

Chapter 1 : Archives - Milton Historical Society, Milton Massachusetts

The Milton Historical Society is a nonprofit cultural and educational organization dedicated to increasing public understanding and appreciation of the history of Milton and the Broadkill Hundred.

Milton Tavern Days by Linda Mason Pirie "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn. These early public houses were required by law to be located near the church; thus allowing church leaders to keep a watchful eye on its activities and making sure no one kept tavern during church meetings! In addition to food and lodging the innkeeper "often led the singing in the meeting house on Sunday; acted as the school master for children of those who frequented his house; served in the legislature or held town office; ruled over the local courts; and often ran the local ferry! His role was not easy -- he could be fined if he sold a person too much liquor OR if he refused to sell the amount allowed by law. For a number of years taxes were collected at the local tavern. Atherton at left and pay taxes at the same time! Even infants were given mulled cider at bedtime. Milton once had "numerous orchards which furnished the inhabitants with large quantities of cider. Surprisingly Milton cider is credited for an act of environmental preservation! Hearing the blows of the axe, Polly offered the workmen a glass of cider, asking them to not cut the tree down until she could see the Selectmen. Scars of that fateful encounter were still visible in when the diseased elm had to be removed. After the American Revolution the number of taverns nearly doubled with the coming of turnpike toll roads. Today the former turnpike is known as Randolph Avenue. At the time the Blue Hill Turnpike was being built, Brush Hill innkeeper Joseph Billings petitioned to have a turnpike established near his inn. Known as the Brush Hill Turnpike, this road also had difficulty collecting revenue with "anyone on military duty, religious duty, coming to or from any grist mill, or on The toll house for the Brush Hill Turnpike at left was originally occupied by Mr. After toll collections ceased, the toll house became a dwelling, which for many years was home to the Sumner family. Katherine Sumner Gould was the last of the family to occupy the house before it was demolished in The church is the place where prayers and sermons are delivered, but the tavern is where they are to take effect, and if the former are good, the latter cannot be bad. Various members of the Babcock family conducted the inn until the property was sold around Glover husband of Eunice Babcock and one of its last innkeepers , the first Milton Post Office was conducted in the tavern, with the mail being brought weekly by a carrier on horseback. The tavern which once stood at the corner of Wharf Street was demolished about Stone steps now mark the site of this once popular public house. Rachel Smith , daughter of Jeremiah Smith and wife of Daniel Vose, provided the following anecdote involving her father innkeeper Jeremiah Smith and innkeeper William Babcock. Jeremiah Smith removed to Milton he found an emigrant ship had arrived from Ireland, and as his neighbor, Mr. William Badcock, wanted a domestic, they went to Boston together. Badcock got his domestic, and Mr. Smith got a bushel of potatoes from the same vessel. Badcock never having seen a potato was surprised to see Mr. Smith procure so many. When the time for planting came, Mr. Badcock took a few with directions for planting. Badcock complained to Smith of the ignorance of the Irish help, for he sent her to the field to get some green corn to boil, and she came back and reported that she had dug up a dozen hills, and there was no corn to be found in one of them. Smith told him the ignorance of the Irish about corn was no more laughable than the ignorance of the Americans about potatoes! Minot Thayer purchased the tavern in which he rented out until his son-in-law William H. Clark eventually took over ownership in Clark, the last landlord, kept open house until when the tavern became a private home. In Harriet Belcher Caswell recalled her childhood days at the tavern: Caswell in her 85th year, "and it was a place with a great deal of business at that time. My father Cephas Belcher, son-in- law of owner Minot Thayer , accommodated as many as 30 people at one time. Then it was a favorite tavern for dancing parties from the Lower Mills and from Randolph and even North Bridgewater. One Saturday a British ship appeared off Boston harbor with the supposed purpose of landing marauding parties. Landlord Major Joshua Tucker received orders to collect his men and be ready to march. Today the former tavern is the headquarters of the Copeland Family Foundation. Samuel Miller first appeared in Milton about , possibly led here by the attractions of Miss Rebecca Belcher and sixty acres of land on

