosa County Grade School.

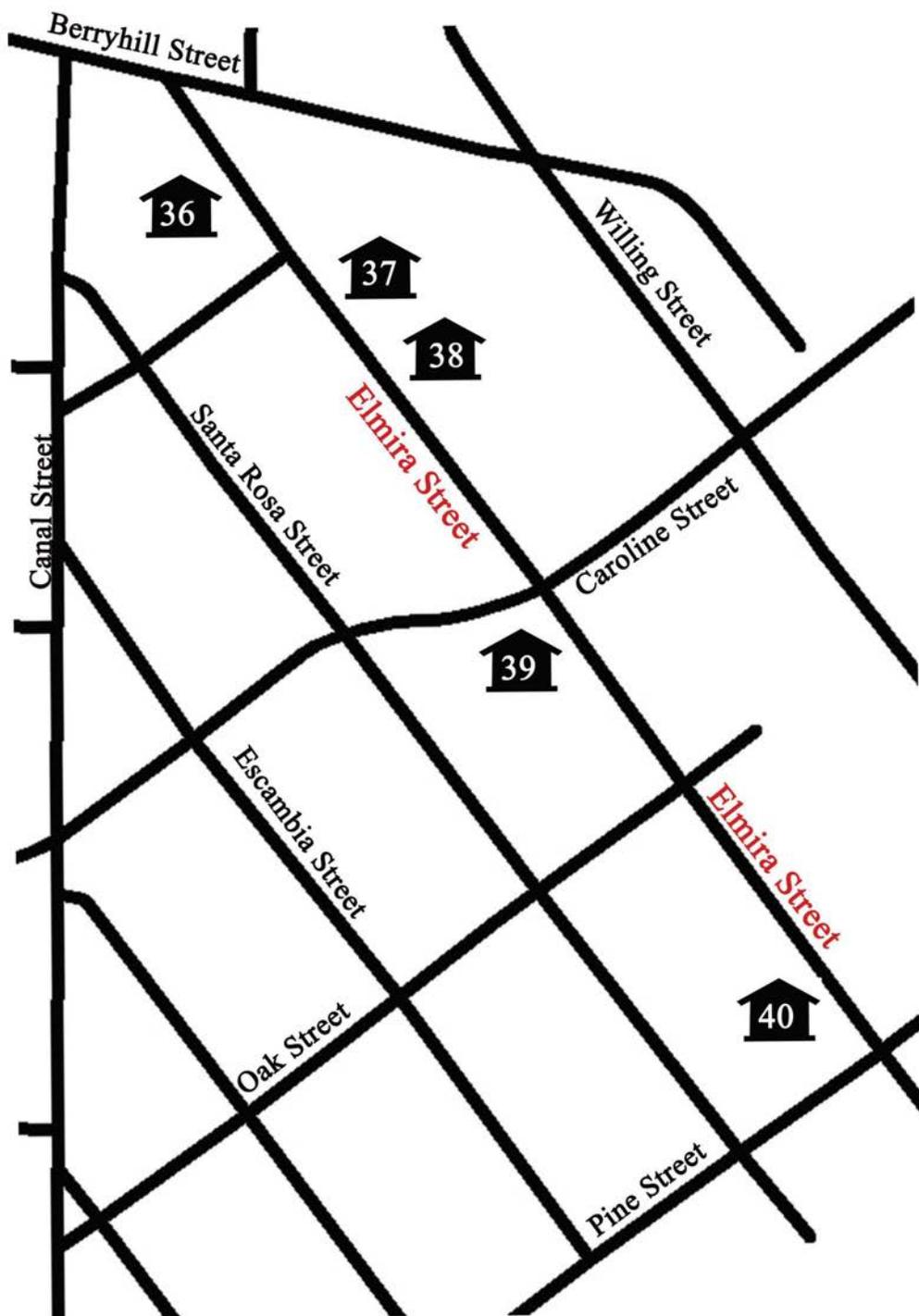


40. R.M. Jernigan House. 5147 Elmira Street. 1909. Frame Vernacular.

This side-gabled wood framed house with a front porch is typical of houses constructed in Milton during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Elmira Street

Berryhill Street to Pine Street





Escambia Street

41. Faircloth Rental. 5188 Escambia Street. 1921. Craftsman

The house was built by a local bank president David Faircloth for his son James Faircloth. This cross-gabled house was owned by the family until the 1970s. The house is an excellent example of the Craftsman style and Bungalow house type.



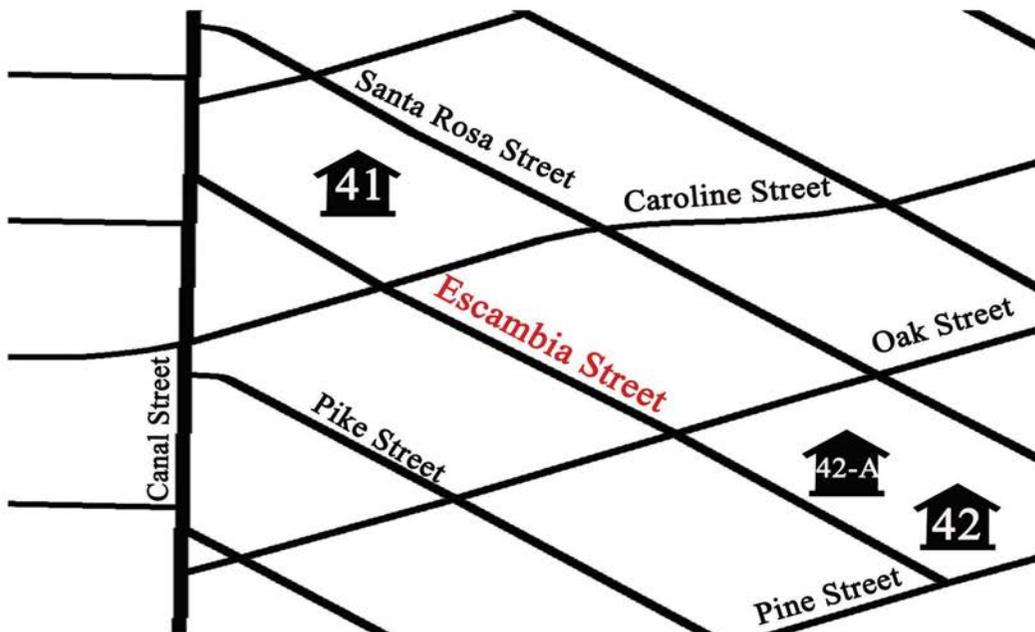
42-A. Cox House. 5118 Escambia Street. Circa 1925. Frame

Vernacular. The house displays classic elements of Craftsman style with its porch supported by square columns on brick piers, and the low roof with wide eaves and triangular brackets. The original core of the house appears to have been a bungalow.

42. Stewart-Cox House. 5108 Escambia Street. Circa 1905. Frame

Vernacular. The house was built by L.C. Fisher, a local realtor. This house is eclectic in its architectural style with elements of Colonial Revival.

