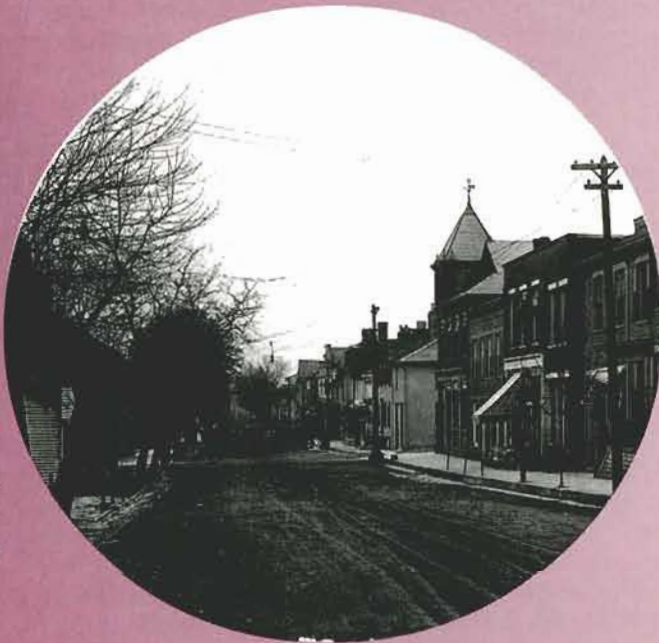


VILLAGE OF

A SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC WAYNESVILLE



*Presented
by
The Waynesville Historic
Preservation Board
and the Village of Waynesville*

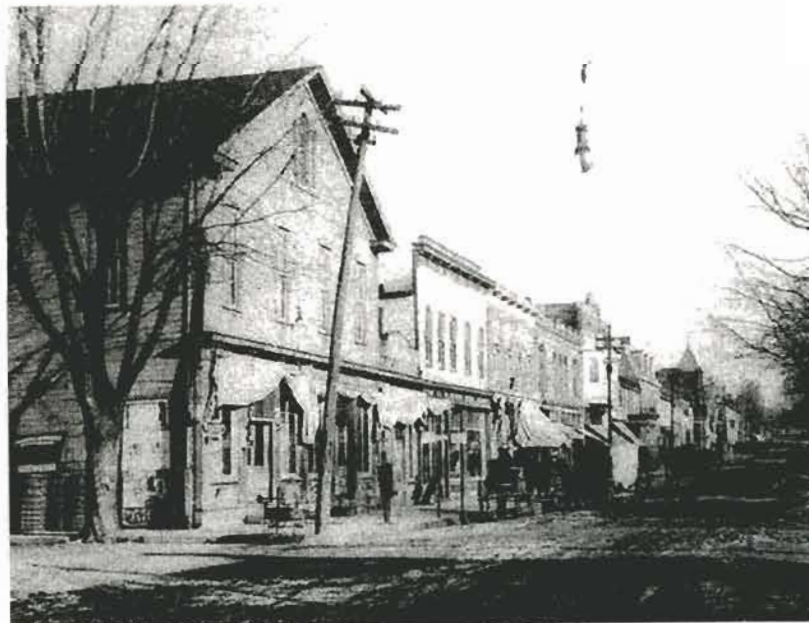
"SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR OF HISTORIC WAYNESVILLE"