Milton Hill, all of which became his at the time of their marriage. A few years later Smith purchased the property, which contained a dwelling and 7 acres of land, from the Belcher heirs. In addition to being a successful merchant, Vose owned the only distillery of record in Milton and was licensed to sell liquor and operate a store on the first floor of his home. Being a savvy businessman, Vose used his distillery as a link between his tavern and his ships laden with goods which he sold in his store. In the house, which was in poor condition, was moved to Canton Avenue courtesy of Dr. Ayer who restored the house with architect-engineer William Morris Hunt. The house, now the headquarters of the Milton Historical Society, takes a prominent place in American history as the site where the Suffolk Resolves were signed on September 9, 1774. Milton historian and Vose descendant Col. Ayer bequeathed this historic house to the Milton Historical Society in 1880. Vose later sold the property to Dr. Samuel Glover who rented it to Henry Vose. Reproduction of Rising Sun tavern sign By the former tavern had been remodeled by the Gordon family for business use with rooms for rent above. Apartments were still being occupied until shortly before the structure was demolished in 1900. Samuel Glover built a tavern on Badcock land inherited by his wife. After nearly 20 years of successful stagecoach inn operations, Glover decided to give up his tavern license when the stage was sold. Glover Tavern Following the deaths of Dr. Faucon who remodeled the former tavern in as a private home. In the tavern structure was demolished when the current Adams Street residence was built. Levi Rounseville, who became the next landlord, a position he held until the couple left Milton. Forbes about 1800, the tavern was no longer standing. Today the Forbes House Museum grounds mark the site of the former tavern. Gooch, it seems, was not universally liked: He had been a man of pleasure, and bore the indelible marks of it on his face to the grave. The home of Col. Gooch still stands at Adams Street. Here he built his home which he also operated as the first public house in Milton. However an unfortunate incident which took place in between two men traveling to Boston who stopped at the Milton ordinary to quench their thirst is related in Early Court Files. Foye Mansion In Provincial Treasurer William Foye bought the Daniel estate, removing the old tavern to erect a stately mansion, which has since been demolished, at Adams Street. Completed after the war, it was conducted as a tavern for many years by Capt. Pierce, who was the grandson of Milton innkeeper Joseph Bent. After the death of Capt. Pierce the cottage was passed down in the family, and eventually inherited by Henry Sheldon. One of the Sheldon homes was removed for the construction of the Southeast Expressway; and the other was demolished when the Sheldon Building now Jesson Building was built. A large hall for dancing, excellent meals, and first class accommodations offered guests a comfortable stay. It was often a popular site for a dance, such as this Thanksgiving Ball given in 1800. Two of the old bowling alleys of the hotel still remained at the rear of the house and a little distant from it. One of these Grandfather had fitted up as a grapeery. Grandfather had a pear orchard too, at the east side of the house where Edge Hill Road now is. Unfortunately, hard times followed and the property was put up for sale. In the south half of the property was offered to the Town by Nathaniel Kidder as a site for an East Milton Library and several years later the East Milton Post Office was built on the north portion. Surprisingly the last dance held on the property was in 1800 when the Post Office was dedicated. After more than thirty years of keeping tavern, military duty called Captain Bent to New York where he died. His hostelry duties were then assumed by his son. Meeting at house of Capt. Lemuel Bent Meeting at house of Stephen Bradley After more than 70 years of Bent proprietorship the tavern was sold to Stephen Bradlee, who conducted it as the Bradlee Tavern for 7 years. The house had been improved for a public house for more than 80 years. Several years later the Major decided to tear down the old tavern, replacing it with a new four-square one known as the Atherton Inn. Located at the junction of Atherton Street and Canton Avenue the inn was a popular stop for the bustling stagecoach traffic on the old Taunton Road. The former inn, significantly altered by additions and renovations, still stands at Canton Avenue. Several generations of the family operated the popular inn known for its fancy dinners, parties, dances, and summer boarders. In the Billings family decided to build a scenic observatory on nearby Great Blue Hill for the enjoyment of its guests. A 3 story wood structure with plank seats and railings on the outside and stairs on the inside was built by neighbors while tavern patrons contributed to its cost. Nearly a century later the ruins of the lookout were removed when Abbott Lawrence Rotch built his Blue Hill weather observatory. After more than 100 years of family operation the tavern was sold to Moses Gragg who ran it as the Blue Hill Tavern for 20

years. Gragg, it was said, kept his stable cleaner than most women kept their kitchens. In when the former tavern was demolished, it was said to be one of the oldest buildings in Milton.