Escambia Street Canal Street to Pine Street





Filmore and Henry Street

43. Henderson House. 5005 Filmore Street. 1890. Frame Vernacular. Side-gabled house with exposed roof rafters is a common vernacular design seen throughout the southeast.

44. Ramsey-Jernigan House. 4993 Filmore Street. 1913. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by J.W. Ramsey. The Jernigan family owned the house from 1923 to 2016.

45. J.M. Hindsman House. 5039 Henry Street. Circa 1929. Frame Vernacular. This house possesses details of the Craftsman style with a unique hip-on-gable roof.

46. T.W. Jones House. 5032 Henry Street. 1928. Bungalow. This house exhibits Craftsman style. The pyramidal roof with intersecting side gables gives the appearance of a cross-gabled roof.

47. Finkelstein House. 5021 Henry Street. 1926. Frame Vernacular. This house has elements of Craftsman style.

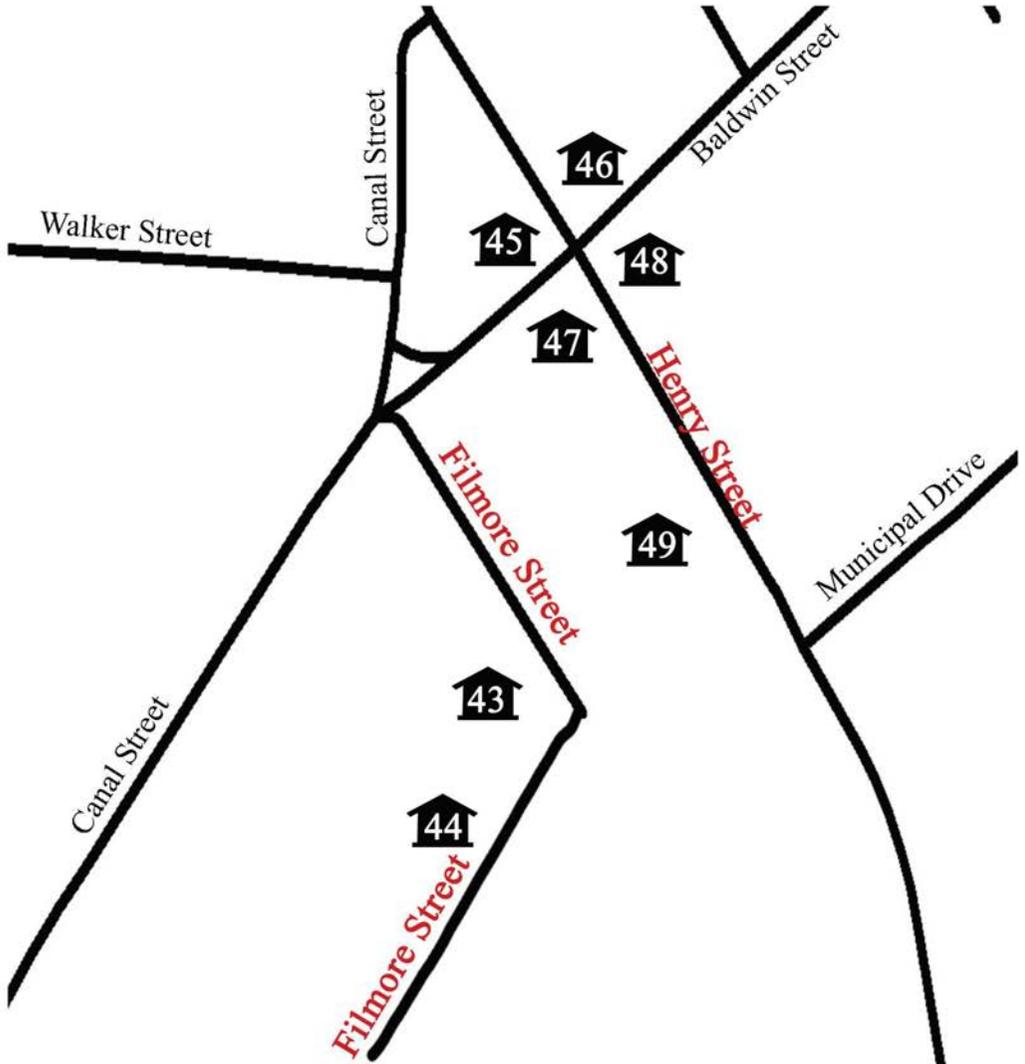
48. Brashear House. 5024 Henry Street. Circa 1880. Frame Vernacular. This house was located on the current property after 1908. However, the design and core materials indicate the house was constructed in an earlier decade.

49. L&N Railroad Depot. 5003 Henry Street. 1909. Frame Vernacular. The first depot was built on this site in 1882, the same year the railroad was completed in Milton. It burned in 1909, and the current building was built the same year. The Depot served both Bagdad and Milton, and had daily trains to Pensacola and other regional cities. The depot provided train service until the 1960s. The L&N Depot was added to the National Register of Historic Places on October 29, 1982.



Filmore and Henry Streets

Canal Street to Municipal Drive





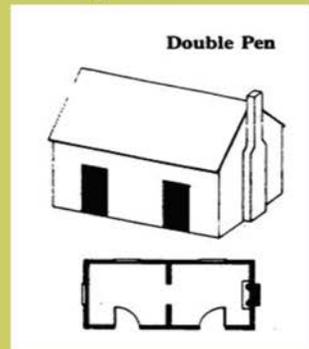
Margaret Street

50. Allen St. Claire House. 6778 Margaret Street. Circa 1890. Frame Vernacular. This house, with its modest details is a typical rural vernacular building, showing the evolution of a double pen house type.

51. Park House. 6794 Margaret Street. Circa 1925. Frame Vernacular. This front gabled bungalow house has elements of the Craftsman style.



Double Pen houses consist of two rooms. The rooms are generally square, creating a very modest floor-plan. The arrangement of fenestration varies; but is often seen with two doors on the front facade. The double pen typically has a side-gabled roof. Chimneys are located at the gable end. Some houses have chimneys on both ends.





Mary Street

52. D.H. Melvin House. 5231 Mary Street. 1926. Frame Vernacular. This house has details of the Craftsman style.

53. D.H. Melvin House II. 5227 Mary Street. 1925. Frame Vernacular. This house was originally built with Craftsman style. The original front porch and carport have been removed.

54. Hobbs-King House. 5221 Mary Street. Circa 1911. Frame Vernacular. This house was built by Uriah Chavers. The large dormer and the Craftsman porch were added after its original construction. In 1923, a local high school teacher, Raymond Hobbs purchased the house. Hobbs later served as Superintendent of Santa Rosa County's Board of Public Instruction.

55. Hobbs Rental. 5215 Mary Street. Circa 1922. Bungalow. This house was originally built as a rental home by R.H. Hobbs. The house exhibits classic details of the Craftsman style with its low slope roof, wide eave overhang, exposed rafters, and continuous porch resting on chamfered posts supported by brick piers.



