

HISTORIC

Est



1821

MONROE

WALKING

TOUR

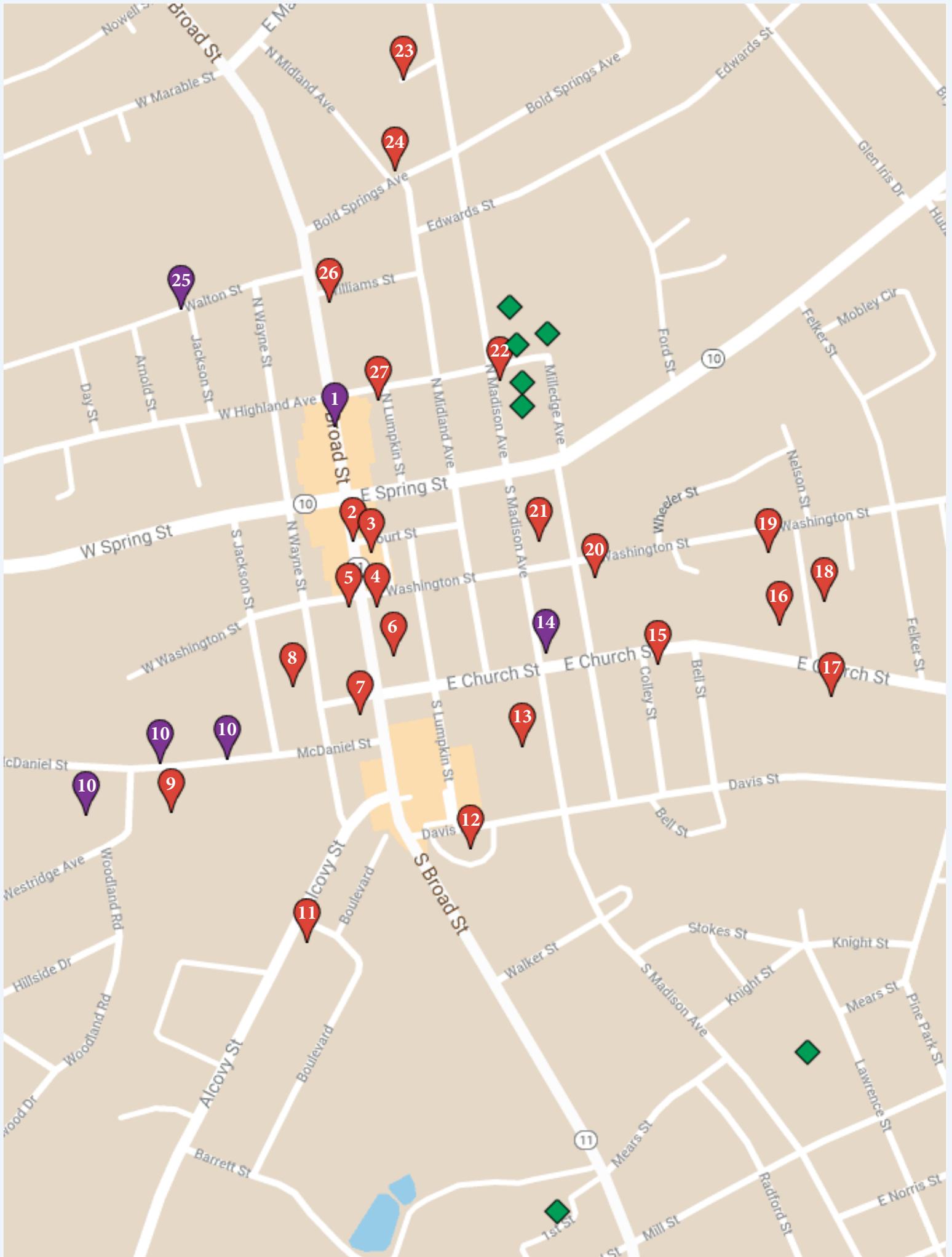


MONROEDOWNTOWN.COM/APP

LIST OF STOPS

1. Broad Street
2. Court House
3. Walton Hotel
4. Art Guild
5. Carnes House
6. Historic City Hall
7. Giles-Launius House
8. First Baptist Church of Monroe
9. McDaniel-Tichenor House
10. Homes on McDaniel
11. Old Baptist Cemetery
12. Old Train Depot
13. Cotton Gin
14. Church Street Historic District
15. Sparrow Hill Inn
16. Pilot Park
17. Community Center
18. On Stage Playhouse
19. National Guard Armory
20. Historic County Jail
21. Fireman's 9/11 Memorial
22. Rest Haven Cemetery
- World Wars Memorial*
- Mary Ethel Creswell*
- Governor Henry McDaniel*
- Capt. Matthew T. Nunnally*
- Moina Michaels: The Poppy Lady*
23. Denton Hall
24. WWII Memorial Library
25. Walton Street Neighborhood
26. Davis Edwards House
27. Oldest Home in Monroe