Chapter 2 : History - Milton Academy

John Milton, English poet, pamphleteer, and historian, is best known for writing "Paradise Lost," widely regarded as the greatest epic poem in English. John Milton is best known for Paradise Lost.

Milton is best known for *Paradise Lost*, widely regarded as the greatest epic poem in English. In his prose works Milton advocated the abolition of the Church of England and the execution of Charles I. From the beginning of the English Civil Wars in 1642 to long after the restoration of Charles II as king in 1660, he espoused in all his works a political philosophy that opposed tyranny and state-sanctioned religion. His influence extended not only through the civil wars and interregnum but also to the American and French revolutions. In his works on theology, he valued liberty of conscience, the paramount importance of Scripture as a guide in matters of faith, and religious toleration toward dissidents. As a civil servant, Milton became the voice of the English Commonwealth after through his handling of its international correspondence and his defense of the government against polemical attacks from abroad. He was also a moneylender, and he negotiated with creditors to arrange for loans on behalf of his clients. He and his wife, Sara Jeffrey, whose father was a merchant tailor, had three children who survived their early years: Anne, the oldest, followed by John and Christopher. Though Christopher became a lawyer, a Royalist, and perhaps a Roman Catholic, he maintained throughout his life a cordial relationship with his older brother. After the Stuart monarchy was restored in 1660, Christopher, among others, may have interceded to prevent the execution of his brother. The elder John Milton, who fostered cultural interests as a musician and composer, enrolled his son John at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was privately tutored by Thomas Young, a Scottish Presbyterian who may have influenced his gifted student in religion and politics while they maintained contact across subsequent decades. During his early years, Milton may have heard sermons by the poet John Donne, dean of St. Dunstons. Educated in Latin and Greek there, Milton in due course acquired proficiency in other languages, especially Italian, in which he composed some sonnets and which he spoke as proficiently as a native Italian, according to the testimony of Florentines whom he befriended during his travel abroad in 1635. He was later reinstated under another tutor, Nathaniel Tovey. In 1640 Milton was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree, and in 1642 he received a Master of Arts degree. Despite his initial intent to enter the ministry, Milton did not do so, a situation that has not been fully explained. Possible reasons are that Milton lacked respect for his fellow students who were planning to become ministers but whom he considered ill-equipped academically or that his Puritan inclinations, which became more radical as he matured, caused him to dislike the hierarchy of the established church and its insistence on uniformity of worship; perhaps, too, his self-evident disaffection impelled the Church of England to reject him for the ministry. Overall, Milton was displeased with Cambridge, possibly because study there emphasized Scholasticism, which he found stultifying to the imagination. Moreover, in correspondence with a former tutor at St. John's, Milton excelled academically. At Cambridge he composed several academic exercises called prologues, which were presented as oratorical performances in the manner of a debate. In such exercises, students applied their learning in logic and rhetoric, among other disciplines. Milton authorized publication of seven of his prologues, composed and recited in Latin, in 1644, the year of his death. In 1645, after seven years at Cambridge, Milton returned to his family home, now in Hammersmith, on the outskirts of London. Three years later, perhaps because of an outbreak of the plague, the family relocated to a more pastoral setting, Horton, in Buckinghamshire. In these two locations, Milton spent approximately six years in studious retirement, during which he read Greek and Latin authors chiefly. Without gainful employment, Milton was supported by his father during this period. Travel abroad In 1649, accompanied by a manservant, Milton undertook a tour of the Continent for about 15 months, most of which he spent in Italy, primarily Rome and Florence. The Florentine academies especially appealed to Milton, and he befriended young members of the Italian *litterati*, whose similar humanistic interests he found gratifying. Invigorated by their admiration for him, he corresponded with his Italian friends after his return to England, though he never saw them again. While in Florence, Milton also met with Galileo, who was under virtual house arrest. The circumstances of this extraordinary meeting, whereby a young Englishman about 30 years old gained access to the aged and blind

astronomer, are unknown. Galileo would become the only contemporary whom Milton mentioned by name in *Paradise Lost*. While in Italy, Milton learned of the death in of Charles Diodati, his closest boyhood companion from St. Back in England, Milton took up residence in London, not far from Bread Street, where he had been born. In his household were John and Edward Phillipsâ€™ sons of his sister, Anneâ€™ whom he tutored.