56. Hobbs Rental II. 5211 Mary Street. Circa 1922. Bungalow. This house was also built by Hobbs as a rental home. It is virtually identical to 5215 Mary Street.

57. Uriah Chavers Rental. 5205 Mary Street. Circa 1924. Frame Vernacular. This house was built as a rental home by Uriah Chavers of the Milton Mercantile Company.

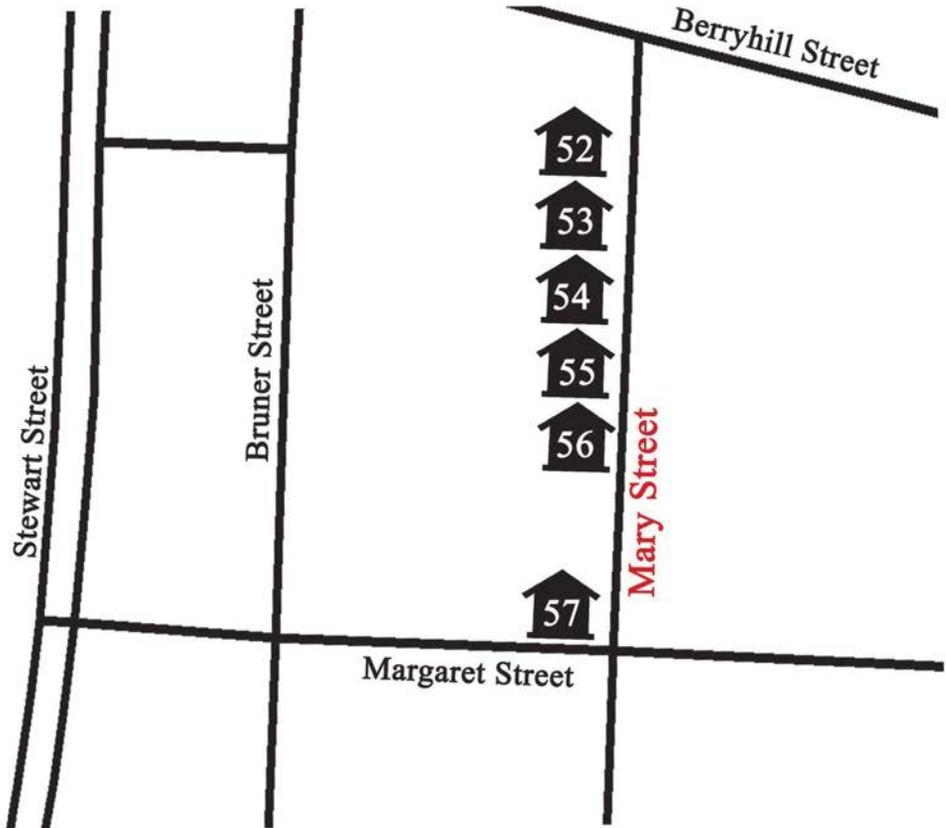


Mary Street

The concentration of rental homes along Mary Street reflects the need for housing for local educators and professional employees of nearby businesses. The modest bungalows served as a residential hub for the early working community of Milton. These houses also mark a notable expanse into the local population. The bungalow type and Craftsman style seen along Mary Street capture the development and vernacular architecture of the early 1900s. The 1920s construction of new homes on Mary Street reflects the growth in Milton's population at the same time. It corresponds with the expansion of the local school spurred by the overcrowding at the Canal Street school.

Mary Street

Berryhill Street to Margaret Street



The historic landscape of Mary Street is comprised with modest bungalows built with a Frame Vernacular style that largely borrowed from the Craftsman style. The bungalow house typically has a long and low house form, and rectangular shaped. Integral/continuous porches are common and typically have Craftsman style details such as exposed rafters and chamfered posts on brick piers. The roofs of bungalows are low pitched and usually have wide eave overhangs. There are 4 main sub-types of bungalows based on the roof form: front gabled, side gabled, cross gabled and hipped roof.

Bungalows were popular across the United States between 1900 to 1930. In northwest Florida, this style is commonly seen from 1915-1935. Today, Mary Street is a representation of that national trend in American architecture.



Oak Street

58. William Davison House. 6813 Oak Street. Circa 1895. Frame Vernacular. This house was built by William C. Davison, a prominent Milton resident at the time. William Davison owned a steam powered gristmill that was located near the railroad depot. The house was built in close proximity to his business. S.G. Collins purchased the gristmill in 1901.

59. William Bonifay House. 6812 Oak Street. Circa 1907. Frame Vernacular. The house possesses several classical details such as its transom and sidelights. The house was purchased by William Bonifay in 1914.

60. Chaffin House. 6825 Oak Street. Circa 1855. Frame Vernacular. The house was built by Sheriff Isiah Cobb. Then purchased in 1856 by a local businessman and mill owner, James Chaffin. The one story addition was added after the original construction. The house possesses strong elements from Early Classical and Greek Revival Style.



61. Lewis P. Golsen House. 6834 Oak Street. 1893. Frame Vernacular. Built by Dr. Lewis Golsen in 1893, the Vernacular Style had strong elements of Queen Anne detailing. The house served as the Episcopal parsonage until 1954.

62. St. Mary's Episcopal Church. 6842 Oak Street. 1875. Gothic Revival. St. Mary's was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1982. The church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival style with its original Latin cross footprint, gabled roofs with suppressed transepts. Also, visible from the exterior is the board and batten cladding and stained glass windows, of which the majority dates from 1915. The buttressed columns and pilasters with the jigsaw, and handhewn double barge-boards on the main entrance are dominating historic elements of this building.





Oak Street

63. St. Mary's Rectory. 6841 Oak Street. Circa 1855. Greek Revival.

This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 6, 1982. Built by Dr. Charles E. McDougall as his residence and medical office.

McDougall served as the rector for St. Mary's from 1876 until his death in 1916. He willed the the residence to the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, and ever since it has served as the rectory for St. Mary's Church.



64. Allen-Willey House. 6849 Oak Street. Circa 1915. Craftsman. The property was purchased by Mrs. Carrie Allen in 1915 and the house was built prior to 1917.

65. Milton Clubhouse. 6861 Oak Street. Circa 1938. New England. In 1913, The Milton Civic League was formed with the goal of making Milton a "cleaner more beautiful and more modern city to live." The league worked to remove billboards, plant trees and beautify parks. They also focused on improving education and the school buildings. In 1914, the Civic League was invited to join the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and they did. In 1928 land was deeded to the Women's Club by the Faircloth Family. Subsequently, in 1938 the Women's Club built a Cape-Cod building as a community clubhouse, and that is the building which still stands today.