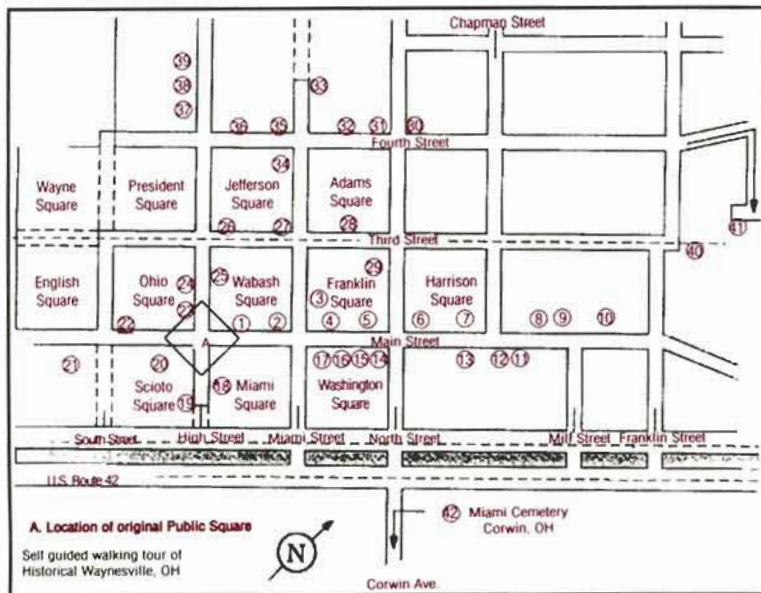
This "Self-guided Walking Tour of Historic Waynesville" was developed to provide information to Waynesville's visitors and citizens about some of Waynesville's historic buildings.

The tour is designed as a "self-guided walking tour" using this brochure as your guide. We suggest that you follow the order of the tour as it is listed in this brochure, however, if you choose, you may start at any point and end at any point.

The first building listed on the walking tour is located at 177 South Main St. near the corner of High St. The tour continues north on Main St. to the Old Academy and then comes back south on Main to the starting point. The tour then continues on to Third St. and on to Fourth St. You will soon find that Waynesville is built on a hill side. If you find the hill is too steep we encourage you to drive your car and park on Third Street near High St. Several points on the tour; for instance, the Miami Cemetery, the Halfway House and the Accommodation Line; are more separated from the others and we suggest that you drive to these points.

Some of the sites are businesses and are open to the public during their business hours. However, many are residences and we ask you to respect their privacy by observing from the sidewalk and not going onto the property. Thanks so much for your interest in Waynesville's history. Enjoy your tour of Waynesville!





1 Wilson-Rogers House 177 S. Main St. on Wabash Square

In 1819 Thomas Wilson built the two story frame house which is now the rear section of the current house. The main part of the building is of frame vernacular architecture built circa 1836 by Samuel Rogers. It has a three bay wooden porch and asymmetrical four bay fenestration. It is characterized by small six-over-six windows, gable ends with small attic vents, and interior end chimneys. The house was used as an inn in the mid 1800's. Dr. J.M. Robb developed and manufactured his "Hippodrome Liniment" here.

2 The Hammel House Inn 121 S. Main St. on Wabash Square

The Hammel House was constructed in 1822 in the federal vernacular style by contractor John Worrell to be used as an Inn. The Flemish bond brick and limestone portion of the building was originally three stories, but the 3rd floor was removed in 1934 by W. O. Gustin who was operating the inn as the "Hotel Gustin" at that time. The frame (shiplap) portion of the structure may be the original log building and was used as a tavern as early as 1800.

3 "The Old Masonic Temple" 232 Miami St. on Franklin Square

In 1876 the Free and Accepted Masons Lodge #163 purchased this building which had been constructed as the Valley Baptist Church. It consists of common bond brick with cut limestone foundations. The cantilevered pavilion extending over the side walk is supported by four columns. The building was converted for use as a private business in the 1980's.

4 Farr and White Building 75 S. Main St. on Franklin Square

This stretcher bond brick building, built in 1886, is characterized by a cast iron first floor front with metal cornices supported by metal brackets. The second story has decorative incised lintels and lugsills. There is a date plate near the peak of the building. A. L. Farr and Will White operated a grocery in this building.

5 Wooley and Sons Building 43-49 S. Main St. on Franklin Square

This stretcher bond brick 3 bay building was constructed in 1880. It has smooth limestone lintels and lugsills, with a mansard roof pierced by three slender dormers. Wooley and Sons had their harness and saddle shop here in the 1800's. It was occupied in the 1930's-40's by D. R. Smith Grocery.

6 Waynesville National Bank 9 N. Main St. on Harrison Square

This building was erected in 1901 after the great fire of 1900 destroyed all but the two most northern buildings on the block. It is of late Queen Anne influence constructed of stone and brick and characterized by a corner portico tower and a hip roof. The Bank which was founded in 1875 was first housed on the north east corner of Main and North in the Miami House, then moved to the south west corner, where its parking lot is now located. In 1877, the Waynesville National Bank opened the first branch bank in U.S. History, in Lebanon.