Chapter 3 : Milton House Museum

John Milton (9 December - 8 November) was an English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under its Council of State and later under Oliver Cromwell.

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Milton studied, travelled, wrote poetry mostly for private circulation, and launched a career as pamphleteer and publicist under the increasingly personal rule of Charles I and its breakdown into constitutional confusion and war. The shift in accepted attitudes in government placed him in public office under the Commonwealth of England , from being thought dangerously radical and even heretical, and he even acted as an official spokesman in certain of his publications. The Restoration of deprived Milton, now completely blind, of his public platform, but this period saw him complete most of his major works of poetry. The senior John Milton “ moved to London around after being disinherited by his devout Catholic father Richard Milton for embracing Protestantism. In London, the senior John Milton married Sarah Jeffrey “ and found lasting financial success as a scrivener. The elder Milton was noted for his skill as a musical composer, and this talent left his son with a lifelong appreciation for music and friendships with musicians such as Henry Lawes. There he began the study of Latin and Greek, and the classical languages left an imprint on both his poetry and prose in English he also wrote in Italian and Latin. John Milton at age 10 by Cornelis Janssens van Ceulen. One contemporary source is the Brief Lives of John Aubrey , an uneven compilation including first-hand reports. He graduated with a B. Milton may have been rusticated suspended in his first year for quarrelling with his tutor, Bishop William Chappell. Based on remarks of John Aubrey , Chappell "whipt" Milton. He also befriended Anglo-American dissident and theologian Roger Williams. Milton tutored Williams in Hebrew in exchange for lessons in Dutch. His own corpus is not devoid of humour, notably his sixth prolusion and his epitaphs on the death of Thomas Hobson. Study, poetry, and travel[edit] Further information: Early life of John Milton It appears in all his writings that he had the usual concomitant of great abilities, a lofty and steady confidence in himself, perhaps not without some contempt of others; for scarcely any man ever wrote so much, and praised so few. Of his praise he was very frugal; as he set its value high, and considered his mention of a name as a security against the waste of time, and a certain preservative from oblivion. He also lived at Horton , Berkshire, from and undertook six years of self-directed private study. Hill argues that this was not retreat into a rural idyll; Hammersmith was then a "suburban village" falling into the orbit of London, and even Horton was becoming deforested and suffered from the plague. As a result of such intensive study, Milton is considered to be among the most learned of all English poets. In addition to his years of private study, Milton had command of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, and Italian from his school and undergraduate days; he also added Old English to his linguistic repertoire in the s while researching his History of Britain, and probably acquired proficiency in Dutch soon after. Comus argues for the virtuousness of temperance and chastity. He contributed his pastoral elegy Lycidas to a memorial collection for one of his fellow-students at Cambridge. He met famous theorists and intellectuals of the time, and was able to display his poetic skills. There are other records, including some letters and some references in his other prose tracts, but the bulk of the information about the tour comes from a work that, according to Barbara Lewalski , "was not intended as autobiography but as rhetoric, designed to emphasise his sterling reputation with the learned of Europe. Milton left France soon after this meeting. He travelled south from Nice to Genoa , and then to Livorno and Pisa. He reached Florence in July While there, Milton enjoyed many of the sites and structures of the city. His candour of manner and erudite neo-Latin poetry earned him friends in Florentine intellectual circles, and he met the astronomer Galileo who was under house arrest at Arcetri , as well as others. In [Florence], which I have always admired above all others because of the elegance, not just of its tongue, but also of its wit, I lingered for about two months. There I at once became the friend of many gentlemen eminent in rank and learning, whose private academies I frequentedâ€”a Florentine institution which deserves great praise not only for promoting humane studies but also for encouraging friendly intercourse. His poetic abilities impressed those like Giovanni Salzilli, who praised