66. Smith-Faulkner House. 6866 Oak Street. Circa 1911. Frame

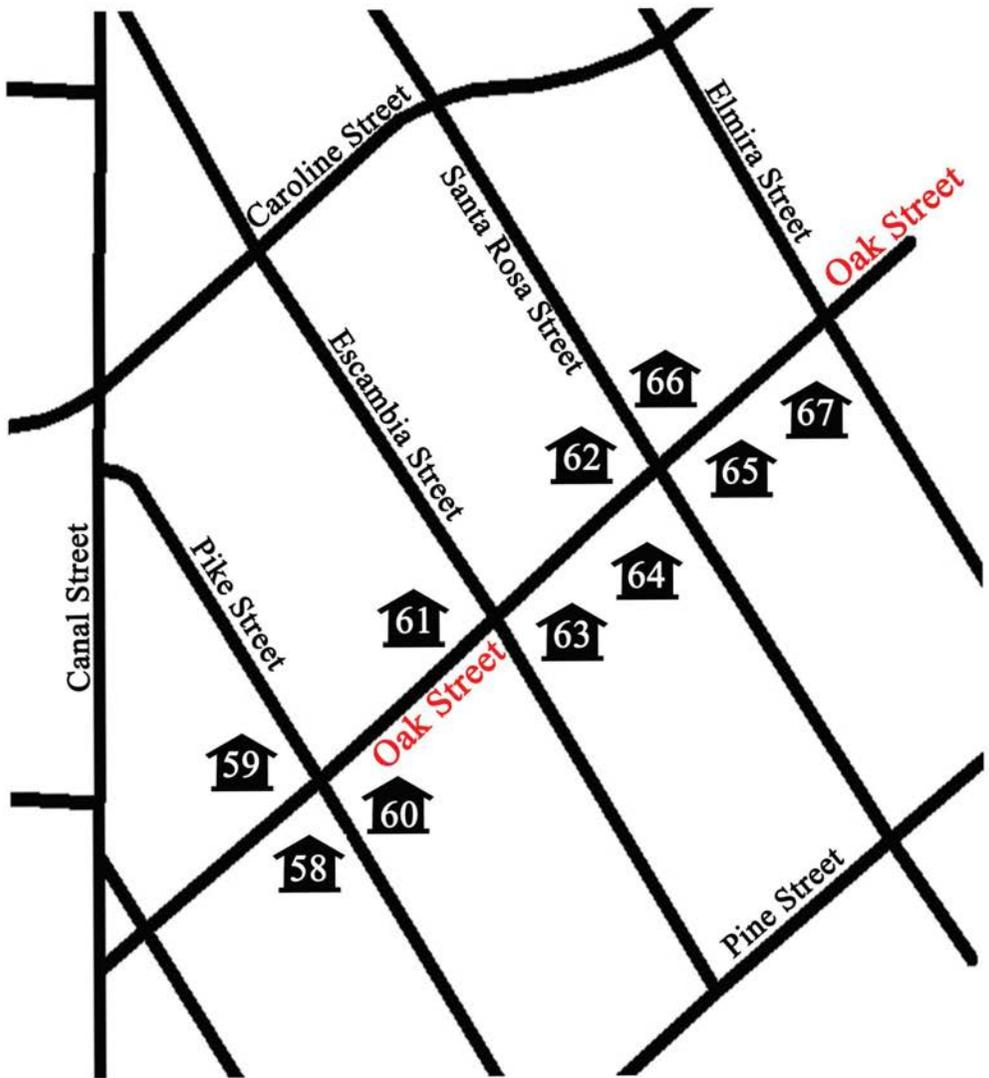
Vernacular. The house was built prior to 1915 by Dr. Addin H. Smith. The single-story wrap around porch is an architectural feature that is very common throughout Milton and the State of Florida.



67. Brown-Stewart House 6867 Oak Street. Circa 1907. Frame Vernacular. This house also features a single story wrap around porch.

Oak Street

Canal Street To Elmira Street





Pike Street

68. Masonic Hall. 5158 Pike Street. 1855. Greek Revival. The Free & Accepted Masons of Florida, Santa Rosa Lodge was established in 1846. Local history indicates that the building was constructed in 1855. It has been continuously used since 1855, excluding 1862-1865 when Union Troops made gatherings unsafe. The building was originally built on Canal Street at the Santa Rosa County Grade School location. It was moved to its current location in 1915 to make room for the new school. The new school was soon outgrown due to the rising population of Milton and Santa Rosa County. Thus, space for the primary grades were rented at the Masonic Hall through 1922.



69. Carson McCombs House. 5152 Pike Street. 1927. Bungalow. This modest bungalow house was built by Carson McCombs with elements of Craftsman style.

70. Plant House. 5110 Pike Street. Circa 1930. Craftsman. This craftsman styled bungalow features exposed rafters, and a low pitched roof with decorative braces underneath the gables.

71. Walker House. 5115 Pike Street. Circa 1925. Craftsman. This house exhibits classic Craftsman details, low pitched front gabled roofs, partial width porch supported by square columns on brick piers and decorative beams under the gables.

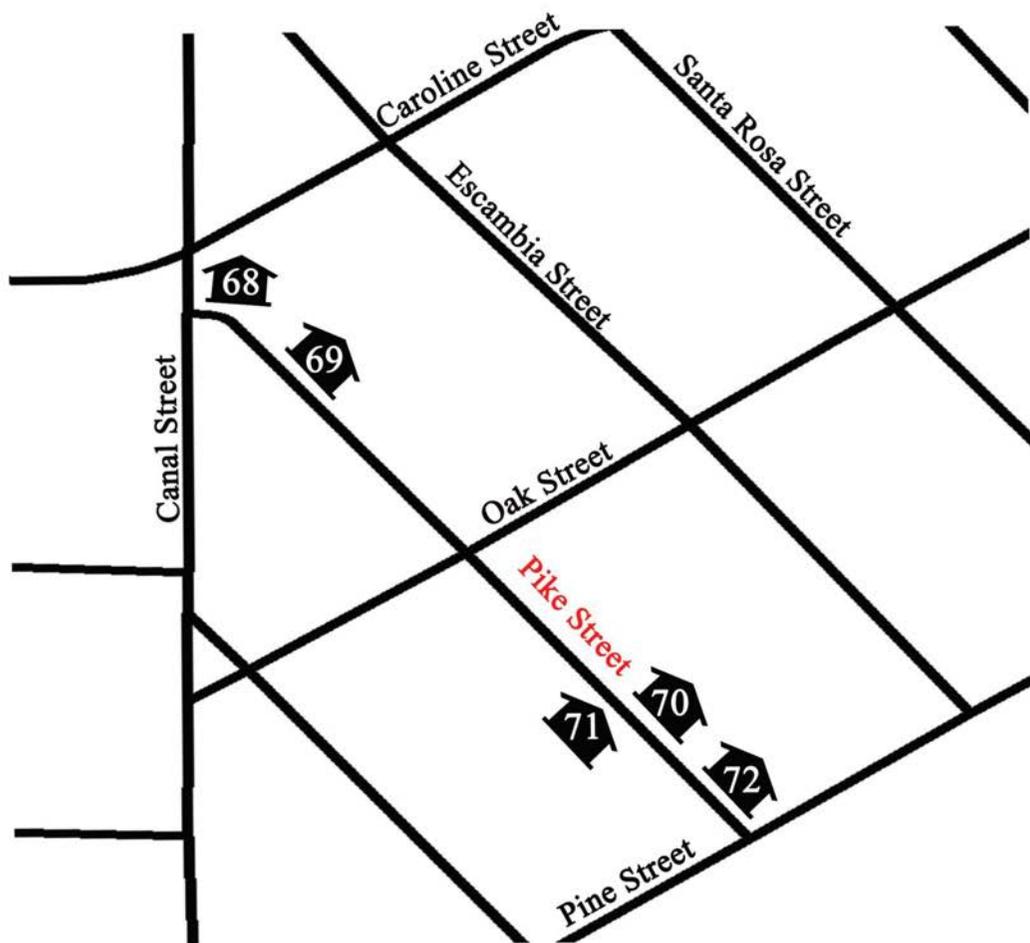
72. Winston-Batson House. 5104 Pike Street. 1932. Bungalow. This wood frame bungalow is a typical example of middle class housing constructed in Milton during this period.



