Waynesville was founded on the west bank of the Little Miami River in 1797 by Samuel Heighway on land he purchased from Judge John Cleves Simms. The area was in the Northwest Territory until Ohio achieved statehood in 1803. General "Mad" Anthony Wayne 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, laying the town out in twelve squares of four acres each. The squares retain their names today as noted by sign posts on each corner.

Waynesville has significance as an important Quaker settlement. The Miami Monthly Meeting, established in 1803 as the first such gathering in southwestern Ohio, is located here. Early homes were built 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 Street, which was the major street of that time and connected Waynesville with neighboring communities. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Main Street became the center of commercial use.

This self-guided walking tour of historic Waynesville was developed to provide information to visitors and citizens alike about some of Waynesville's historic buildings. Many 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. Thank you for your interest in our history, and we hope you enjoy your tour of historic Waynesville!

The information in this brochure was gleaned from many sources, including: The Ohio Historic Inventory compiled through the Ohio Historic Preservation Office; poster histories gathered by the Waynesville Historical Society in 2009; *Waynesville's First 200 Years,* published in 1997; and present and past owners' accounts of their historic properties.

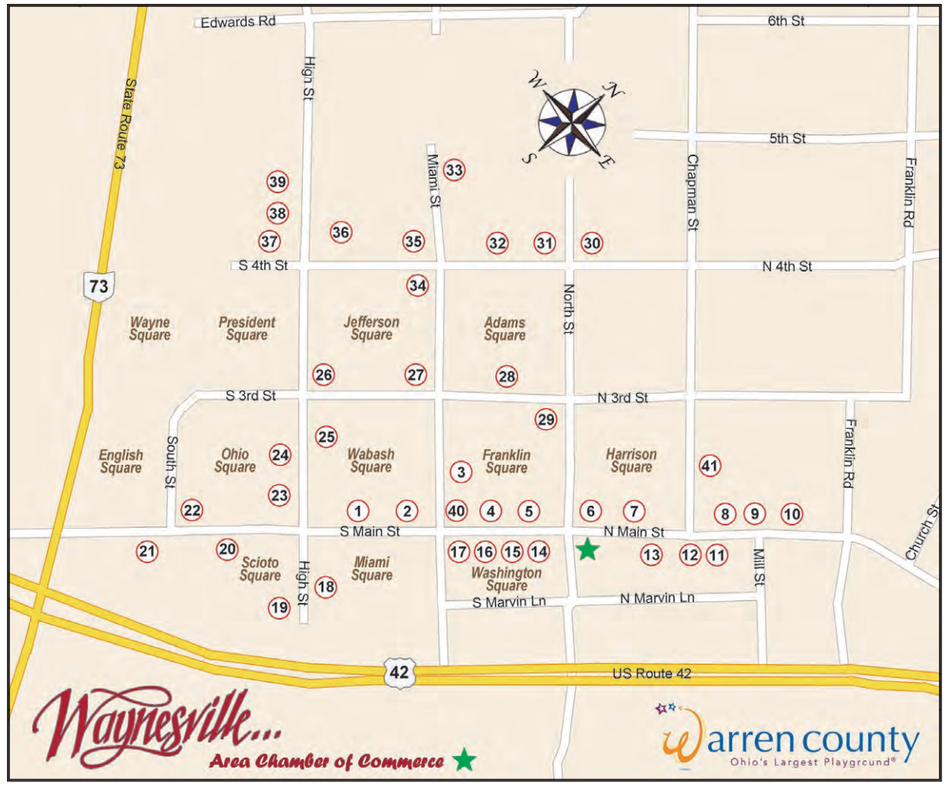
Start this tour at any point on the map and simply follow the street addresses, looking for the historical plaques on the buildings. Additional information on these and other historic properties in Waynesville can be accessed on the Museum's website: www.friendshomemuseum.org

1. 177 South Main - Wilson- Rogers House: Thomas Wilson built a two-story frame house at the rear of the current residence in 1819, and the main portion of the home was built by Samuel Rogers circa 1836. Over the years it has been an inn, stage coach stop, tavern, doctor's office, bed and breakfast, art gallery and boarding house, and, in the late 1800s, the home of Dr. J.M. Robb's Hippodrome Liniment.

2. 121 South Main - Hammel House: The frame portion of this structure may have been used as a tavern as early as 1800. Waynesville held its first election here in 1803, and the current building was constructed as an inn and stage coach stop in 1822. Dale and Pam Bowman, who now operate the Hammel House Inn, note a room in the basement could have been part of the Underground Railroad since it seems to lead to nowhere.

3. 232 Miami - Old Masonic Temple: Valley Baptist Church built this structure in 1848 of common bond brick with a cut limestone foundation. The upper floor has the original decorative pressed tin on the walls and ceiling. The building has housed the Free and Accepted Masons #163 (1896), a private business, and an antique store. Today it is home to a décor and fabric shop.