Milton within an epigram. Milton left for Naples toward the end of November, where he stayed only for a month because of the Spanish control. In *Defensio Secunda*, Milton proclaimed that he was warned against a return to Rome because of his frankness about religion, but he stayed in the city for two months and was able to experience Carnival and meet Lukas Holste, a Vatican librarian who guided Milton through its collection. He was introduced to Cardinal Francesco Barberini who invited Milton to an opera hosted by the Cardinal. Around March, Milton travelled once again to Florence, staying there for two months, attending further meetings of the academies, and spending time with friends. In Venice, Milton was exposed to a model of Republicanism, later important in his political writings, but he soon found another model when he travelled to Geneva. He vigorously attacked the High-church party of the Church of England and their leader William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, with frequent passages of real eloquence lighting up the rough controversial style of the period, and deploying a wide knowledge of church history. This experience and discussions with educational reformer Samuel Hartlib led him to write his short tract *Of Education* in 1644, urging a reform of the national universities. She did not return until 1642, partly because of the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1642, Milton had a brush with the authorities over these writings, in parallel with Hezekiah Woodward, who had more trouble. In *Areopagitica*, Milton aligns himself with the parliamentary cause, and he also begins to synthesize the ideal of neo-Roman liberty with that of Christian liberty. In 1642, Milton moved into a "pretty garden-house" in Petty France, Westminster. He lived there until the Restoration. Later it became No. 1. A month later, however, the exiled Charles II and his party published the defence of monarchy *Defensio Regia pro Carolo Primo*, written by leading humanist Claudius Salmasius. By January of the following year, Milton was ordered to write a defence of the English people by the Council of State. Alexander Morus, to whom Milton wrongly attributed the *Clamor in fact* by Peter du Moulin, published an attack on Milton, in response to which Milton published the autobiographical *Defensio pro se* in 1642. Milton held the appointment of Secretary for Foreign Tongues to the Commonwealth Council of State until 1649, although after he had become totally blind, most of the work was done by his deputies, Georg Rudolph Wecklein, then Philip Meadows, and from by the poet Andrew Marvell. Milton, however, stubbornly clung to the beliefs that had originally inspired him to write for the Commonwealth. In 1649, he published *A Treatise of Civil Power*, attacking the concept of a state-dominated church the position known as Erastianism, as well as *Considerations touching the likeliest means to remove hirelings*, denouncing corrupt practises in church governance. As the Republic disintegrated, Milton wrote several proposals to retain a non-monarchical government against the wishes of parliament, soldiers, and the people. Proposals of certain expedients for the preventing of a civil war now feared, written in November 1649. The work is an impassioned, bitter, and futile jeremiad damning the English people for backsliding from the cause of liberty and advocating the establishment of an authoritarian rule by an oligarchy set up by unelected parliament. Upon the Restoration in May 1660, Milton went into hiding for his life, while a warrant was issued for his arrest and his writings were burnt. He re-emerged after a general pardon was issued, but was nevertheless arrested and briefly imprisoned before influential friends intervened, such as Marvell, now an MP. Milton married for a third and final time on 24 February 1656, marrying Elizabeth Betty Minshull aged 24, a native of Wistaston, Cheshire. Giles, his only extant home. During this period, Milton published several minor prose works, such as the grammar textbook *Art of Logic* and a *History of Britain*. His only explicitly political tracts were the *Of True Religion*, arguing for toleration except for Catholics, and a translation of a Polish tract advocating an elective monarchy. Both these works were referred to in the Exclusion debate, the attempt to exclude the heir presumptive from the throne of England—James, Duke of York—because he was Roman Catholic. That debate preoccupied politics in the 1670s and 1680s and precipitated the formation of the Whig party and the Glorious Revolution. Milton and his first wife Mary Powell—had four children: Milton married for a third time on 24 February 1656 to Elizabeth Mynshull or Minshull—, the niece of Thomas Mynshull, a wealthy apothecary and philanthropist in Manchester. Milton collected his work in *Poems* in the midst of the excitement attending the possibility of establishing a new English government. The anonymous edition of *Comus* was published in 1633, and the publication of *Lycidas* in 1639 in *Justa Edouardo King Naufrago* was signed J. The collection was the only poetry of his to see print until *Paradise Lost* appeared in 1667. As a blind poet, Milton dictated his verse to a series of aides in his employ. It has been argued that the poem