** Side Trip*

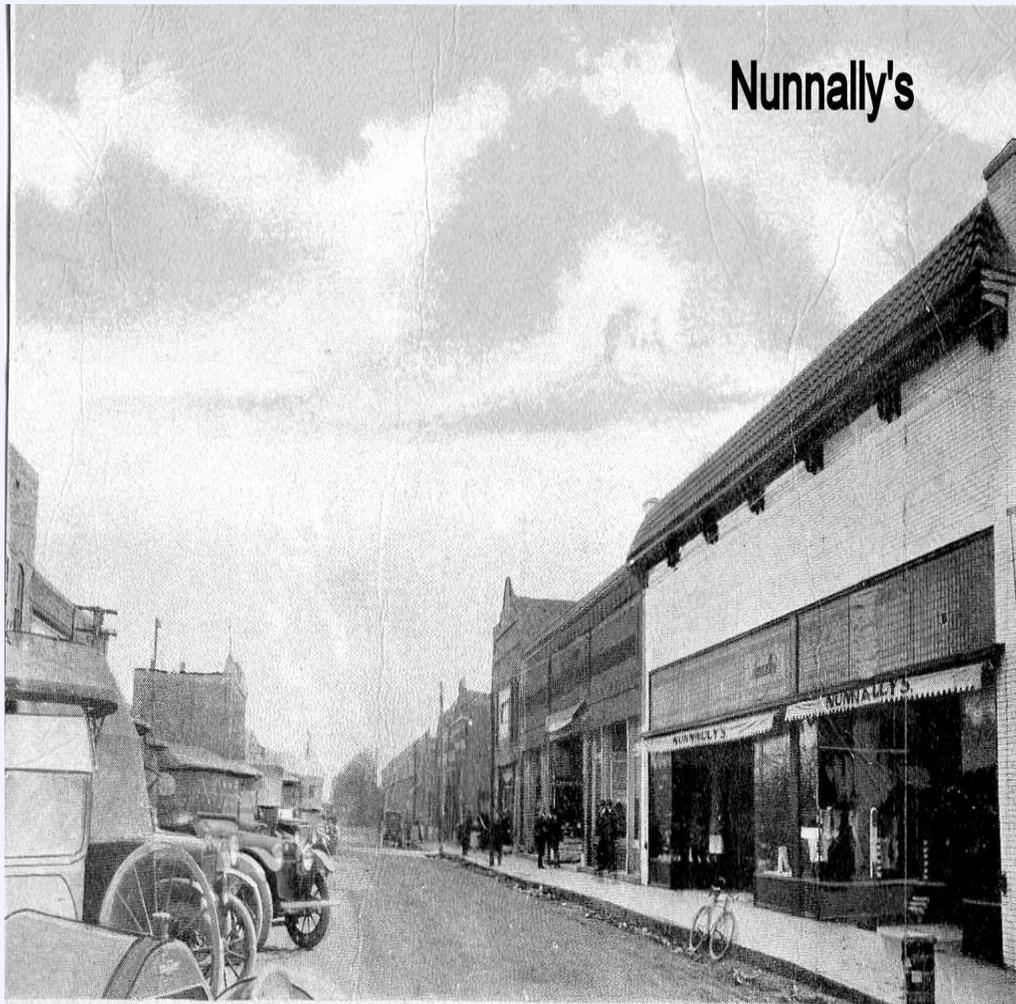


I. BROAD STREET



140 S. Broad Street

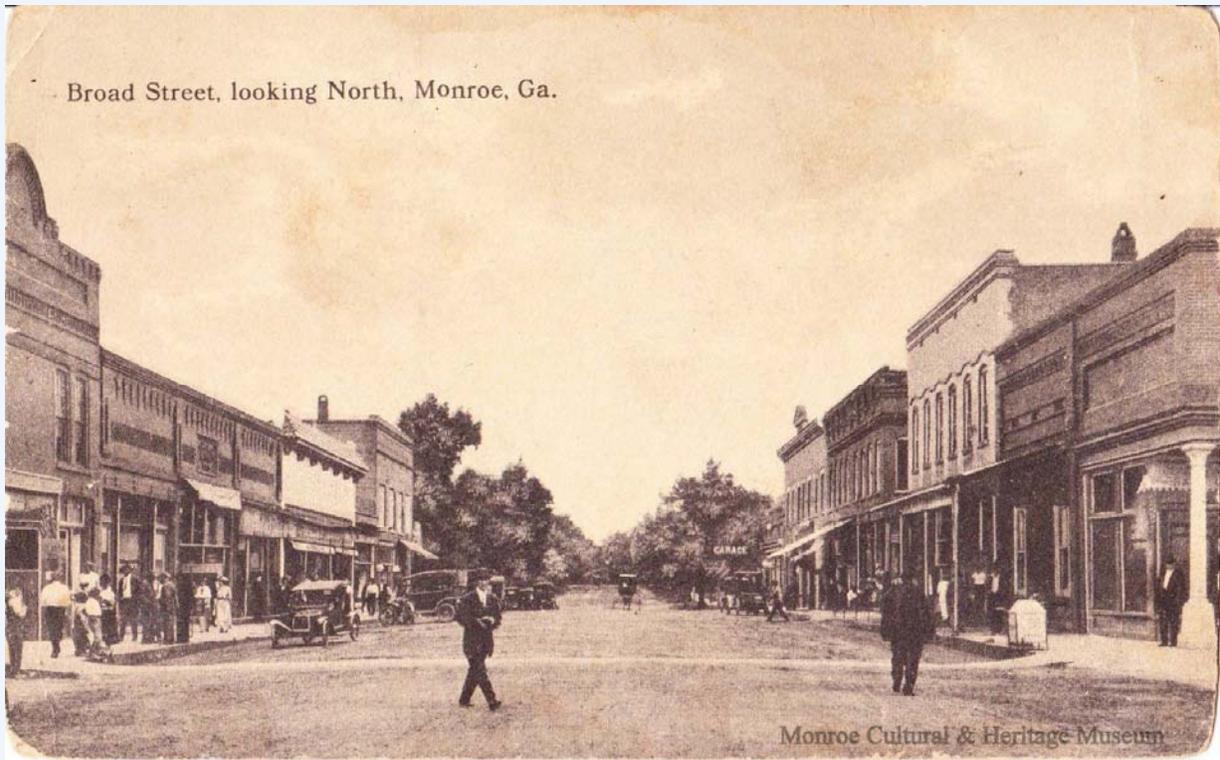
Monroe was established early on as a hub for Walton County's up and coming entrepreneurs. Several prominent families helped to establish Monroe as a hub. The Nunnallys, Felkers, McDaniels, Prestons, Launius, and Malcoms are familiar names among Monroe business owners; and most of these families are still very much involved in the vitality of Monroe today. Monroe is much like many small southern towns today caught between her rich historical past and the need for economic growth to ensure her future. The city of Monroe is fighting to preserve it's downtown district encouraging new business to call downtown their home and visitors to explore her unique past.



Nunnally's

BROAD STREET SOUTH, MONROE, GA.

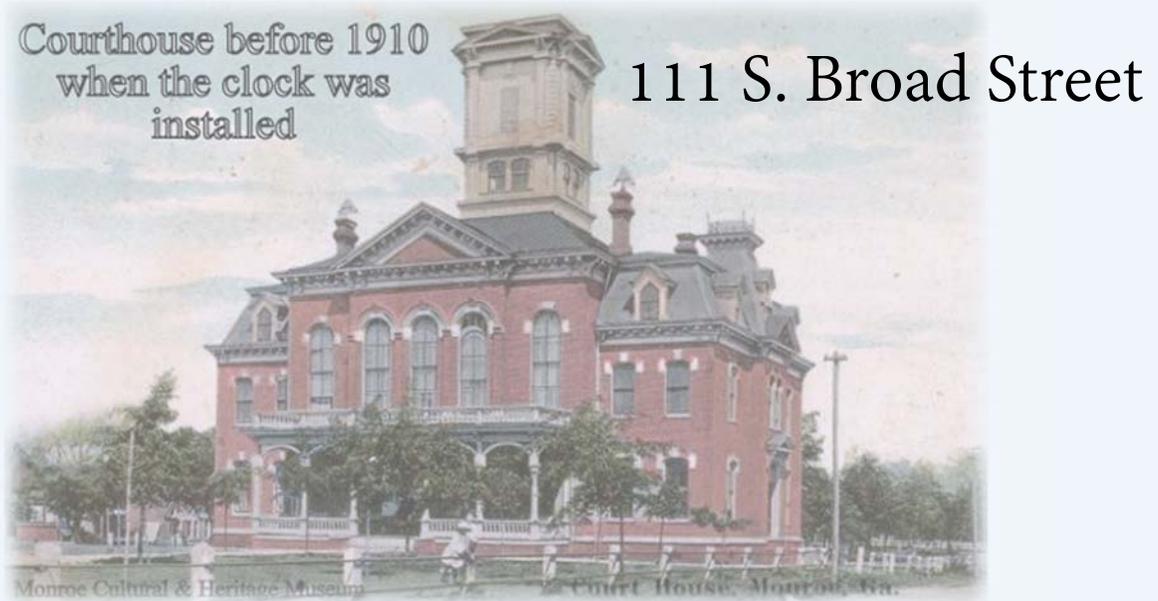
Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum



Broad Street, looking North, Monroe, Ga.

Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum

2. COURT HOUSE

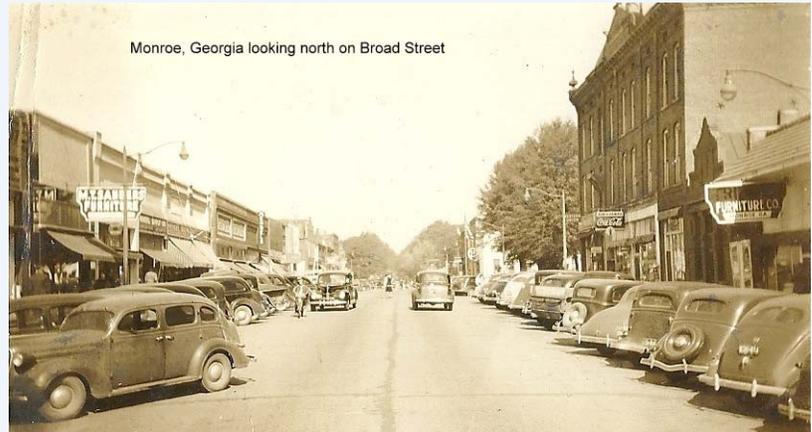


The Walton County Court House has always stood as a symbol of pride for Walton Co. Citizens since its construction was finished in May of 1884. The total cost of construction at that time was \$23,865. When the work of the laying the corner stone came due, citizens of

Monroe showed up offering all kinds of relics to lay within.