Craftsman houses that dotted the countryside during the early 1900s were inspired by the work of two California architects, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Green. In 1903 they began designing simple Craftsman type bungalows. This style is a reflection of the Arts and Crafts movement in England with a modern interpretation of Oriental design.

Pike Street

Canal Street to Pine Street





Pine Street

73. Delia F. Cater House. 6811 Pine Street. 1888. Frame Vernacular.

The house shows subtle elements of Greek Revival Style with its distinctive pedimented portico and squared classical columns. The front facade features an asymmetrical main entrance which is common in vernaculars of Greek Revival.



74. J.A. Mason House. 6821 Pine Street. Circa 1915. Frame Vernacular. The house possesses elements of Craftsman style.

75. Creary-Potter House. 6830 Pine Street. Circa 1869. Frame Vernacular. This house was built by John Butler who had served as sheriff, and republican legislator in Milton. Butler left Milton in 1878. In approximately 1889, the house was acquired by H.L. Creary, a prominent lumber manufacturer and hotel owner.

76. Ollinger-Cobb House. 6829 Pine Street. Circa 1875. Gulf Cottage Style with modified Gothic detailing. This house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The house was built by Joseph Ollinger, a prominent entrepreneur in Milton. Ollinger and his two brother were skilled ships carpenters, this skill enabled them to build the first floating dry dock in the region. Ollinger also owned a dry goods store, grocery store, and a saloon; he was also a real estate investor in the region.



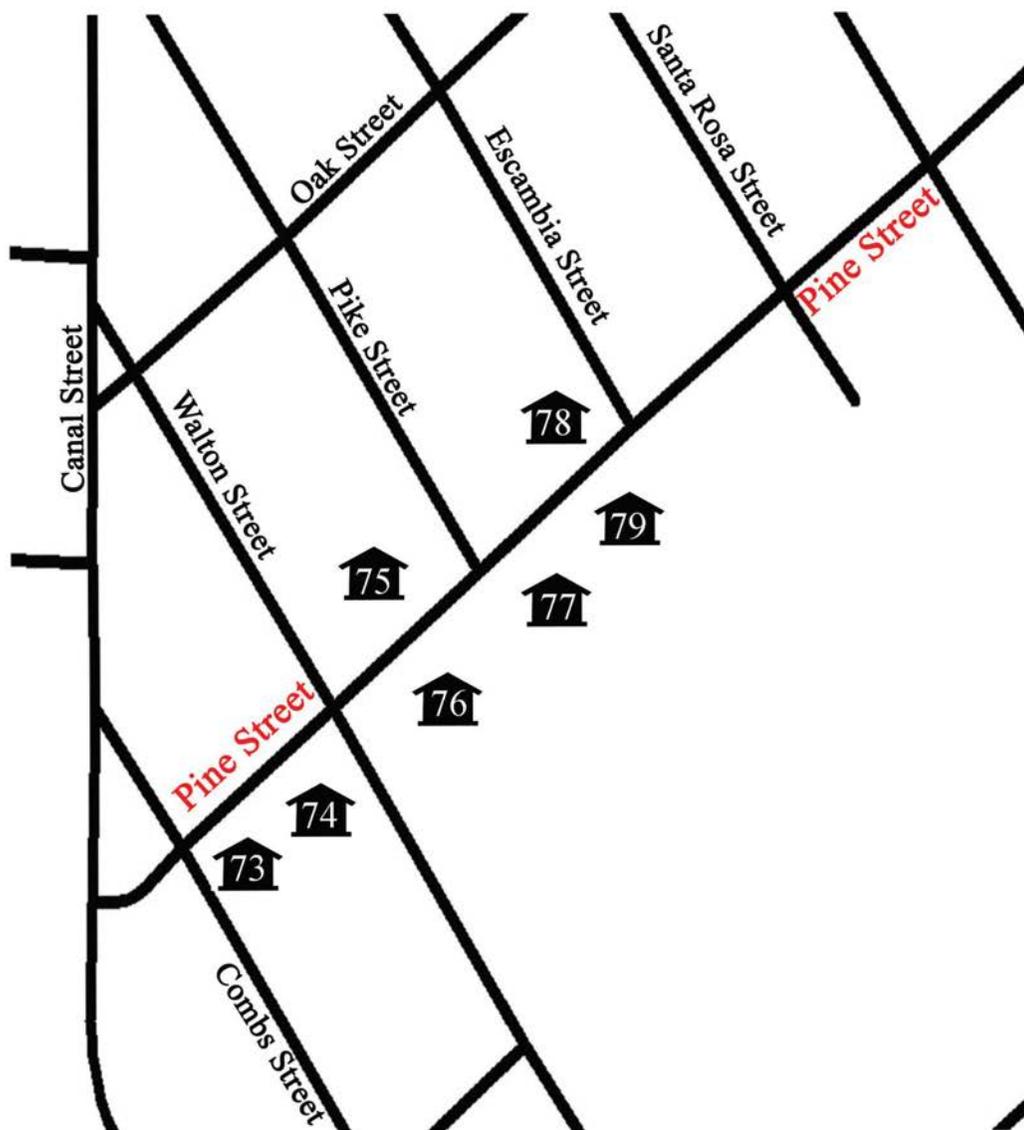
77. Beasley House. 6847 Pine Street. Circa 1905. Frame Vernacular. This house is typical in design and style of vernacular homes built in Milton during this period.

78. Hannah House. 6856 Pine Street. Circa 1856. Frame Vernacular. Built by John Hannah and remained in the hands of his descendent's until 1961. House features a prominent front gable on this cross gabled house.

79. J.C. Gainer House. 6855 Pine Street. Circa 1908. Frame Vernacular. This house was constructed by J.C. Gainer. The Gainer family resided here until 1936.

Pine Street

Canal Street to Santa Rosa Street





Santa Rosa Street

80. Faircloth Parker House. 5197 Santa Rosa Street. 1927.

Mediterranean Revival. The house was built by David Faircloth for his daughter and son-in-law, Tom and Bessie Faircloth Parker.