reflects his personal despair at the failure of the Revolution , yet affirms an ultimate optimism in human potential. Some literary critics have argued that Milton encoded many references to his unyielding support for the " Good Old Cause ". Just before his death in , Milton supervised a second edition of *Paradise Lost*, accompanied by an explanation of "why the poem rhymes not", and prefatory verses by Andrew Marvell. In , Milton republished his *Poems*, as well as a collection of his letters and the Latin prolusions from his Oxford days. Views[edit] An unfinished religious manifesto, *De doctrina christiana* , probably written by Milton, lays out many of his heterodox theological views, and was not discovered and published until Their tone, however, stemmed from the Puritan emphasis on the centrality and inviolability of conscience. The years 1642 were dedicated to church politics and the struggle against episcopacy. After his divorce writings, *Areopagitica*, and a gap, he wrote in 1654 in the aftermath of the execution of Charles I , and in polemic justification of the regicide and the existing Parliamentary regime. Then in 1660 he foresaw the Restoration, and wrote to head it off. In coming centuries, Milton would be claimed as an early apostle of liberalism. Austin Woolrych considers that although they were quite close, there is "little real affinity, beyond a broad republicanism", between their approaches. When Cromwell seemed to be backsliding as a revolutionary, after a couple of years in power, Milton moved closer to the position of Sir Henry Vane , to whom he wrote a sonnet in Milton had argued for an awkward position, in the *Ready and Easy Way* , because he wanted to invoke the Good Old Cause and gain the support of the republicans, but without offering a democratic solution of any kind. This attitude cut right across the grain of popular opinion of the time, which swung decisively behind the restoration of the Stuart monarchy that took place later in the year. In his early poems, the poet narrator expresses a tension between vice and virtue, the latter invariably related to Protestantism. In *Comus*, Milton may make ironic use of the Caroline court masque by elevating notions of purity and virtue over the conventions of court revelry and superstition. He has been accused of rejecting the Trinity , believing instead that the Son was subordinate to the Father, a position known as Arianism ; and his sympathy or curiosity was probably engaged by Socinianism: Rufus Wilmot Griswold argued that "In none of his great works is there a passage from which it can be inferred that he was an Arian; and in the very last of his writings he declares that "the doctrine of the Trinity is a plain doctrine in Scripture. In his treatise, *Of Reformation* , Milton expressed his dislike for Catholicism and episcopacy, presenting Rome as a modern Babylon , and bishops as Egyptian taskmasters. He knew at least four commentaries on Genesis: These views were bound up in Protestant views of the Millennium , which some sects, such as the Fifth Monarchists predicted would arrive in England. Milton, however, would later criticise the "worldly" millenarian views of these and others, and expressed orthodox ideas on the prophecy of the Four Empires. Illustrated by *Paradise Lost* is mortalism , the belief that the soul lies dormant after the body dies. Though he may have maintained his personal faith in spite of the defeats suffered by his cause, the *Dictionary of National Biography* recounted how he had been alienated from the Church of England by Archbishop William Laud, and then moved similarly from the Dissenters by their denunciation of religious tolerance in England. Milton had come to stand apart from all sects, though apparently finding the Quakers most congenial. He never went to any religious services in his later years.

Chapter 4 : John Milton - Wikipedia

The Town of Milton Historian's Office is dedicated to the motto "Preserving the Past" "Collecting for the Future." Its primary concern is with the people of Milton and their pursuits and activities from earliest times through the present.