Among these relics are: blueprints for the 1st court house ever erected on the site, 1st newspaper the Southern Witness, Constitution of the Confederate States of America, Georgia treasury notes, photographs, several newspapers, postage stamps, 1809 Spanish dollar, silver and copper coins, confederate currency, Indian relics, silk handkerchief, calling cards and a medal of the International Cotton Exposition. Originally cedar trees lined the courtyard, but they were removed and in 1905 the Oak trees that you see today were planted. The clock was added in 1910. It was renovated and modernized the first time in 1935. There was a desire to turn the courthouse into a parking lot in the 1960s, but thankfully, local citizens opposed the plan and preserved the beautiful building for our enjoyment.

3. WALTON HOTEL



121 S. Broad Street

Walton Hotel c.1877 work was halted on this building in 1877 due to a brick worker's strike for higher wages. At that time monthly board was \$12 and a meal \$.35. At one time this hotel was known as the largest and finest between Atlanta and Augusta. Now the hotel is home to local businesses on the first floor and loft apartments on the upper floors. Next door to the Walton Hotel you can see a historic bank safe that has outlasted its building. It is now part of a downtown pocket park.



4. ART GUILD

Built in 1932 as the Monroe Post Office. After its use as the Post Office, it housed the Monroe Library. In Spring of 1993 a large down-burst devastated downtown Monroe and forever changed the landscape of the town. The building was damaged in that storm but was mostly salvageable.

Volunteers organized the Art Guild in the summer of 1993, and the city granted them use of the building which they restored. There are several interesting features including two large vaults, a fallout shelter and secret hidden rooms used by the Postal Inspector to observe employees. Now called the Monroe Walton Center for the Arts, the building is open during the week for tours and classes.

Visit monroewaltonarts.org for more.



205 S. Broad Street

5. CARNES HOUSE

200 S. Broad Street



This structure was in the process of condemnation when Malcom & Malcom Realty Professionals purchased it in 2001. Used as a boarding house in the 1800's, this house was later the long-time residence of the Carnes family. Mr. E.M. Carnes was the town photographer for many years during the early 1900's. The upper floor had a wall that opened outward to let in natural light for photography sessions. The Malcoms completed the restoration in 2005, and it now serves as their office.



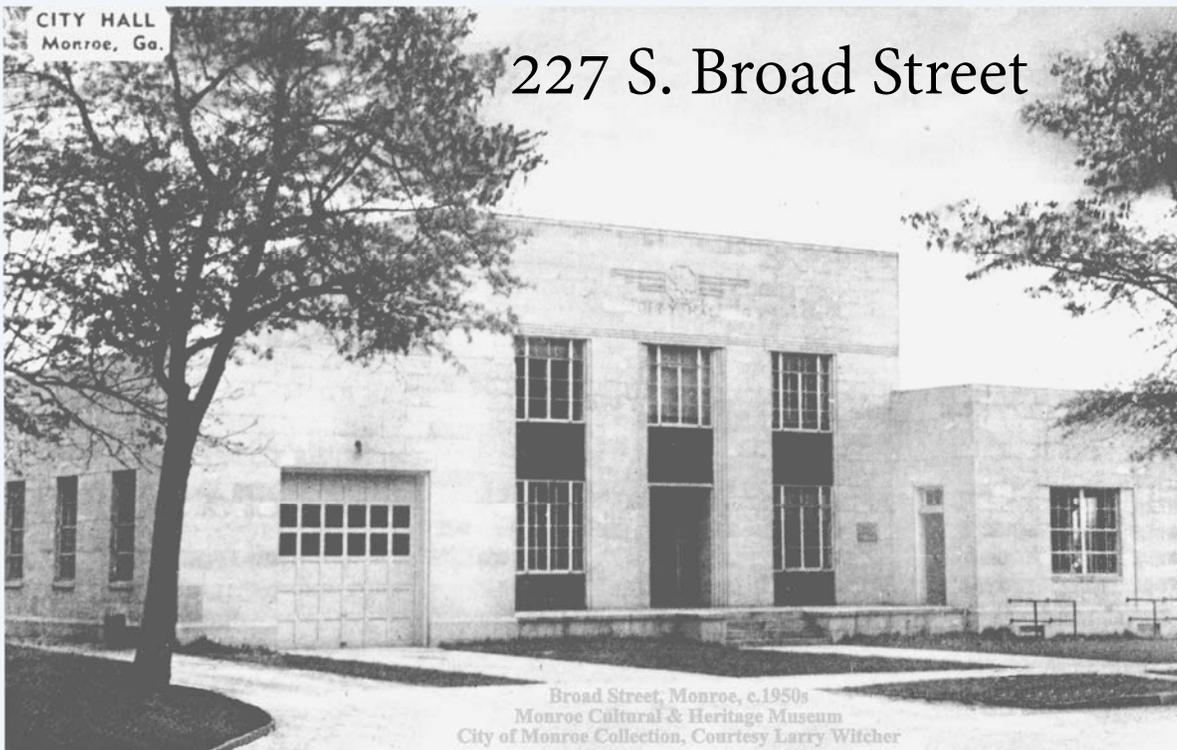
Devera, Ossie, and Thelma Carnes at home, c.1915, Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum courtesy Larry Witcher



Broad Street at Washington Street
Carnes house on right

Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum, Carnes collection, courtesy of Larry Witcher

6. HISTORIC CITY HALL

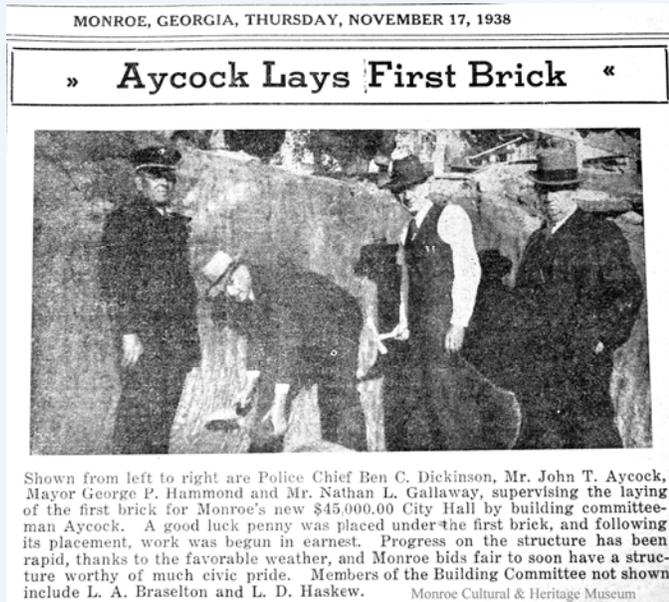


Built in 1939 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which was created in 1933 by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt. The WPA was just one of many Great Depression relief programs created under the auspices of the Emer-