7 Charles Cornell House 71 N. Main St. on Harrison Square
This stretcher bond glazed brick Queen Anne style building has an asymmetrical front facade capped by a large gable, closed pediment and decorative dentil work. The porch has fluted columns with ionic capitals. It has ashlar lintels and lugsills. It was constructed in 1901 for Charles Cornell on the site of the Wayne Novelty Iron Works which had been destroyed in the 1900 fire.

8 John Evans House 129 N. Main St.

Built by David and Rachel

Burnet Evans in 1836. It is constructed of brick with a limestone foundation in the federal vernacular style. The northern two bays comprising the original house has Flemish bond masonry and Jack Arch lintels, while the later, southern portion is of common bond masonry with sandstone lintels. The front doorway has a lighted transom. John, David Evans



son, who lived here as a young man is internationally known as the founder and first President of North-Western University, founder of the University of Denver, founder of the Chicago Medical Society and first Governor of the Colorado Territory. Evanston, Illinois, Evanston, Colorado and Mt. Evans are named for him.

9 Sears Roebuck Craftsman House 147 N. Main St.

This original packaged bungalow house constructed in 1925 is distinguished by a large sloping roof supported by brackets, a "swept porch" treatment with French doors and large paired brackets that support a small porch roof. This 57 foot lot was divided from the John Evans property (no. 8) and sold to Mary Waterhouse in 1924.

10 The Old Academy 185 N. Main St.

Constructed in 1844, it has a three bay front elevation with common bond masonry and limestone foundation. The center entrance consists of a trabeated door way with colored sidelights. The first floor windows are two-over-four and extend to the porch floor. It originally housed the Academy of Higher Learning" founded by Dr. Sylvanus Fisher.

11 Samuel Martin House 120 N. Main St.

This house built by Samuel Martin in 1803 is one of the earliest houses still standing in Waynesville. Martin, a business man, also owned Martin's Mill, a grain mill on the Little Miami River, and a tannery and distillery on his property at the corner of Main and Franklin Streets. These were later sold to John Haines a Quaker who came from New Jersey. Martin and Haines were involved in a lawsuit, which they took to the Supreme Court and lost.

12 John and Clara Funkey House 102 N. Main St.



This 1883 Italian villa style house has metal lintel above the windows and metal rope like dentil molding and returns. A small cottage was added on the south side in 1989 as a mother-in-law house. The house was completely restored in 1989. The iron fence, added in 1994, was taken from a mansion in Bexley, Ohio. Joel Evans, the brother of John Evans (no. 8), lived here in the late 1800's

13 Wayne Township House 62 North Main St.

This two story brick building was built by John N. Fetter in 1878 to house the Wayne Township Board of Trustees, the Justice of the Peace, the Constable, the Fire Department, and a Court Room on the Second floor. The Waynesville's famous triple murder trial was the largest trial ever held in this building. The original cost of the building was \$1,447.50. The Township offices were moved to another site in 1952.

14 Samuel Linton House 38 S. Main St. on Washington Square.

Samuel Linton purchased this lot from Samuel Heighway in 1799 and built the log cabin that still exists as the rear part of this home. This cabin is one of the oldest structures still standing on Main Street. Samuel Linton used the cabin as his dwelling place and also as his place of business, the weaving of fine linen and other materials. An oil of this log structure, painted by Dr. William A. Crandall in 1871, is located in a transom above an inside doorway. Linton's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Satterthwaite (no. 41). Shortly after Samuel's death in 1832, John Satterthwaite built this two story Greek revival brick home that is attached to the original log cabin. The brick building has a recessed entrance and stepped gable ends.

15 Drs. Miriam and Francis W. Williamson House

88 S. Main St. on Washington Square

This structure, the residence of Drs. Miriam and Francis Williamson, was built circa 1839. Francis was a Civil War surgeon who served under General Rosencrans. Dr. Miriam operated a spa and mineral baths and practiced Phrenology from the 1860's to 1880. The Doctors also practiced osteopathic medicine. This building housed the "Farmers Grange" (#13) in Waynesville for many years.

