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GREENE COUNTY TOURIST PROMOTION AGENCY

History & Heritage

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Greene County, Pennsylvania

Welcome to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where history is alive and well. Since the county was formed in 1796, these rolling hills and vast acres of farmland have witnessed an untold number of people and events that have shaped the past, present, and future. From connections to the triumphs of local, regional, and national history, to remnants of horrifying tales of murder and death, Greene County has a rich and varied background worthy of discovery.

Formally established in the years after the Revolutionary War and Whiskey Rebellion, Greene County was born of an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The act of Feb. 9, 1796, divided Washington County in two, with the southern part becoming Greene County. Its namesake was Revolutionary War Major General Nathanael Greene, hand-picked by George Washington to command the Continental Army against the British in the Southern Campaign.

In 1816, the centrally located Waynesburg Borough – named after General “Mad” Anthony Wayne – was established as the county seat. Wayne was a Revolutionary War brigadier general and later commander of the Legion of the United States during the Northwest Indian War.

Today, Greene County comprises 26 municipalities – 20 townships and six boroughs. The historical sites you see here are spread across the county, from early settlement in the western end, to booming economies in central Greene, to transportation and trade development along the Monongahela River to the east. Every era of Greene County’s past is represented here, and you can easily trace those threads of history through places and times. We hope you take a few days to explore the vibrant history of our county and enjoy the simple thrill of rediscovering bygone days.

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Many of the properties contained in this brochure are included on the National Register of Historic Places, overseen by the U.S. Department of the Interior’s National Park Service. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/Nr.

While all applicable National Register sites are listed here, other properties were included as additional historical points of interest and do not represent a comprehensive list.

National Register entries are indicated by “**Year Listed**” under each property. For most properties, GPS coordinates are used in lieu of proper street addresses. Please respect owners of private property.

This brochure is for informational and planning purposes only. No routes are suggested, and it is not intended to be used as a guided driving tour. Please plan your trip accordingly and travel safely.

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Sources:

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Forms, accessed via the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission’s Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (<https://www.dot7.state.pa.us/CRGIS>)

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission Web site (www.phmc.pa.gov)

County of Greene Web site (www.co.greene.pa.us)

Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org) consulted as an additional source when necessary.

Carmichaels Covered Bridge

Carmichaels Borough
39°53'55"N 79°58'38"W



Year Built: 1889 **Year Listed:** 1979
Stream: Muddy Creek **Builder:** Unknown
Length: 64 ft. **Width:** 15 ft.
Truss Type: Queenpost

Carmichaels Bridge has vertical board and batten siding, a gable roof covered with raised-seam tin, and abutments of cut stone and mortar reinforced with concrete. Annual Covered Bridge Festival site since the event's inception in 1970.

Cox Farm (Lippincott) Covered Bridge

Morgan Township
39°56'36"N 80°7'35"W



Year Built: 1943 **Year Listed:** 1979
Stream: Ruff Creek **Builder:** Unknown
Length: 27 ft. 8 in. **Width:** 15 ft.
Truss Type: Kingpost

Cox Farm Bridge has horizontal siding, a shingle-covered gable roof, and one concrete abutment and one stone and mortar reinforced with concrete. It is the shortest covered bridge in the county and was restored in 2013.

King Covered Bridge

Wayne Township
39°45'25.2"N 80°16'21"W



Year Built: 1890 **Year Listed:** 1979
Stream: Hoover Run **Builder:** Unknown
Length: 46 ft. 6 in. **Width:** 15 ft. 4 in.
Truss Type: Queenpost

King Bridge has vertical board siding, a gable roof covered with raised-seam tin, and abutments of cut stone blocks.

Scott Covered Bridge

Center Township
39°53'15"N 80°19'33"W



Year Built: 1885 **Year Listed:** 1979
Stream: Ten Mile Creek **Builder:** William Lang
Length: 41 ft. **Width:** 15 ft.
Truss Type: Queenpost

Scott Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with raised-seam tin, two rectangular windows, and abutments of cut stone blocks.

Covered Bridges

Three other bridges were also listed on the National Register in 1979, but two were destroyed by fire and one collapsed.

Shriver Covered Bridge

Center Township

51°53'9"N 80°16'46"W



Year Built: 1900

Year Listed: 1979

Stream: Hargus Creek

Builder: Unknown

Length: 40 ft.

Width: 14 ft.

Truss Type: Queenpost

Shriver Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with tin, and abutments of cut stone blocks.