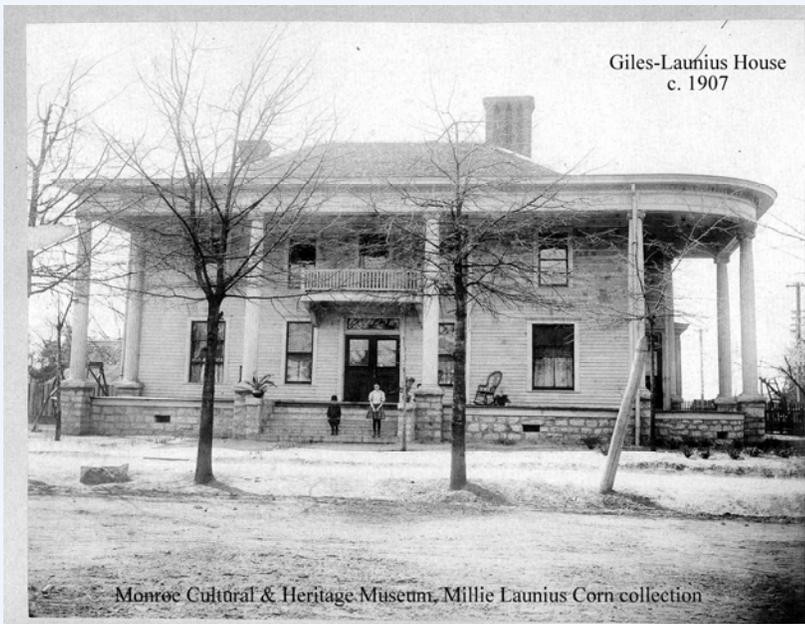
gency Relief Appropriations Act, which Roosevelt had signed the month before. The building was built of metal and cast stone blocks made from marble dust, this is one of the few examples of the pure Art Deco style architecture in Walton County. It was built for the sum of \$45,000 and designed by John K. Davis and

Sons.. At one time, the building housed both the Fire & Police Department and the City Hall. Today it is home of the Monroe Visitors Center and the Monroe Culture & Heritage Museum.



7. GILES-LAUNIUS HOUSE

302 S. Broad Street



Judge Thomas Giles lived on the lot where the Giles-Launius house stands today in probably a fairly simple dwelling. Giles was the ordinary of Walton County when the historic courthouse (site #3) was built as well as the

old jail (site #20). Crosby Dawson Launius moved to Monroe in 1892 for his business as a cotton broker. In April of 1895, Mr.

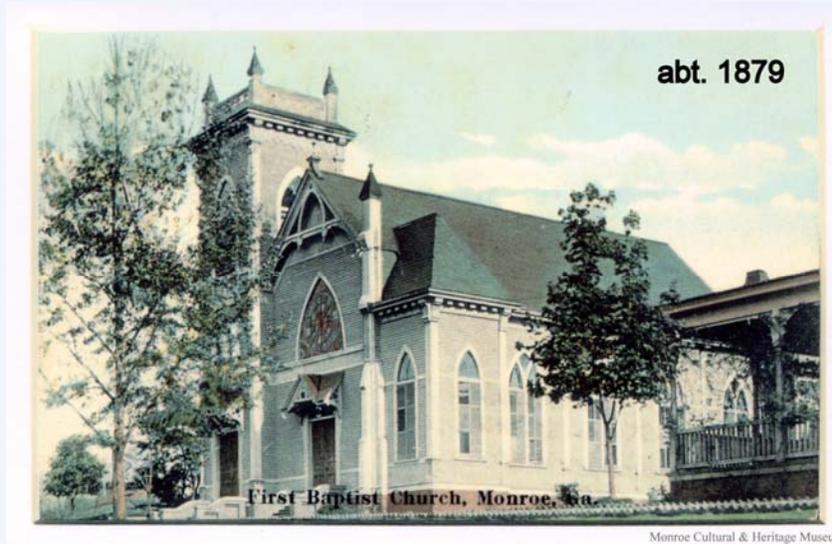


Launius purchased a house and tract of land on South Broad Street from Giles and built another house on the property. At some point these two houses were joined together with an added upper floor and this became the house you

see today. About 1906, the columns and large porch were added. The home is now an education annex of FBC Monroe.

8. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONROE

202 McDaniel Street



The city's finest remaining historic church building was built in 1915 to 1916. First Baptist Church demolished their frame structure built in 1885 and erected a brick building at a cost

of \$29,200. A Sunday school annex was added in 1950. The property was donated by Revolutionary War veteran

Henry Hardin and merchant Elisha Betts. There have been three church buildings to stand on this site. The current building was dedicated in April 1916 under the



leadership of pastor Dr. Daniel W. Key.

9. MCDANIEL- TICHENOR HOUSE

319 McDaniel Street

Henry Dickerson McDaniel had begun his public career at age twenty-five as one of the youngest members at Georgia's secession convention. After an illustrious period of military service, he returned to Monroe to practice law and serve his hometown in the state legislature. In 1883, McDaniel was elected governor of Georgia, serving until 1886. During his term, Governor McDaniel aided in the establishment of the Georgia Institute of Technology, pushed for the improvement of the mental hospital at Milledgeville, and oversaw the beginning of construction on the new state capitol. In 1887, McDaniel had an Italianate-style home built on twelve landscaped acres on McDaniel Street. The architect for the original home was William Winstead Thomas of Athens. The house was extensively remodeled in the Neoclassical style by his daughter Gypsy and her husband Edgar Tichenor in 1930 by a Nashville Architect Francis Boddie Warfield. Though the interior was remodeled, much of the original woodwork, doors, and inlaid marbleized mantels still remain. More information can be found at www.mcdaniel-tichenor.org. The house is open for tours during the week. (The McDaniel-Tichenor House can be rented as an events facility. If there is an event in progress during your tour, please proceed to the next point of interest, Old Baptist Cemetery. To get to the Old Baptist Cemetery, head east on McDaniel and turn right on Wayne Street. The cemetery on the corner of Alcovy and Wayne).

10. HOMES ON MCDANIEL

308 McDaniel St. was built in 1900 by Governor Henry McDaniel for his daughter Gypsy and her husband Edgar Tichenor. They moved into her father's home across the street in the 20's when her mother and father died. Then her son Henry and his wife Emily lived in the home until the '40s when it was purchased by Rufus Harris in 1944. Rufus Harris was president of Tulane University in New Orleans and then went on to be president of Mercer University in Macon, Georgia. He originally bought the house for his parents to move to town from Good Hope. When they both died, the house was used

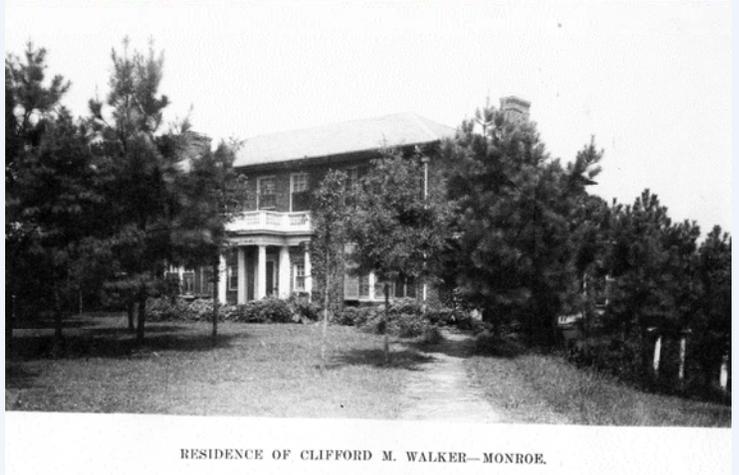


as a retreat for Mr. Harris and his family who were avid tennis players. **318 McDaniel St.** was built in 1916 by Clifford M. Walker who became Governor of Georgia in 1923. Walker is also important as the co-founder



of the Woodrow Wilson College of Law in Atlanta. He is buried in the Old Baptist Cemetery (stop #10). **347 McDaniel St.** (Directly accross Woodland Rd. from McDaniel Tichenor House) - Built in 1832, it was locally referred to as "The Hill" due to the natural slope of the land.