4. 75 South Main - Farr and White Building: A date plate near the peak of this building registers its construction in 1886. A.L. Farr



and Will White operated a grocery here, which was sold to Oliver Smallwood in 1940. The building was sold again and later became an antique shop. In late 2009, Andrew and Herchelle Shipman bought the business and named it The Buggy Wheel.

5. 43-49 South Main - Woolley and Son Building: This building has three bays with three slender dormers. In 1880 Woolley & Son operated a harness and saddle business on the south side of the building. In later years, it was occupied by the D.R. Smith Grocery. The north entrance was a drug store operated by various people over the years including Dr. J.E. Janney and Dr. Wymer Drake.

6. 9 North Main - Lebanon Citizens National Bank: Founded in 1875 as the Waynesville National Bank, on the northeast corner of Main and North Streets in the Miami House, the current structure was erected in 1901 after the Great Fire of 1900 destroyed all but the two northern-most buildings on the block. In September 1997, then-owner Key Bank sold the business to its present owner, The Lebanon Citizens National Bank.

7. 71 North Main - Charles Cornell House: This Queen Ann-style home was built in 1901 of yellow glazed brick on the site of the Reed Broom Factory (later the Wayne Novelty Works Co.). The house has three usable floors, all with yellow pine woodwork and stairway. Dr. John Witham lived and worked here. In 1959 it was renovated inside by John and Grace Gibson. The lattice pergola was added in 1990 when the house became a tea room.

8. 129 North Main - John Evans House: Now named for Dr. John Evans who lived here as a child, this home was built in 1836 by his parents, David and Rachel Burnet Evans, who were the first couple to be married in the newly built White Brick Meeting House in 1813 (see #36). Dr. Evans was the founder and first president of Northwestern University, the founder of the University of Denver and the Chicago Medical Society. He was also the first governor of the Colorado Territory.

9. 147 North Main - Sears Roebuck Craftsman House: This package bungalow designed by Sears' architect was built in 1925 for $5,000. The siding is cedar with the original slate roof and roof support brackets. Original windows, French doors, woodwork, floors and fireplace are all intact, while the garage has been converted to a cottage. Over the years, the home has been owned by the Waterhouse family and by Fay Denny.

10. 185 North Main - The Old Academy/Stubbs Conner Funeral Home: Constructed by Dr. Sylvanus Fisher as the Academy of Higher Learning, it operated from 1844 to 1857, when

Waynesville schools consolidated. By 1905, S. Lev Cartwright purchased the building for a residence. In 1935, Albert (Cap) and Opal Stubbs bought the property from John Cartwright for use as a residence, and as a funeral home. Steve Conner took over in 1969 and renamed it the Stubbs Conner Funeral Home. He built an addition so funerals no longer had to be held in his living room. Today, Steve's son Brad operates the business.

11. 120 North Main - Samuel Martin House: This 1803 structure is the oldest house on Main Street and originally stood in the middle of the woods. Samuel Martin was an entrepreneur and land speculator who owned a grain mill on the Little Miami River, and a tannery and distillery at the corner of Main and Franklin Streets.

12. 102 North Main - John and Clara Funkey House: Built in 1883 by a local craftsman on two lots purchased by Clara Funkey, this Italianate style home has metal lintels above the windows and doors with metal rope dentil moldings and returns. The bricks were molded by Darbyshire Brickyard in Clinton County. Joel Evans (brother of Dr. Evans, #8) and his socialite wife Cynthia purchased the house in 1894. Uses over the years included a residence, doctor's office, funeral home, apartment house and restaurant. The home was restored in 1990 and a cottage (now a Bed & Breakfast) was added at the side. The damaged original fence was replaced with one from an old mansion in Bexley, Ohio.

13. 62 North Main - Wayne Township Building: 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. Waynesville's triple murder trial was held in this building. The original cost of the structure was $1,447.50. The Township offices were moved to another site in 1952. Pat and Sue McGeehan have operated an antique shop in the building for the past thirty-one years. In 1997 a man by the name of Chuck passed away in the upstairs apartment and every tenant since has told "stories " about Chuck coming to visit!

14. 38 South Main - Samuel Linton House: Samuel Linton purchased this lot from Samuel Heighway in 1799 and built the log cabin, one of the oldest structures on Main Street, that still exists at the rear part of this home. An oil painting of cabin made by Dr. William A. Crandall in 1871 is in an inside doorway transom. Linton's daughter, Elizabeth, married John Satterthwaite, and he built the existing two-story Greek revival brick home now attached to the original log cabin after Samuel's death in 1832.

15. 88 South Main - Residence of Drs. Miriam and Francis Williamson: This home was built circa 1839. Francis was a Civil War surgeon and Miriam operated a spa and phrenology mineral baths until the 1890s. The building also housed the Farmers Grange from 1920 to 1953.