16 Dr. John Wright Office 90 S. Main St. on Washington Square

This small building, acquired by Drs. Miriam and Francis Williamson, was moved to this location circa 1850, to be used as an office by Dr. John Wright, their daughter's husband. He practiced here for about 50 years. After 1900 it became a residence. Carolyn Carruthers lived here and operated her business as a seamstress.

17 William Day House 98 S. Main St. on Washington Square

David Faulkner sold the land in 1807 to Zadock Street for \$2.04. The building was constructed in three stages with the northern section being completed by William Day as early as 1810. Joseph Chapman completed the building when he constructed additions in 1833 and 1840 which extended the building to Miami Street. The building was first used as a residence, but by the mid 1800's was being used as a "saloon". In 1872 the Crusader's Temperance Union convinced the owner, William Raper, to dump his supply of whiskey and beer into the dirt street in front of the saloon. William Raper then operated a grocery here until 1893 when it was used by Harper and McClure as a Funeral Home. It continued in this use until 1955 when it again became a residence. Robert and Katherine Baker have operated an antiques shop here since 1970.

18 The Old First Church Of Christ 180 High St. on Miami Square

Built in 1877, this small Italianate designed church is an excellent representation of 19th century religious buildings as found in small towns. It features an ashlar stone foundation, a large octagonal spire rising above a louvered belfry and a large segmented arched wooden lintel supported by brackets.

19 Samuel Heighway House 143 High St. on Scioto Square

This is the site of the second home and business of Samuel Heighway, an Englishman, who founded and platted the Village of Waynesville in 1797. His store, a trading post which contained the first post office, was first located on the southeast corner of Main and High streets. The federal brick house on the property dates prior to 1822 and was built by the Heighway family as an addition to Samuel Heighway's house. The rear frame addition was built in the 1860's. The iron fence which surrounds the property was added in 1871.

20 The Stetson House 234 S. Main St. on Scioto Square

Built in 1810, it is one of the earliest houses on the Public Square. Originally a wagon makers house, it later became the home of Louisa Stetson Larrick, the sister of John Stetson, who was the originator of the Stetson Hat. John Stetson lived here while he was recovering from an illness. Louisa Stetson Larrick financed Stetson's hat making venture.



21 The Old Gravel Hill School 330 S. Main St. on Scioto Square

An earlier school building had been built on the "Gravel Hill" in 1829. By 1846, because this school had become too small to house the increasing enrollment, the present building was erected, along with another school building located on Fourth St. This brick building was used as a public school until 1857 when it was converted for use as a residence. The building was originally on a steep glacial gravel deposit where the Lebanon Citizens National Bank is now located, but was moved in 1977 to its present location. The gravel hill was then graded down to street level.

22 Pugh-Wharten House 295 S. Main St. on Ohio Square

The 1820's building is a prime example of early 19th century vernacular architecture. Distinguished by a random limestone foundation and an upper story verandah treatment with square posts supporting the second floor porch and balustrade. Exterior stairs lead to the attic. The home was owned by Thomas Pugh from 1823-1835.

23 The Brown House 229 High St. on Ohio Square

The original structure built in 1807 by David Brown is still visible as the west side of the house. The home was angled to face the original town "public square" which had been laid out by Samuel Heighway in the shape of a diamond on the intersection of High and Main Streets. It is the only building still remaining that faced the old public square.

24 Thomas Swift House 243 High St. on Ohio Square

Built by Thomas Swift, the first Quaker potter in Waynesville.



The five bay house is of brick Flemish bond construction with a stone foundation. Swift started his business around 1805 on this site, and in 1813 built this structure that was used as his home and business. It has Greek revival recessed paneling in the front doorway and windows.

25 The Old St. Augustine Church 260 High St. on Wabash Square

Erected in 1877 on a lot that was purchased by Archbishop John B. Purcell, this was Waynesville's first and only Catholic Church until a new Church was built on Lytle road in 1978. The old Church building was then remodeled to be used as an antiques shop. The original Church was a frame rectangle with cedar shake roof and white translucent glass windows. The entry and vestry were added about 1935. The Grotto in the rear of the property was built by a parishioner in the early 1900's and depicts St. Bernadette at Lourdes.