Originally built by the Waters Briscoe family, their daughter married into the Selman family, hence the name of the home. Mr. George Selman has been called the founder of Monroe's industrial progress. He led a successful business life in New York with Elwin Bates & Company before and after the Civil War. He retired to the home of his parents in Monroe. He was one of the largest land owners in Monroe, owning 6,000 acres. He also acted as the first bank for



Walton County, started the Monroe Guano Company and was an original investor in the Monroe Cotton Mills. In 1901, G.C. Selman, Jr., altered the Briscoe-Selman-Pollock House on McDaniel

Street by adding a monumental two-story Neo-classical portico that encircled the house on three sides.

The front door and stairs were also altered and rooms were added to the rear.



II. OLD BAPTIST CEMETERY

201 Alcovy Street

The land was donated by Elisha Betts founder of Monroe proper in 1833 to the first Baptist

Church of Monroe that at one time set directly across the street where 1st

United Methodist now stands. In order to preserve the land

surrounding the grave of his mother, Martha Morgan Betts, he stipulated the land could never be sold to an individual. There are several historically significant citizens buried here: including Georgia Governor Clifford Mitchell Walker. There are also several Revolutionary War Veterans as well as Civil War Veterans. Please take time to read some of the tombstone's interesting epitaphs. **Please feel free to open the gate and look around!**



The industrial base of Monroe expanded further in 1900 with the incorporation of the Walton Cotton Mill Company. Many of the directors of the Monroe Mills were also on the board of the Walton Mills. Contractor T.J. Nichols built the plant, which had 5,000 spindles. By 1906, the mill had doubled in size. Prior to World War I, the mill produced lining for high-top shoes. A mill village with small frame housing for workers was also established south of the central building. This mill is locally known as the "new mill" since it was built after the first cotton mill in town located on Madison Ave.

600 S. Broad Street



WALTON COTTON MILL (SIDE TRIP)

The Mill Community from the air. This photo was taken in the winter of 1947, before many improvements were made.

601 S. Madison Avenue



The directors of the new cotton mill included some of the most important businessmen in Monroe, such as G.W. Felker, Sr., J.H. Felker, C.T. Mobley, W.H. Nunnally, and G.C. Selman. Five thousand spindles were used in the mill, with the first floor devoted to weaving and the second used for spinning. The two-story brick structure had sixteen-inch-thick walls. Frame, four-room mill housing for workers was also built around the plant. By 1897, seventy-five houses with 600 inhabitants were in place, and the village was named "Carson." Total payroll per week was \$750. This growth brought a change in the town's government. In 1896, Monroe was incorporated as a city. Furthermore, the city limits were extended to a three quarter-mile circle from the courthouse.

MONROE COTTON MILLS (SIDE TRIP)

12. OLD TRAIN DEPOT

The railroad was a vital part of Monroe's economy as it was in most southern towns. The first railroad to come into Walton county was the Georgia Railroad formed in 1842. Social Circle and Monroe were first connected by rail in 1880 by the Walton Railroad Company; which was later purchased by Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad Company. Many of the train lines had nicknames. One of the lines from Social Circle to Atlanta was dubbed the "Goober" line because of the ankle deep peanut shells that would be left behind in the cars from passengers snacking along the journey. The Monroe Train Depot and adjoining cotton warehouses, located on Church Street and Davis Street, were local restoration projects that took place beginning in 2007 and were completed in 2011. These properties had been neglected for many years and were in very poor condition. The depot was built around 1886 and was in dire need of repairs. The structure was restored as much as possible to the original state and is today used as offices.



13. COTTON GIN



This is one of Monroe's more architecturally intriguing buildings. It was once home to HMR Fertilizer Company. The large metal building was a grain elevator for the cotton gin located in the original brick structure on the back of the building. A new addition to the building was added in 2007 as office spaces.

306 S. Madison Avenue



14. CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

This street is one of Monroe's designated historic districts. This street has been home to many prominent citizens in Monroe. Over the last decade much of this street has undergone a revitalization with new residents moving into town restoring these homes to their former beauty.



15. SPARROW HILL INN



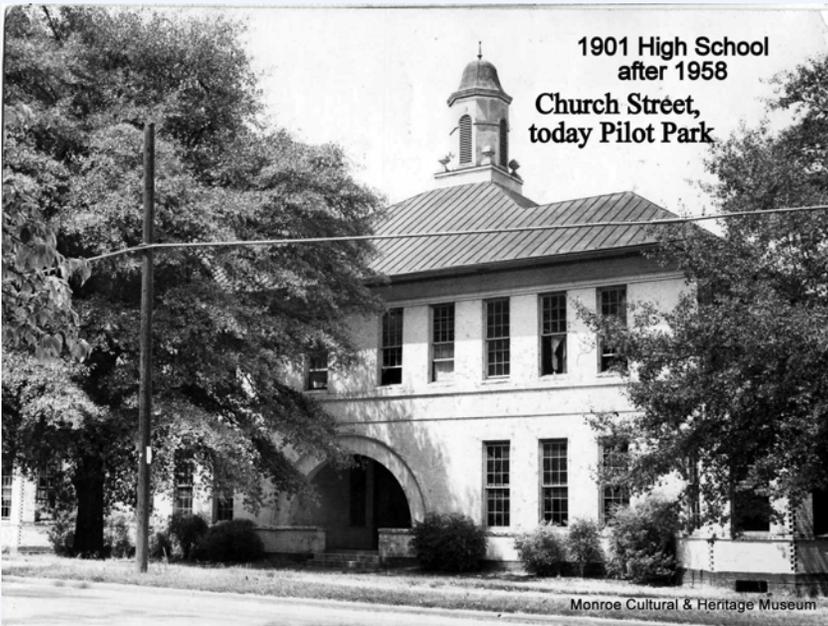
Built in 1890 by Dr. James T. Van Horne and his wife Addie L. Van Horne. Dr. Van Horne was a druggist and owner of a drug store on Broad St. in downtown Monroe. He was also one of the founding members of the Monroe Cotton Mills in 1895. In 1971 the property was sold to Judge Marvin W. Sorrells, a Superior Court Judge for Walton County. Judge Sor-

rells sold the house to the Jackson family in 1974. The Jackson's were a popular family and the property quickly become an entertaining haven for many of the children of Monroe. Residents of Monroe still have fond memories of playing inside the home. The house is now a bed and breakfast and events venue.

www.sparrowhillinn.com

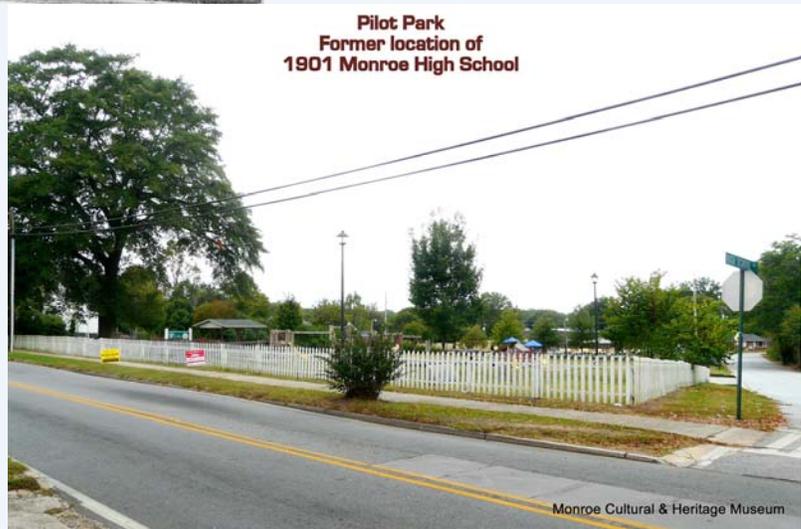
410 E. Church Street

16. PILOT PARK



While a county board of education was established in 1871, it was not until 1906 that a public school system was organized in Monroe. East Church Street became the educational center of Monroe, as the Monroe High School was

built on the north side of East Church Street in 1900. Pilot Park is now located on the site where the Monroe High School was built. It was the first public school in Monroe and housed elementary



grades as well. The land was donated by Joseph H. Felker in 1900. In recent years, the land was acquired by the Monroe Pilot Club and donated for a city park.