81. W.C. Byrom House. 5190 Santa Rosa Street. Circa 1930. Frame Vernacular. The vernacular style of the house is largely influenced by the Colonial Revival which was popular at the time of its construction. Historically, this house has served as home to W.C. Byrom, a local entrepreneur. The Amos family also resided here, John Amos built the five and dime store on Caroline behind the Exchange. Mr Amos's sons, Bill, John and Paul Amos are the founders of the AFLAC insurance company.

82. Faircloth House. 5183 Santa Rosa Street. Circa 1919. Bungalow. This house is an excellent example of a Craftsman Bungalow.

83. Neumann-Smith House. 5149 Santa Rosa Street. 1856. Frame Vernacular. The house possesses strong elements of Gulf Coast Cottage and Creole style, both styles borrow from the French Colonial form. The continuous porch, center ridge chimney, high gabled roof with dormers, and separate entrance doors to interior rooms are essential details of the Creole style. The house was built by Captain George Neumann, owner of the Schooner, "Martha."

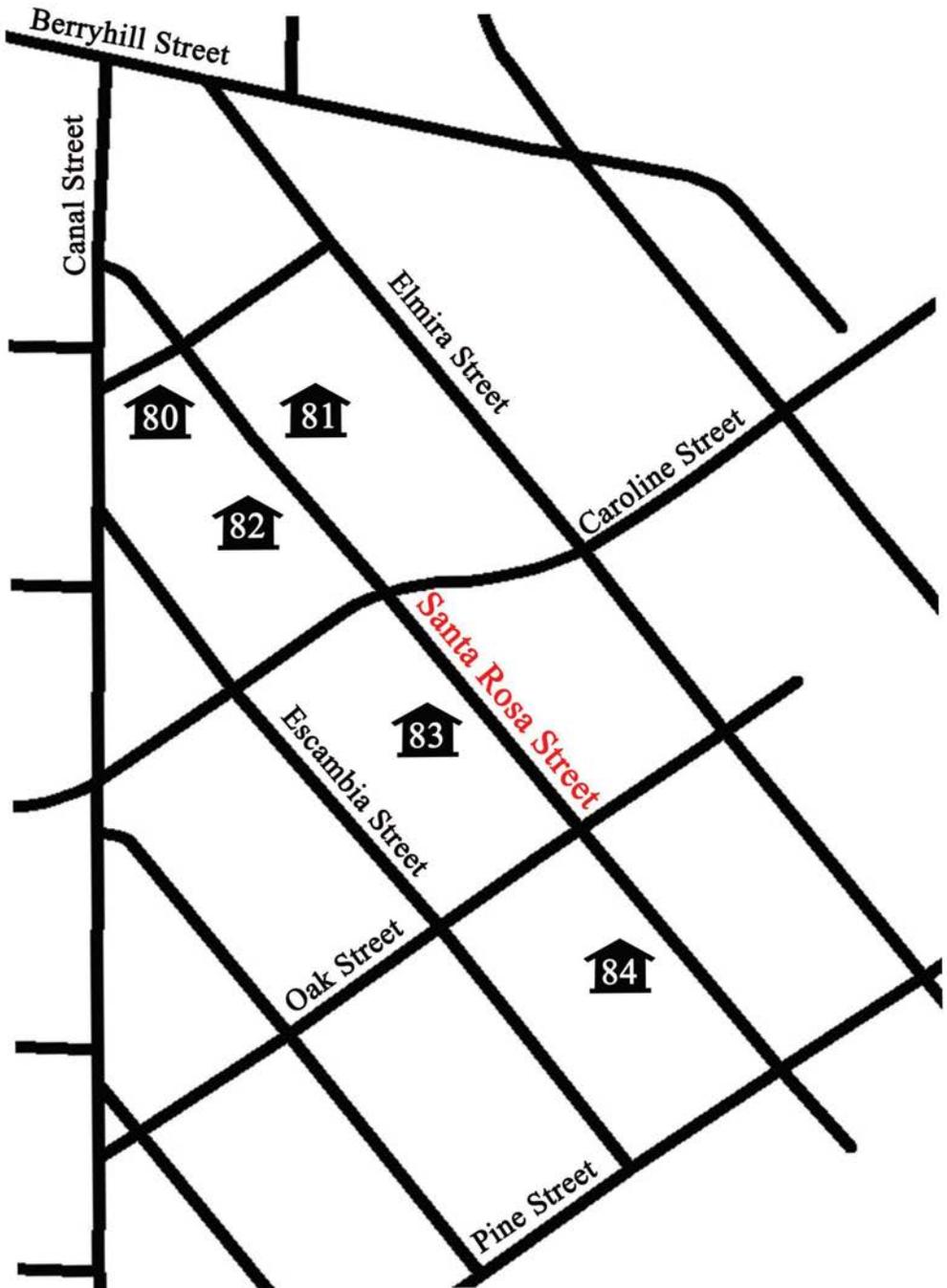


84. Sanders-Byrd House. 5123 Santa Rosa Street. 1915. Frame Vernacular. This house was constructed by George Sanders. The style is influenced by Creole Cottage style with its high pitched gable roof punctuated by dormers. This continuous roof design creates an umbrella effect over its porches, providing shade and increasing usable square feet during the hot and humid seasons. The high gable allows hot air to rise leaving the rooms below cooler. Pier foundations allow breezes to circulate underneath. This design excels in southern climates to cool the house and prevent rot.