26 The Holloway Tavern 195 S. Third St. on Jefferson Sq.

This old Stage Coach stop, one of the earliest buildings in

Waynesville, was built by David Holloway, circa 1805. It was the first tavern in Waynesville and was used as a stop for the stage-coaches on the Accommodation Line which ran along Third St. Henry Clay stayed here in 1825 as did Charles Dickens in 1842. The Inn is characterized by six bays and a central chimney.



27 St. Mary's Episcopal Church 107 S. Third St. on Jefferson Sq.

The 1869 Shingle/Gothic church has an ashlar foundation and a steep gable-slate roof. Episcopal services had been held in McKays Hall before this Church was completed. The lot was purchased for \$300.00 and a local contractor was hired for \$600 to begin construction which was completed by Easter Sunday, 1875. Note the beautiful stained glass windows.

28 Seth Silver Haines House 65 S. Third St. on Adams Square

This Gothic home was built in 1854 by Seth Silver Haines, Waynesville's first millionaire. The original brick was covered with stucco in 1909. Haines was the President of Miami Cemetery Association, and was the founder and first president of the Waynesville National Bank. He established Waynesville's first newspaper and its first telegraph system. Seth Silver Haines was the son of Noah and Anna Silver Haines (no. 32). Haines, a Quaker, was sympathetic to anti-slavery issues and so the house became a major site on the Underground Railroad. Parts of the tunnel used to bring run-away slaves from the Little Miami River to the Haines house are still in existence today. The central tower was used as a look-out to signal to slaves by using a lighted lantern. Local Court was held here in the house's twin parlors until 1878 when the Township House (No. 13) was built.

29 Waynesville Methodist Church

297 North St. on Franklin Square

This 1914 structure replaced an earlier 1840 Methodist church building that had stood on the same site. The Church is noted for the two large stained glass windows that flank the front entrance.

30 Will White House 11 N. Fourth St.

One of the best examples of late Queen Anne style in



Waynesville, this home was built in 1901 by Will White. The beautiful 2 1/2 story home has a large tower capped by a slate roof and finial. The large gable end has a closed pediment. The main entrance has a single beveled glass sided light. The large porch on two facades is composed of turned balusters and fluted columns with ionic capitals.

31 Will Allen House 15 S. Fourth St.

Built by William Henry Allen in 1903-1904. Will Allen, who worked for the Waynesville National Bank for sixty-nine years, employed the same architect that designed the new Waynesville National Bank building that was constructed after the 1900 fire. The home is constructed in the Edwardian style using Bedford limestone for the foundation. Stained glass and leaded windows are major features. The house remains unaltered with the exception of a 1920's addition of a sleeping porch located above the back porch.

32 Noah Haines House 53 S. Fourth St.

Noah Haines, a Quaker, who came to Waynesville in 1807, built this brick home in 1811. It has Flemish-bond construction with small attic windows on the gable ends. Noah served as "Indian Commissioner". The Indians camped annually on the Waynesville hillside in tepees when they came to Waynesville to meet with the Commissioner.

33 Charity Lynch House 460 Miami St.

An example of early Quaker architecture, the older, rear portion of this home was built in 1814 by Charity and Isaiah Lynch. Charity, who was a noted Quakeress leader in Ohio, was the subject of the book "Quaker Lady". The Lynchs left South Carolina to escape the evils of slavery. The home's Victorian elements were added at a later time.



34 The Old School 120 S. Fourth St.

The "Old School" was built in 1891 at a cost of \$22,000 on the site of the three story Union School, built in 1857. It housed all 12 grades until 1915 when the high school grades were moved into what is now the junior high building on Dayton Road. It continued to be used as an elementary school until 1953. Note the wonderful four-over-two window treatment with 18 pane transoms.