History of Milton Date Posted: The shipyards have long ago disappeared from the foot of Union and Federal Streets. The business section displays a rare lot of the permanent store awnings, wood or metal roofed, that was used to shade the sidewalk in front of nearly every store in lower Delaware, but have disappeared from main streets. The old part of the town contains many old cypress-shingled houses characteristic of eastern Sussex County. Extensive Victorian home district in relatively rural area. The area was first settled in prehistoric times by the Leni Lenape and Nanticoke Indians. Beginning in 1639, English planters began settling in the area, following earlier Dutch settlement in Lewes. The beginnings of the Town itself reached back to the early 18th century lumbering, mill, shipping and shipbuilding activities at the head of the Broadkill, or Broadkilm, River. Two factors seem to have prompted the rapid development of Milton as an inland port. First, because of its interior location, it offered easy water transportation access to sources of forest and farm products. Second, because it was some 10 miles inland of Lewes via the circuitous Broadkill, it was secure from the pirate and foreign naval attacks that plagued the bayfront towns in the early centuries. Shipbuilding reached its peak between the Civil War and 1860, during which time there were on the stocks usually three or four schooners that measured as much as 100 feet in length. By 1860 shipbuilding had almost ceased, but six vessels plied regularly to Philadelphia and five to New York with grain, produce, lumber, cordwood, and other products such as holly. In 1868, Milton was incorporated with a town form of government. By the late 19th century, the industrial development of granaries and crop processing was well established in the south end of Town. Boating activity in the Broadkill, still important today, has reoriented itself to fishing and recreation over the years. Numerous state and national groups are working on conservation issues along the Broadkill. The history of Milton is especially important in influencing historic preservation and revitalization efforts along Federal and Union Street. At the same time, Milton residents worked to advance the revitalization of the Town Center using principles of the National Main Street Program. The town participated in the Main Street Program from 1970 through 1980. Major improvements have been made to the Broadkill waterfront at the Town Park. Victorian light poles have been installed. Several new shops and businesses have opened in the downtown area. New bed and breakfasts have been established in the Historic District. Property values in the district have appreciated significantly in recent years. The healthy balance and growth is continuing today. One area of significant change, however, is in the location of different types of commercial uses. Federal and Union Streets, as in the past, form a main north-south spine of movement, land use and civic life. But a more specialized pattern of commercial land use has taken hold. Larger scale retail and business functions are choosing highway locations with high volumes of passing traffic and large amounts of free parking, conditions which are difficult to replicate in a downtown area. Milton has always been an industrial center. It was for this reason that it was located where the river penetrated deeply into a hinterland rich in agriculture and timber. Successors to the original granaries continue to do business in the southside industrial area, along with a trucking company, a lumber company and a sign company. These have been joined by a successful plastics company that relocated to Milton from Long Island. All in all, it is estimated that there are some 10,000 jobs of all kinds in Milton. The historic Town Center remains the civic center, and has welcomed new office and commercial uses suited to its central location, pedestrian scale and historic ambiance. These include antique, gift and specialty stores oriented to bayshore visitors and professional or service uses such as an investment counseling office of Federal Street.

Chapter 5 : History - Milton Historical Society

John Milton, (born December 9, 1608, London, England" died November 8?, 1674, London?), English poet, pamphleteer, and historian, considered the most significant English author after William Shakespeare.

Chapter 6 : Welcome - Milton Historical Society

Milton, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, is a small town with a colorful and often tragic past. Like most towns, it started with agriculture and mills, then became a manufacturing town of significant size.

Chapter 7 : John Milton | Biography, Works, & Facts | www.nxgvision.com

Milton Historical Society board members and staff welcome the organization's newest director at a meet and greet at the museum Aug. Shown are (l-r) Denny Hughes, Tim Parrott, P.D. Camenisch, Marie Mayor, Kevin Kelly, new Director Kim Fabbri, Gene Dvornick, Jack Bushey, Patti Nicholson and Phil Martin.

Chapter 8 : Milton Historical Society - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

History of Milton Date Posted: Tuesday, December 16th, "MILTON, only 7 miles from the Delaware Bay in a direct line but many more by the convoluted Broadkill, is one of the little old Delaware towns that prospered through shipbuilding and shipping in the 19 century.

Chapter 9 : Milton Historical Society | Milton House Museum

Milton was settled in by Puritans who began the settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony in Originally a part of the town of Dorchester, Milton was incorporated as an independent town in and remains as such today, although it borders in the burgeoning city of Boston on the north along the Neponset River.