Santa Rosa Street

Canal Street to Pine Street

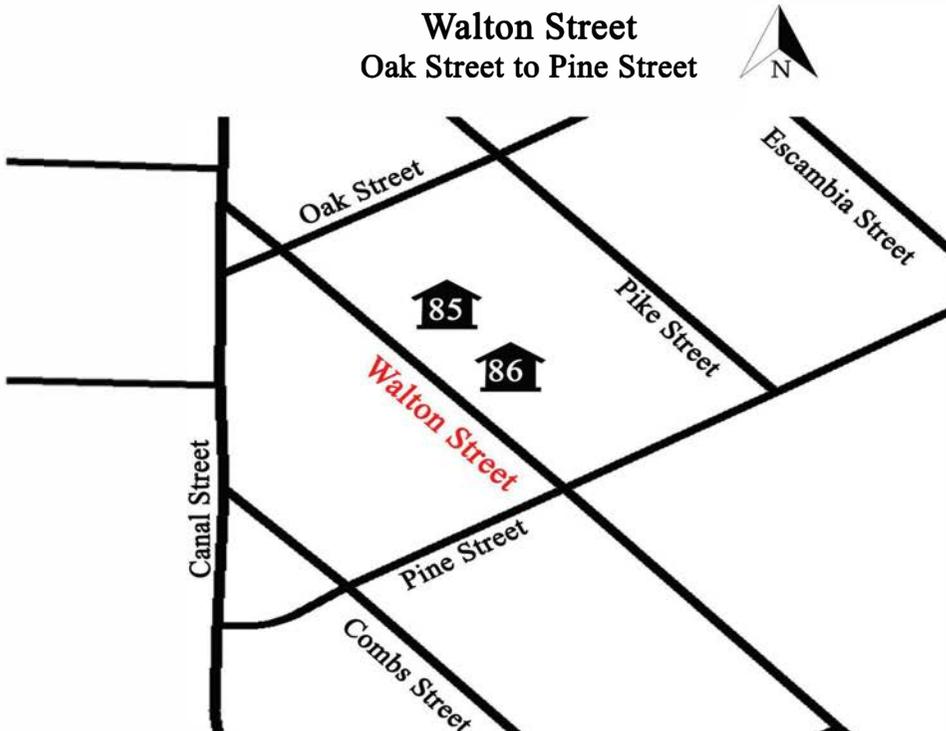


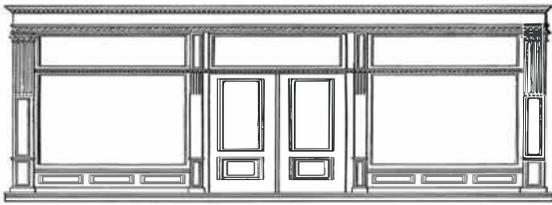


Walton Street

85. Steele House. 5113 Walton Street. Circa 1920. Frame Vernacular. This house shows a classical influence with its tapered porch columns. This is typical of houses in the Milton/Bagdad area. Local history indicates this was originally built as a rental home. The house was owned by the Steele family from 1925 to 1960.

86. H.L. Williams House. 5108 Walton Street. Circa 1925. Frame Vernacular. This modest frame vernacular dwelling exhibits elements of bungalowoid design and Craftsman style, tapered porch posts, exposed rafter ends and decorative triangular braces. The house was moved to this location by H.L. Williams in 1939.





Willing Street

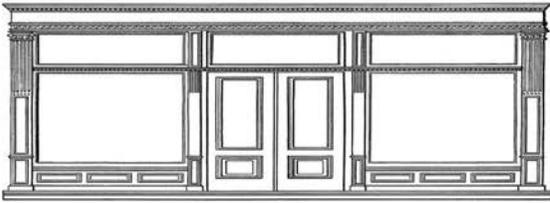
The design of commercial buildings in Milton's historic downtown reflects national architectural and development trends of the late 19th century. During the late 19th century, commercial buildings developed as a distinct form throughout the country and are often identified as Masonry Vernacular.

The commercial properties of Willing Street possessed higher land values due to the proximity to transportation facilities, the Blackwater River and the emerging rail lines. The form of the commercial buildings demonstrate the historic lot configuration which employed design constraint. The narrow rectangular buildings were constructed up to the sidewalk or street and hugged the lot lines. The narrow elevation facing the street became the focus of the design and exhibited the building's identifying architectural style. The historic buildings of Willing Street and the business district were One-Part Block and Two-Part Block commercial buildings; and most possess Masonry Vernacular style. Masonry Vernacular was an immensely popular commercial design throughout the United States during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

One-Part Block commercial buildings are a single story in height. The One-Part Block is a simple rectangular building. It typically possesses a decorative facade. Formed by a structural framework consisting of bulkheads or kick panels, and a cornice topped by a parapet. Large display windows were placed within this framework to display merchandise and light the interior. This framework formed a basic compositional arrangement that was duplicated throughout the city and nation.

Materials, doors, and windows with decorative and stylistic details constituted secondary characteristics that could be exhibited in various arrangements to create a Masonry Vernacular. In Milton, these secondary characteristics most often included elements of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival or Neoclassical style.

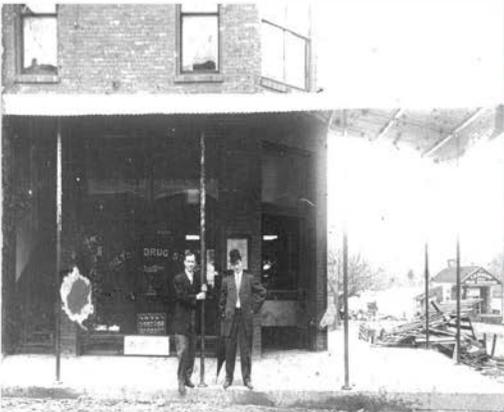




Willing Street

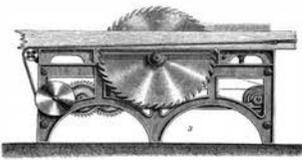
Two-Part Block commercial buildings are two or more stories in height and have a distinct horizontal separation between the first and second floors. Typically, the first floor served the public and the second floor was utilized as private offices or residential space. The large street level windows indicate public spaces for commercial enterprises, while the smaller windows of the upper section suggest more private spaces reserved for offices, meeting halls, storage or apartments.

Today, most of the existing historic buildings along Willing Street are comprised of the One-Part and Two-Part Block commercial buildings. Their front facades are organized by their upper and lower floors.



Willing Street and the surrounding business district have suffered historic losses due to fire. On May 20, 1885, a fire spread out of control in a local store and burned down the business district. The downtown was quickly rebuilt, but unfortunately on April 2, 1892 a second fire destroyed the entire business district. Once again, the businesses of Milton rebounded and rebuilt; but on January 31, 1909 a third fire ravaged the business district. The recurrent destruction by fire influenced the design of the downtown buildings. By 1915, most of the business district had been rebuilt with brick in attempts to withstand future devastation by fire.

Most recently, on January 6, 2009, a fourth fire added to the phoenix legacy of the resilient downtown. A fire consumed the 6000 block of Caroline Street which houses the Imogene Theatre. The Imogene Theatre remains but the surrounding buildings did not survive.



Willing Street

87. Newman House. 5243 Willing Street. 1910. Frame Vernacular. Mrs. Martha Newman owned the property. According to local history, the building was briefly used as a Temple for the Jewish Community led by Rabbi I.M. Josephson. The house was later used as the Wolfe-Lewis Funeral Home in the late 1920s until the 1970s.

88. Elliot Building. 5235 Willing Street. Circa 1910. Masonry Vernacular. A 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates that the building served as a General Store.

89. Bates-Krentzman Building. 5227 Willing Street. 1919. Masonry Vernacular. The Bates-Krentzman Dry Goods Company originally occupied this building in 1919.

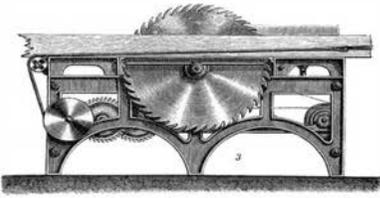
90. D.T. Williams and Co. Office Building. 5242 Willing Street. Circa 1912. Masonry Vernacular. This architectural style is typical of commercial buildings constructed in Milton during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

91. D.T. Williams Building. 5240 Willing Street. 1910. Masonry Vernacular. Formerly occupied by D.T. Williams Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery.