16. 90 South Main - Dr. John Wright Office: 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 son-in-law. He practiced here for about fifty years. After 1900, it became a residence. Carolyn Caruthers lived here and operated her business as a seamstress.

17. 98 South Main - William Day House: The structure was built in three stages with the northern section completed by William Day as early as 1810. Joseph Chapman finished the additions in 1833 and 1840, extending the residence to Miami Street. By the mid-1800s, it was a saloon. In 1872, the Crusader's Temperance Union convinced the owner, William Raper, to dump his whiskey and beer into the street. Raper operated a grocery here until 1893 when it became a funeral home run by Harper and McClure. In 1955, it reverted to residential use. Since the 1970s, the building has been an antique shop.

18. 180 High - The First Church of Christ: Although used as a commercial business for many years, this structure was originally built in August of 1877 as a house of worship at a cost of $1,625. J.S. Hughes was the first minister. In 1945, the church purchased the house and lot on the corner of Main and High Streets to be used as a parsonage and classrooms. Colorful stained glass windows were donated by Mrs. Francis Brannock. In 1977-78 the building was used as a mission.

19. 143 High - Samuel Heighway House: This is the second home of Samuel Heighway, who founded Waynesville in 1797. His first house, along with his trading post which contained the first post office, was built in 1797, and was the first structure located on the southeast corner of Main and High Streets (see #14). Samuel died in 1817 and the present house was built circa 1820 by his descendants. The original house was demolished in the early 1900s.

20. 234 South Main - The Stetson House: Built in 1810, this original wagon maker's house had two large rooms with a central fireplace and two smaller rooms upstairs. It later became the home of Louisa Stetson Larrick and her children. She was the sister of John Stetson who created the Stetson hat, also known as the ten-gallon hat. While John was recovering from an illness in Waynesville, Louisa financed his hat-making venture.

21. 330 South Main - The Old Gravel Hill School: The present brick building was erected in 1846, along with another school building located on Fourth Street, to replace an earlier school built on Gravel Hill in1829 when enrollment outgrew the space. It was used as a public school until 1857 when it was converted to a residence. The school was originally on a steep glacial gravel deposit where Subway Restaurant is now located, but was moved in 1977 to its present location. The gravel hill was later graded down to street level.

22. 295 South. Main - Pugh-Wharton House: This property was owned by Thomas Pugh from 1823 to 1835. The original log dwelling was constructed in 1824 with an addition around 1850. The distinctive upper-story veranda identifies the building as a Patterson house. A relative, Achilles Pugh, lived across South Street on the corner, and the family name was associated with the abolitionist movement in Ohio.

23. ***229 High - The Brown House:*** David Brown built this home circa 1808. It is the last house standing that shows how the placement of the town was laid out by Samuel Heighway: "The town was laid out at right angles, with a square in the middle… where he envisioned a courthouse." This square existed until 1856. The right side of the structure shows the original part of the building was constructed with a brick exterior.

24. 243 High - Thomas Swift House: Thomas Swift, the first Quaker potter in Waynesville, built this home in 1813. It served as his pottery shop as well as a grocery. Evidence of the brick used for his kiln and pieces of red pottery were found in the rear of the house. The recessed door and the site of the side porch are original while a small stone cottage was added in the back. The building has also been a church, duplex and antique shop.

25. 260 West High - St. Augustine's Catholic Church: The lot was purchased in 1867 by Archbishop John Purcell and the Catholic Church was built in 1877. This building served as a mission chapel with Mass being celebrated only a few Sundays a year until 1912. Visiting priests celebrated mass on Sundays from 1936 to 1951. In 1957 the church had its first resident pastor. The structure was sold in 1976 and became a commercial building.

26. 195 South Third - Holloway Tavern: Built by David Holloway circa 1805, this is one of the earliest buildings in Waynesville. It was the first tavern in town and was on the route for stage coaches on the Accommodation Line. By 1814, Quaker Joel Wright purchased the structure. Henry Clay stayed here in 1825, as did Charles Dickens in 1842. Other prominent owners were temperance advocate Paulina Butterworth and Findley and Laura Brown.

27 107 South Third - The Episcopal Church: Waynesville's Episcopal Church began in 1869 when services were held at various locations. In 1870 parishioners bought this lot for $300. The church was consecrated in 1881 by the first Episcopal bishop of southern Ohio. It is one of the oldest churches in town with continuous services in this same location over the years.

28. 65 South Third - Seth Silver Haines House: This Gothic home, believed to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad, was built in 1854 by Quaker Seth Silver Haines, Waynesville's first millionaire. The original brick was covered with stucco in 1909. A three-hole privy is attached at the rear of the house; there is a ten-foot diameter cistern under the house; an old well hole is in a basement side wall; and parts of the tunnel used to bring runaway slaves up from the river are still in evidence.