35 The Friends Home 115 S. Fourth St.

The Friends Home was built in 1905 by the Indiana Yearly Meeting as a boarding home for members of the Society of Friends. Aaron Chandler, Georgia Frame, Davis Furnas, Elizabeth Moore and Edwin Chandler signed its Articles of Incorporation.

36 The White Brick Meeting House 169 S. Fourth St.



This rectangular, gable-roofed building is an excellent example of vernacular meeting house architecture of the period. There are separate recessed doorways, surmounted by paneled transoms and tall triple sash windows with each sash consisting of 6

panes. Friends moved to the North West Territory from Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia as a protest against slavery. The Miami Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends opened 10/13/1803. By 1807, 1867 members were associated with the Miami Monthly Meeting. The White Brick Meeting House, built in 1811, is the oldest regularly attended Meeting House west of the Allegheny Mountains. Most meetings in southern Ohio and east central Indiana trace their origins to the "White Brick". John Satterthwaite, a well known early Quaker builder, built the Meeting House.

37 The Red Brick Meeting House 407 High St.

The Meeting House is characterized by two front entrances with transom windows, narrow two-over-two windows on the side elevations and a sweeping gable roof. The Miami Monthly Meeting began on this location in a Log Cabin on 10/13/1803. In 1828 the Miami Monthly Meeting divided to form the Orthodox and the Hicksite branches. The Hicksites retained the White Brick and in 1836 the Orthodox Friends built the Red Brick which replaced the log cabin.

38 The Friends Burying Ground High St. West of the Red Brick

Established in 1804, the Friends Burying Ground is the oldest cemetery in Waynesville. It is an example of the Friends Simplicity Testimony. Early markers are creek rocks and many of the later stones are plain with hand carved initials, instead of full names and dates. Early Friends were buried in the order in which they died, not in family plots.

39 The Friends School 513 High St.

The Quakers held school sessions in Waynesville in a log cabin as early as 1802. This school building, a vernacular brick schoolhouse of Flemish-bond brick construction was constructed in 1811 at the same time as the White Brick Meeting House. In 1843, Indian children who were being moved from Ohio to western reservations, were educated here. Today it serves as a residence.

40 The Accommodation Line

A segment of The Accommodation Line which carried stage coach passengers from the National Road terminus of Springfield to the river port of Cincinnati in the 1820's and early 1830's. John Satterthwaite of Waynesville and hotel proprietor Col. Billy Werden of Springfield were partners in the stagecoach venture. Passengers often stayed overnight at the Satterthwaite House and dined at the Holloway Tavern in Waynesville, the halfway point of the 80 mile journey.