92. S.J. Stewart and Brothers Building. 5236 Willing Street. 1892. Masonry Vernacular. A 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates that the building served as a General Store.

93. I.M. Josephson's Dry Goods Building. 5234 Willing Street. 1892. Masonry Vernacular. An 1895 Sanborn Insurance Map indicates the building originally served as a dry goods store. Dry goods is a historic term for items such as textiles, ready to wear clothing, toiletries and other household goods. This building is thought to be the oldest building on North Willing Street.

94. Chaffin-Cohen Building. 5230 Willing Street. 1909. Masonry Vernacular. This building was built for V.V. and J.A. Chaffin. In 1920, H.L. Chaffin purchased it from the Cohens. The south half of the building was used as a print shop from 1926 to 1932.



Willing Street

95. Cohen Brothers Building. 5224 Willing Street. 1910. Masonry Vernacular. Formerly occupied by the Cohen Brothers. The building served as an important dry goods store in downtown Milton. The building is believed to be the oldest concrete building in the City.

96. Fisher and Company Building. 5200 Willing Street. 1910. Masonry Vernacular. This brick building was constructed by Fisher and Company in 1910. This two story brick vernacular building served as a dry goods store when Mrs. S.F. Mitchell purchased it from Fisher and Company circa 1915.

97. Jones Building. 5218(a) Willing Street. Circa 1909. Masonry Vernacular. Mrs. Alice Jones purchased this lot in 1905 and built the one story masonry vernacular building. Prior to 1917 it served as a clothing, bootery, and shoe store under Mrs. Jones ownership.

98. Hamilton Building. 5218(b) Willing Street. 1909. Masonry Vernacular. This building was constructed in 1909 and originally housed the Hamilton Company, (previously known as the Fisher and Hamilton Company), general merchandise store. In 1917, Mrs. S.F. Mitchell purchased the building and it then served as a grocery store and confectionery.

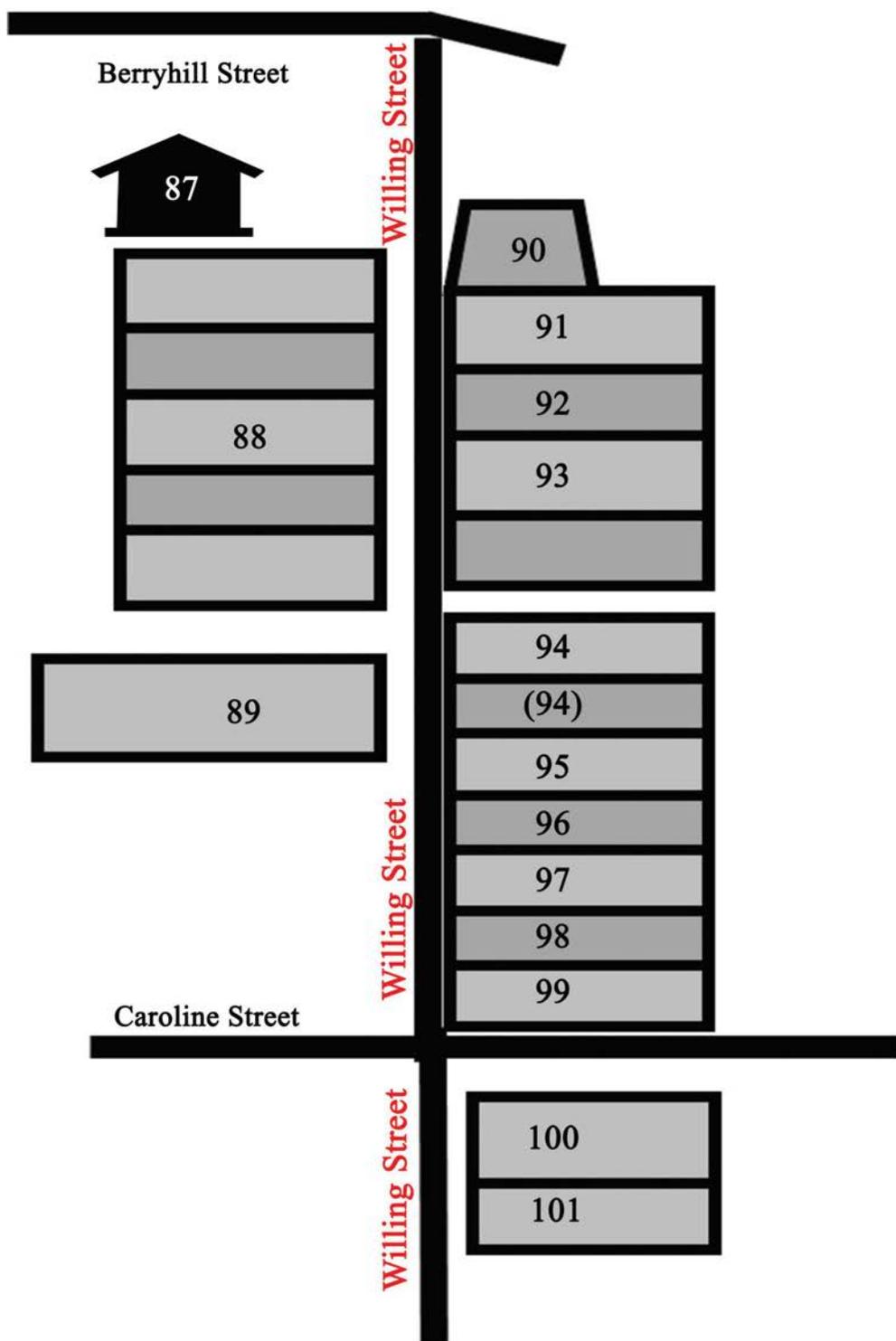
99. Johnson Drug Store. 5216 Willing Street. 1910. Masonry Vernacular. This building was occupied by Johnston's Drug Store, and in the 1920s a doctor's office was located on the second floor.

100. Fisher and Hamilton Store Building. 5210 Willing Street. 1877. Masonry Vernacular. This building has been used for many purposes over the years. It originally served as a general merchandise store. By 1903, the building had become a pool hall and saloon. The saloon closed in 1907 due to Santa Rosa County prohibiting the sale and consumption of alcohol. The building was then subsequently used as a hardware store that became known as the Fisher and Hamilton Hardware.

101. Fisher and Hamilton Store Building 5206 Willing Street. 1907. Masonry Vernacular. This building is considered a southern addition to 5210 Willing Street. This building also served as a hardware store.

Willing Street

Berryhill Street to Caroline Street





Explore the Historic District from the Comfort of Your Home

More information about the Historic District and its contributing sites are available on the Next Exit History Application for Mobile Devices. The digital application includes historic narratives, photos, live maps, videos and detailed information for each contributing property within the National Register Historic District in the City of Milton.

Users are also able to check in to sites and share information about the properties via their favorite social media.



The Next Exit History App is available for FREE for IOS and Android mobile devices.

It can be downloaded from the Google Play Store, and Apple App Store.