515 Church Street

17. COMMUNITY CENTER



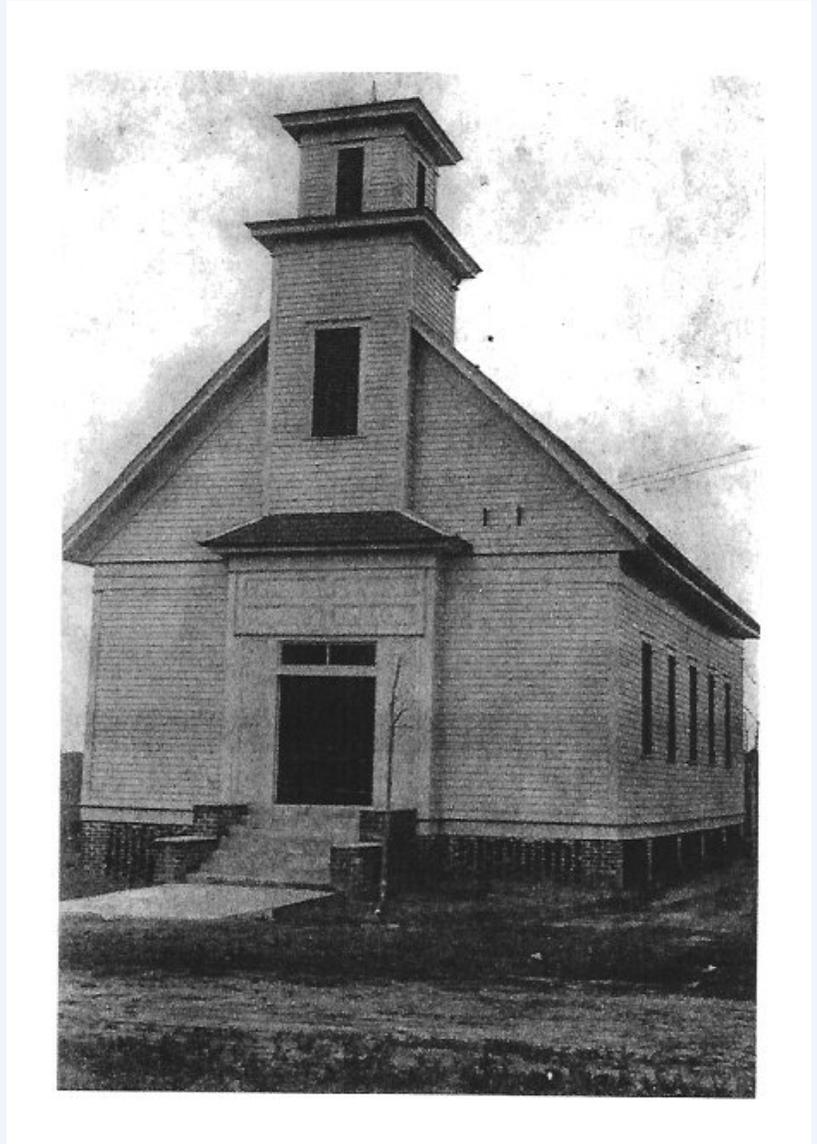
This school was originally built in 1915 as a Junior High School to compliment the High School formerly located across the street. When the building was no longer a school, it went into disrepair. The City of Monroe acquired it in 2006 and restored its schoolhouse beauty. Today, it is once again a school.



602 E. Church Street

18. ON STAGE PLAYHOUSE

Originally built as Monroe Primitive Baptist Church in 1910. It was built entirely with donation of land, money, materials and labor. Its founder and pastor was James Monroe Adams. After the church disbanded it was donated to the Walton County Board of Education where it was used to teach etiquette, history and literature. The City of Monroe granted used of the building to the current occupants On Stage in 1975. The playhouse presents three shows a year and a children's workshop during the summer. You can see more information about On Stage at onstagewalton.org



213 High School Avenue

19. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

436 E. Washington Street

The National Guard has maintained a presence in Monroe pre-dating WWI, though this is not the original Armory. The current Armory was built in 1955 and named after a home town boy George Justice Hearn Jr.. Georgie served as Adjunct General of the Georgia National Guard for 16 years and gained national recognition for his civil defense programs. The Companies that have called Monroe home have been varied. In 1925 the Howitzer Company 121st Infantry Regiment resided here, then in 1940 it became Battery B 214th Coast Artillery Corps, Anti-Aircraft. Battery B was called into active duty service November 1940 for 12 months. They went to Ft. Stewart Hinesville Ga. where their active duty was extended indefinitely. They were assigned to a special task force and sent to the Aleutian Islands for 22 months. They returned home in April 1944. Today they 178th MP Company calls this Armory home. The 178th has served the state of Georgia in numerous state emergencies.





GENERAL HEARN IS CONGRATULATED BY THE GOVERNOR AT CONCLUSION OF DEDICATION ADDRESS. WAITING TO CONGRATULATE THE GENERAL IS CONGRESSMAN ROBERT STEPHENS.



CAPT GEORGE J. HEARN III ASSISTS YOUNG GEORGE IV IN UNVEILING PLAQUE IN HONOR OF HIS GRANDFATHER, MAJ GEN GEORGE J. HEARN.

Major General George J. Hearn Honored In Naming of Armory in Monroe; Dedicated by Governor

The National Guard Armory in Monroe was dedicated November 10th to Major General George J. Hearn, Monroe native and Adjutant General of Georgia. Governor Lester Maddox, in making the principal address at the dedication ceremonies, cited General Hearn for his "spirit" and "his constant dedication to the protection of the freedoms we enjoy." These traits of character, the Governor indicated, "earn him the gratitude of the people of Georgia."

General Hearn, a Guardsman for 43 years, rose from a private in 1925 in Monroe's Howitzer Company, 121st Infantry, to the highest rank a Guardsman can attain, that of major general. He has served under five governors since 1954 as Adjutant General and State Director of Civil Defense.

Brigadier General Sanders Camp

(National Guard, retired), editor of the Walton Tribune, welcomed visitors at the ceremonies and introduced the distinguished guests. After the Governor's address, Captain George J. Hearn, III reported on the history of the 100-year-old Monroe Guard organization.

Captain Mell A. Cleaton, commanding officer of Monroe's Guard unit, the 178th Military Police Company, hosted a tour of the armory and provided refreshments for guests.

General Hearn's distinguished career has brought him national recognition. Last October in Hot Springs, Arkansas he was presented the Distinguished Service Medal of the National Guard Association of the United States for his valuable service on the Department of the Army's General Staff Committee on National Guard and Re-

serve Policy and for his contributions as a member of the Executive Council of the Association.

The veteran Georgia Adjutant General has served during two wars. He was commander of an anti-aircraft group during WW II, charged with the air defense of the Panama Canal Zone. During the Korean War, he was again called to active duty, this time with the National Guard's 108th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade and served as its Executive Officer during the brigade's air defense of metropolitan areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1952, after returning to State National Guard duty, General Hearn was elevated to brigade commander and promoted to brigadier general of the line. He was federally recognized as a major general in 1961.



Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum



Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum

20. HISTORIC COUNTY JAIL

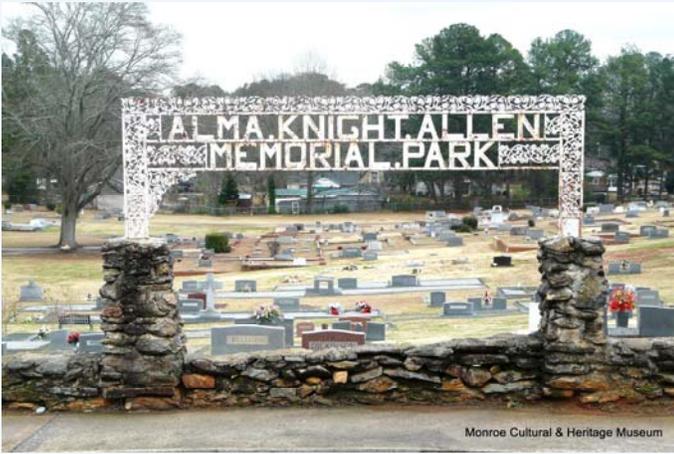
203 Milledge Avenue

Built in 1885 by M. B. McGinty at a total cost of \$9,275. Built to house 20 inmates. During construction 3 inmates were housed in Gainesville. Sam Robertson was the first inmate to be housed in the new jail. His offense was stealing meat from the smokehouse, and he was sentenced to 12 months in the chain gang. The Atlanta Constitution reported in Feb. 1886: "Superior court begins here next Monday; only a few bad criminal cases. The numerous hangings in this country had a fine effect on the desperadoes." However, by January 1889 the Walton jail was at full capacity with 20 inmates. Another notable mark in this site's history is the tragic events of 1946. This is the jail that Roger Malcom was released from prior to his murder at Moore's Ford, which was the last mass lynching in the United States. This devastating event took place at the Oconee County line nearby. News of the brutal killings at Moore's Ford swept across the nation. The New York Times alone had 43 separate stories in 1946. This incident along with others motivated President Harry Truman to make historic changes: creation of the first ever-presidential commission on race; desegregation of the military; and passage of anti-lynching legislation. To date, no one has been prosecuted for these murders.

21. FIREMAN'S 9/11 MEMORIAL

The Monroe Fire Department organized in 1906 is the oldest fire department in Walton County. The current building was dedicated in 1996 and was designed to match the Old Jail on the adjacent corner. After the 9/11 attacks, the firemen felt such a connection to their fallen comrades in New York, they felt it was their duty to pay homage to their sacrifice. The idea for the memorial started from a casual conversation at the firehouse and spread to a full blown community effort. Many community members and organizations donated money as well as the firemen holding several fundraisers for the effort. The memorial total cost came to around \$13,000, which happens to be the exact weight of the memorial as well, at 13,000 tons. Much of the materials were given at a discounted rate from various places. The white stone came from Colorado cut by firemen there. Payton Granite Co. in Elberton, GA did the engraving work. The memorial was dedicated on Sept. 11, 2002 attended by US Senator Max Cleland, two NY Firemen, local officials, the whole town of Monroe and Callie Udel a 7 year old girl who was the first to donate to the project. Callie donated all of her birthday money that year to the memorial. It was designed to represent a history book open to page 254 which represents September 11 being the 254th day of the year.

139 S. Madison Avenue



22. REST HAVEN CEMETERY

Owned by the City of Monroe, the land was originally donated to be a city park. A rock wall runs along N. Madison Ave. that blocks what was once an entrance into Alma Knight Allen Memorial Park. As the cemetery expanded, the land was taken over for burial plots. Many notable figures have been laid to rest here.

N. Madison Avenue

WORLD WARS MEMORIAL (SIDE TRIP)



Dedicated to all the men who gave their lives for their country

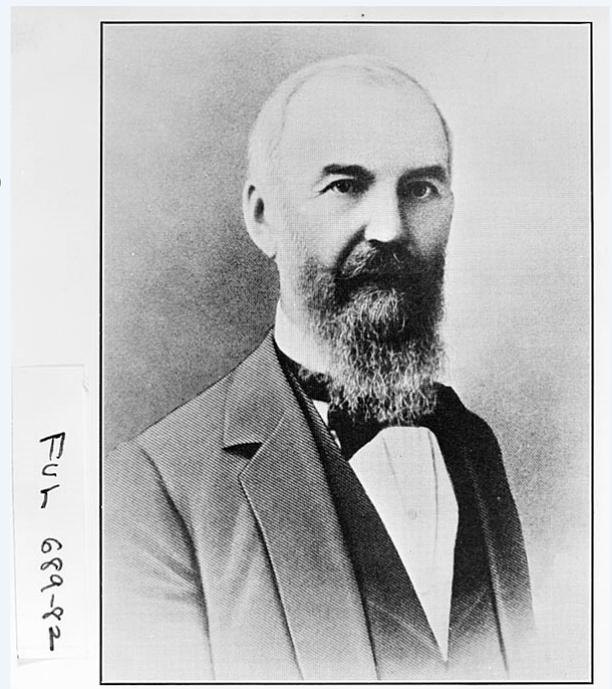
MARY ETHEL CRESWELL (SIDETRIP)

In 1919, Mary Ethel Creswell (1879-1960) became the first woman to receive a baccalaureate degree from the University of Georgia. Before this accomplishment, she had graduated from and worked at the Georgia State Normal School, attended the University of Chicago during summer quarters, and taught for a while in Walton County public schools. Creswell eventually moved to Washington D.C. where she was a Field Agent for the U.S. Department of Agriculture and became the Department's first female supervisor. In 1949, University Chancellor Harmon Caldwell presented Mary Creswell with the first Alumni Service award given to a woman and in 1949/1950 she served as President of the University of Georgia chapter of the Phi Kappa Phi. In 1963 the newly constructed Creswell Dormitory at the University of Georgia was named in her honor.



GOVERNOR HENRY MCDANIEL (SIDE TRIP)

Served as Governor of Georgia for one term from 1884-1888. During his term he was responsible for the construction of the State Capitol in Atlanta and the creation of what is now Georgia Tech. He also pushed internal improvements in the state including institutions for the deaf, blind and insane. In his life, previous to serving as Governor, Henry McDaniel participated in the Georgia Secession Convention of 1861 where he first voted against leaving the Union. He enlisted in the 11th Regiment of the Georgia Infantry and became a Major. In 1863 he served with the Northern Virginia Army at Gettysburg. He was seriously wounded at Gettysburg from a gun shot to the abdomen and was captured by the union. He spent the remainder of the war hospitalized and imprisoned in Ohio. After serving as Governor, he returned to Monroe, his birthplace, to practice law and raise his family. His home, now known as the McDaniel Tichenor house, is located on McDaniel Street and it site #9 on the walking tour.



CAPTAIN MATTHEW TALBOT NUNNALLY (SIDE TRIP)



Entered the U.S. Military Academy in 1859; he resigned from the Academy to take a commission in the Confederate Army in 1861 as Captain Co. H, 11th Ga Regiment Voluntary Infantry. He was killed in the Longstreet attack at Devil's Den. After his death, his sister Mary Nunnally Sandidgge sent his photo to Italy and had this full-figure likeness carved in marble. He had a brother, Josiah Elam Nunnally, who also served in the Civil War and survived a wound at Bull Run in Manassas Virginia. He went on to serve in the Georgia Legislature, both House and Senate.