WAYNESVILLE

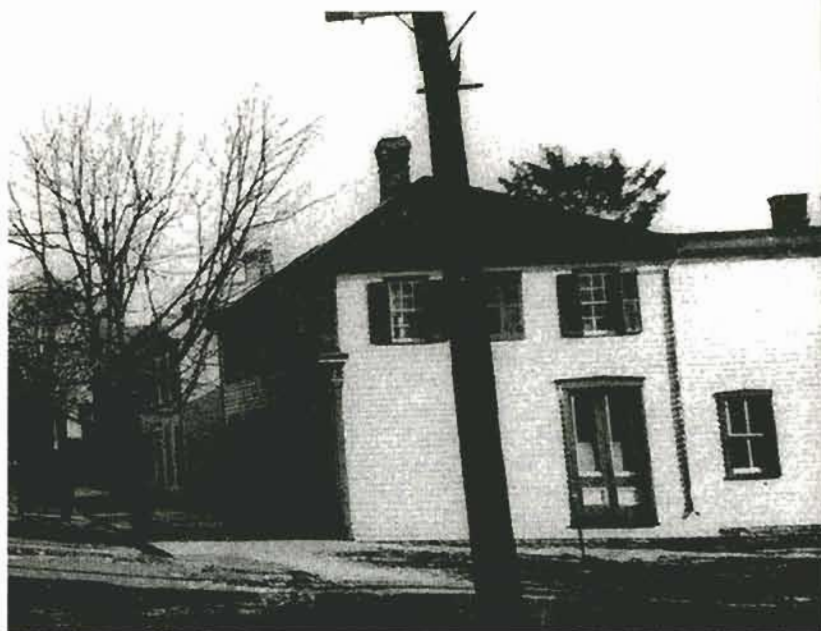
... THE PAST REMEMBERED

THE HISTORY OF WAYNESVILLE

Samuel Heighway founded Waynesville in 1797 on land he had purchased from Judge John Cleves Symmes, located on the west bank of the Little Miami River. Waynesville, at that time was located in the North West Territory as Ohio did not achieve statehood until 1803. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne had opened the land for settlement through the treaty of Greenville and appropriately Waynesville was named for him. Heighway platted Waynesville in the fashion of an English Village by laying the town out in 11 Squares of four acres each. The Squares retain their original names today and are marked by sign posts on each street corner. Sir Francis Bailey who accompanied Heighway to Waynesville in 1797 wrote in his journal, "The town is laid out at right angles, nearly on Penn's plan, with a square in the middle...which he intended for a courthouse or for the meeting of the Legislature." This square existed at least until 1856 but can only be identified today by the placement of the house at 229 High St. (no. 23 on the tour). Waynesville has significance as an important Quaker Settlement. The Miami Monthly Meeting, established in 1803 as the first in South-western Ohio, is located here. Waynesville's early settlers came mainly from New England, the Atlantic and Southern States and brought their building traditions with them. The first homes were of logs and later mostly of frame as wood was plentiful while bricks had to be made on site. The Accommodation Stage Coach Line ran along Third St., which was the major street of that time, and can be marked by the Satterthwaite "Half-way House" and the Holloway Tavern. Later in the first half of the 19th century Main Street became the main location for commercial and residential use.

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The Warren County Convention and Visitors Bureau

Photos by: Steve Stanley



41 **John Satterthwaite House**

"The Halfway House" 498 N. Third St.

Built by the well known Quaker builder, John Satterthwaite in 1812, it is an excellent example of an Ohio federal style farmhouse with an original arched doorway and Flemish-bond design. It was converted in 1827 for use as an Inn on the Accommodation Stagecoach Line. It was known as the "Half-way House" because of its location between Springfield and Cincinnati. The home was one of the sites of the "Underground Railroad" in Waynesville. Satterthwaite built five brick buildings in Waynesville from 1805 to 1830, including the White Brick Friends Meeting House and the Samuel Linton House.

42 **The Miami Cemetery** Corwin



The Miami Cemetery Association was founded in 1866. The site for the new cemetery included the Old Methodist Church Burying Grounds that had been donated to the Methodist Church by the Gaines Goode family, which had used this area as a family cemetery. The first burial was their daughter Narcissa in 1833. Noted landscape designer, Leopold

Weltz, who had been the head gardener for Alexander III, Tsar of Russia, designed the cemetery.

Waynesville And The Underground Railroad

The Under Ground Railroad is the term given to the escape route southern slaves used to find freedom in Canada. Waynesville became a major site on the Underground Railroad because of its location on the Little Miami River, which was used as a major route by slaves escaping from the South, and because of its Quaker background. A network of tunnels connected the Little Miami River with "safe homes" such as The Miami



House, which was located on the north-east corner of Main and North Streets, The S. S. Haines House and the Williamson House. Portions of the tunnels are still in existence today. The Miami House, built in 1826 and demolished in 1955, had an entrance from the tunnel into its basement that slaves would use to gain access to a hidden room on the second floor. The owners of the Haines House used the tower as a "look-out" for slaves and their pursuers.

Slaves were taken to other "safe locations" until they reached freedom in Canada.

Israel H. Harris Collection

Israel Harris, with his partner, Jarvis Stokes owned the Exchange Bank which was located on the south east corner of Main and North Streets. Harris, a two year graduate of Yale U., had an avid interest in science and archaeology. During the late 1800's, he amassed what may have been the world's largest collection of fossils and rare fresh water pearls. His collection of fossils found in the extensive fossil field that surrounds Waynesville and the pearls taken from mussels found in the Little Miami River, were housed in his bank building. The "Kohinoor Pearl" was the most rare and priceless pearl in the collection. Mr. Harris left his collection to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. where it is still housed today.