29. 297 North Street - Waynesville United Methodist Church: The current 1914 structure replaced the original brick church built on this site in 1840. Men of the church and community helped with construction and the women cleaned the bricks from the old church by hand to be used in the new one. Two large stained glass windows adorn the sanctuary, the *Good Shepherd*, and *The Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane*. In 1960, the Christian Education addition was dedicated, and the following year, the parsonage was added.

30. 11 North Fourth - Will White House
This Queen Anne-style home was built in 1901 by Will White, a businessman who owned a grocery store at 75 South Main. The sales room of his grocery was one of the largest in the country in 1886. Mr. White was an active alumnus of Waynesville Schools. He was married to Amelia Farr.

31. 15 South Fourth - Will Allen House: William Henry Allen built this home in 1903-1904. He worked for the Waynesville National Bank for sixty-nine years, and employed the same architect who designed the new bank which was constructed after the 1900 fire. The home is in the Edwardian style using Bedford limestone for the foundation, and features stained glass and leaded windows. The house remains unaltered except for a sleeping porch added above the back porch in the 1920s.

32. 53 South Fourth - Noah Haines House: Noah Haines, a Quaker who came to Waynesville in 1807, built his brick home in 1822-1823. It has Flemish-bond construction with small attic windows on the gable ends. Haines served the area as Indian commissioner, and the Indians camped on the Waynesville hillside in tepees when they came to town to meet with him.

33. 450 Miami - Charity Lynch House:
This home was built circa 1814 by Isaiah and Charity Hasket Lynch. They were Quakers active in the Miami Monthly Meeting of Friends. Isaiah died from typhoid fever shortly after the home was built, and when Charity became ill, their eight children were parceled out and raised by other Quaker families. The house was sold at sheriff's auction in 1816.

34. 120 South Fourth - The Old School: The Old School was built in 1891 at a cost of $22,000 on the site of the three-story Union School, which was built in 1857. It housed all twelve grades until 1915, when the high school moved to the oldest structure in the Wayne Local School campus on Dayton Road. It was an elementary school until 1953.

35. 115 Fourth - Museum at the Friends Home: This structure was built in 1905 by the Quakers to accommodate elderly members of their community. After ninety years of service as a home to retirees, traveling Quakers, and single female school teachers, among others, the building now houses a unique collection of local history. The Museum at the Friends Home is open several days a week from the first of April through mid-December.

36. 169 South Fourth - White Brick Meeting House: Families from the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) moved to Waynesville from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia as a protest to slavery. The Miami Monthly Meeting opened 10th mo 13, 1803. By 1807, its 1,807 members needed a larger Meeting House. This White Brick building was completed in 1811 with John Satterthwaite serving as the clerk of the Building Committee. This structure is the oldest regularly attended religious building west of the Allegheny Mountains.

37. 407 High - Red Brick Meeting House: In 1805, the Miami Monthly Meeting built a thirty-foot by thirty-foot log cabin on this location for a Meeting House. In 1828, when the Meeting divided to form the Orthodox and Hicksite branches (as did other Friends in America), the Orthodox branch moved into the log cabin. The Orthodox Friends built this Red Brick Meeting House in 1836. Waynesville is one of the few places where a religious group has split, yet existed so close to each other. The Orthodox MMM was laid down in the 1920s and the Red Brick was sold to the Hicksite MMM by the 1950s. It now serves as a social room.

38. High Street - Friends Burying Ground: 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. Looking south, the right side of the burial ground is the Hicksite side and the left side is the Orthodox burial ground (see #37).

39. 513 High - The Friends School: The Quakers held school sessions in Waynesville in a log cabin as early as 1802. This school, a vernacular brick building of Flemish-bond brick construction, was built in 1811 at the same time as the White Brick Meeting House (see #35). In 1843, Indian children who were being moved from Ohio to western reservations were educated here. Today it serves as a residence.

40. 93-97 South Main - Cadwallader Hall: Built in 1873, this structure housed the Town Hall from 1874 to 1921. It housed operas, dances, movies, concerts and lectures. In 1921, a devastating fire consumed the second floor of the building. The remaining structure is part of the original building.

41. 290 Chapman - The Old Lock-up: This is one of two remaining small town lockups in southwest Ohio. It was built in 1881 to house village fire equipment. This building held the first steam engine, "Old Faithful," in 1886. In 1886 a jail was built in the rear of the building, and an iron cage was purchased for $250 in 1887. The Engine House remained here until 1952 when the new fire house was built. The Lock-up operated until the early 1950s and is now on the National Historic Registry.

Self-Guided Walking Tour Of Historic Waynesville

This brochure is a cooperative effort of the Waynesville Historic Preservation Board, and

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