MOINA MICHAELS

(POPPY LADY)

(SIDE TRIP)

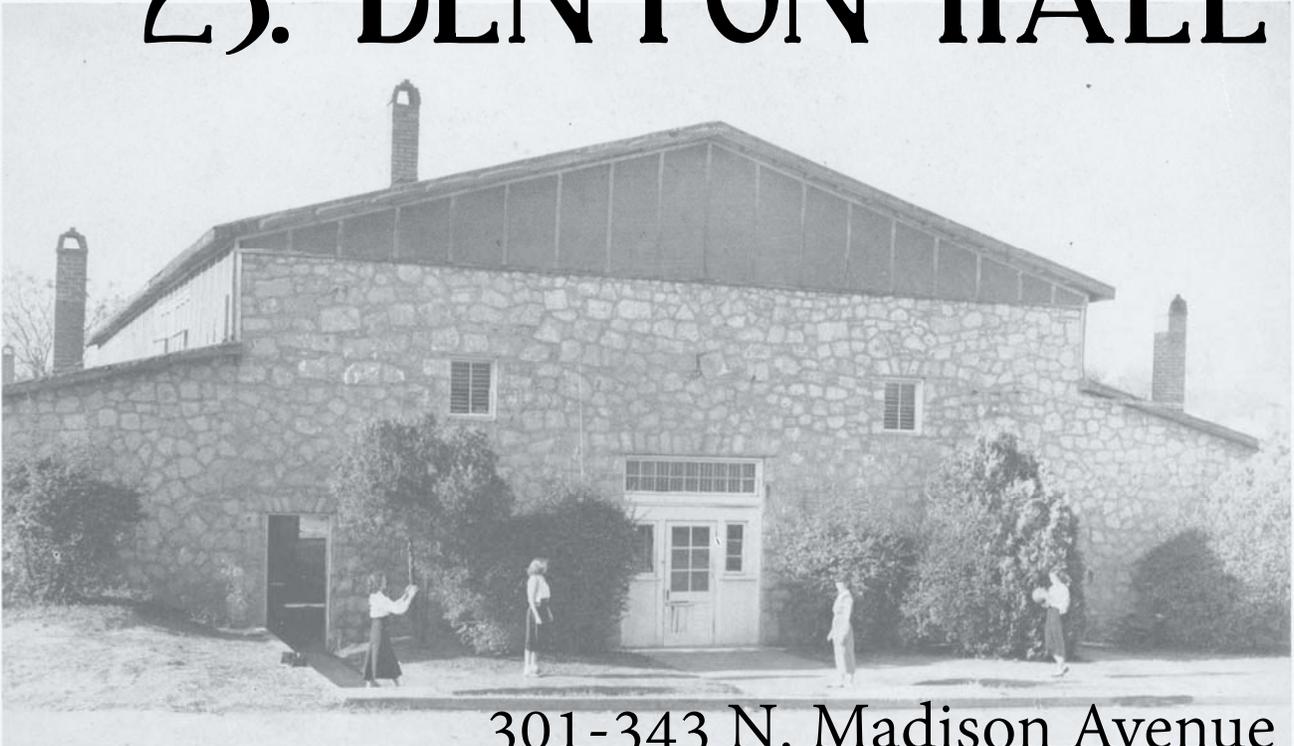


Moina B. Michael, teacher, school and college administrator at the University of Georgia, and the originator of "Poppy Day," was born near Good Hope and did her first teaching in a log cabin on her father's plantation there. Michael, known as the "Poppy Lady," initiated the production and sale of paper poppies around 1915 to fund the rehabilitation of wounded sol-

diers, raising millions of dollars for the cause. (The paper poppies were sold and worn every Memorial Day in the United States and Europe for decades.) Poppies are still sold in Britain for Remembrance Day (Armistice Day), held on the second Sunday in November.



23. DENTON HALL

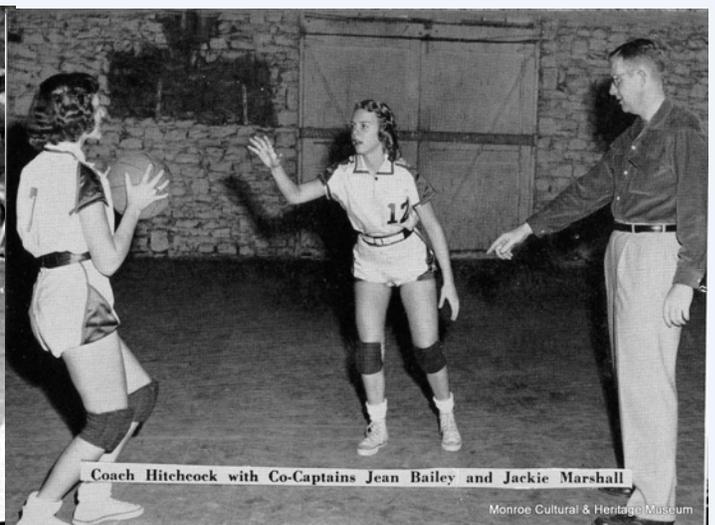


301-343 N. Madison Avenue

C. 1933 This granite gym was named after the High School Principal at the time. The gym was built completely with the volunteer labor of students, teachers and citizens. Students traveled to Stone Mountain to collect the rock which was used to construct the exterior. The gym was opened with an inaugural basketball game boasting guests such as Gov. Eugene Talmadge, John Wilson Sec. of State, University of Georgia President S.V. Sanford and several popular sports journalist from Atlanta newspapers.



Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum



Coach Hitchcock with Co-Captains Jean Bailey and Jackie Marshall

Monroe Cultural & Heritage Museum

24. WWII MEMORIAL LIBRARY

C. 1945 The library was a gift from Harry B. Launius and his wife in honor of their only son, Harry B Launius Jr, who died in WWII in 1945 during the Battle of the Bulge. Mr. Launius not only wanted to honor his son but all of those students from Monroe High



School that served during WWII. Plaques used to hang on either side of the front atrium that listed all the names of those students who served from 1942-1945.

203 Bold Springs Avenue

25. WALTON STREET NEIGHBORHOOD



One of downtown Monroe's oldest neighborhoods. Known for its grand homes and beautifully landscaped lawns. At one time this neighborhood was referred to as "Pill Hill" due to the number of doctors who lived here. Original granite hitching posts can still be seen in some yards. There is a broad mix of architecture along the street, which warrants a longer stroll, if time allows.

26. DAVIS EDWARDS HOUSE

238 N. Broad Street



The Davis-Edwards House is one of the oldest structures in Walton County. The house was named to reflect the fact that two families - one following the other - lived in the house for almost 125 years.

Although no written records of the construction have been located, the building methods of the house indicate that it was built between 1830 and 1835 in the Federal style. However, it is believed to have been remodeled in 1845 by Josiah Clark in the more fashionable Greek Revival style. In 1846, the house and its surrounding 34 acres were purchased from Mr. Clark by Charles Davis, a bachelor attorney from Vermont. In 1848 he married Mary Patillo and together they raised four children. In 1883, John Prior Edwards and his wife, Catherine Jane Johnston, purchased the house and five acres of land. It was later passed on to their son Benjamin, who with his wife Mary Neel (Mollie) Walker had three children - Edith, Mary & John. Mary and John lived in the house from the time of their birth until their deaths in the 1960's. The property was deeded to the Historical Society of Walton County in 1972. The house was also featured in the children's book called Uncle Robert's Secret written by Wylly Folk St. John, and it was nominated for an Edgar Award for best Juvenile Kids mystery book .



27. OLDEST HOME IN MONROE

C. 1825 Built by Stephen Felker this house was originally built to face N. Broad Street. It was later moved to its present location. The house was built in the late Victorian style with ornate detail on the exterior trim. You can see from the historical images how many changes the house has undergone overtime. It was even once a local restaurant.



116 E. Highland Avenue