Woods (Neddie Woods) Covered Bridge

Center Township

39°51'46.8"N 80°14'4"W



Year Built: 1882

Year Listed: 1979

Stream: Pursley Creek

Builder: Lisbon Scott

Length: 40 ft.

Width: 15 ft.

Truss Type: Queenpost

Woods Bridge has vertical plank siding, a gable roof covered with tin, and abutments of cut stone block. It was named for Edward (Ned or Neddie) W. Wood, a Civil War veteran who owned the property, and is the oldest covered bridge in Greene County.

White Covered Bridge

Greene Township

39°48'24"N 80°03'39"W



Year Built: 1919

Year Listed: 1979

Stream: Whiteley Creek

Builder: Unknown

Length: 66 ft. 6 in.

Width: 15 ft.

Truss Type: Queenpost

White Bridge has vertical tongue-and-groove siding, a gable roof covered with tin, and abutments of cut stone and mortar. It is the longest covered bridge in the county and was restored in 2008. Annual Covered Bridge Festival site since 2002.

General Store

Ruff Creek General Store

Washington Township

720 Washington Road, Prosperity, PA 15329



Year Built: 1925

The oldest continuously operating general store in Southwestern Pennsylvania, the Ruff Creek General Store was built in 1925 by the Shirk brothers. Ownership has changed hands just a few times, including in 2013, when Coen Oil Company purchased the store.

Alexander V. Boughner House

Greensboro Borough
39°47'30"N 79°54'51"W



Year Built: c. 1857 **Year Listed:** 1995
Noted for its architecture and engineering, this house was home to Boughner, a third-generation potter and merchandiser working in Greensboro in the mid-to-late 1800's. The home was built during a time of great growth and development in the area as the stoneware industry rose. The 2 ½-story house uses the "T" house floor plan in the Greek Revival style and features a rear kitchen ell. **Privately owned.**

Charles Grant Heasley House

Franklin Township
39°53'50"N 80°10'30"W



Year Built: c. 1905 **Year Listed:** 1991
Located just outside of Waynesburg Borough, the house is renowned for its rare Chateausque style, combination of Gothic and Renaissance details with vertical lines and massive masonry construction. Its slate roof features four chimneys, and spires, six dormers, and a pinnacle with finial, all on a stone foundation. The 3-story house is made of buff brick, imported from Italy by Heasley, a successful oil and gas professional. **Privately owned.**

Colver-Rogers Farmstead

Morgan Township
39°56'29"N 80°3'41"W



Year Built: 1830 **Year Listed:** 2003
Sitting on 11 acres, the property includes a 2-story stone house with a 2-story stone kitchen wing built in a vernacular Greek Revival style; a bank barn built around 1880; and a wash house built around 1906. A gambrel roof and rambling porch with Colonial Revival-style elements were added around 1906. **Privately owned.**

Glassworks-Core House

Monongahela Township
39°48'00.9"N 79°54'46.8"W



Year Built: c. 1820 **Year Listed:** 1995
Possibly built as part of the "New Geneva Glass Works" glass factory established in Greensboro and towns across the Monongahela River, this house features 2 ½ stories, three bays, a vernacular timber frame in an "T" plan, and a rear kitchen addition and shed roofed porch added in the 1900s. **Privately owned.**

Hamilton-Ely Farmstead

Whiteley Township
39°50'17"N 80°10'43"W



Year Built: c. 1835 **Year Listed:** 2006

This 2-acre property includes a 2-story home as well as a contributing barn, spring house, wash house, and drive-through corn crib, all later added. The home is a mixture of Colonia Revival, Federal, and Greek Revival styles with Tuscan order columns on the front 2-story porch. **Privately owned.**

John Minor Crawford House

Monongahela Township
39°48'4"N 79°54'50"W



Year Built: c. 1796 **Year Listed:** 1995

Another house built during the glassworks boom of the mid-1800s, this 2 ½-story, 4-bay brick house was built in Italianate style. It features tall, narrow windows and a shallow pitched roof. The home was briefly used as a health center in the 1970s and 80s. **Privately owned.**

James Parreco House

Greensboro Borough
39°47'34"N 79°54'47"W



Year Built: c. 1910 **Year Listed:** 1995

A more modern addition to the list of historic homes, this 2 ½-story house was built in Prairie Style out of sandstone, with a hipped roof with wide waves and a 1-story front porch with large brick supports. The home was built by Parreco, a local architect who also built the Greensboro Public School and the Greensboro Baptist Church in the early 1900s. **Privately owned.**

John Rex Farm

Jefferson Township
39°56'22"N 80°3'0"W



Year Built: c. 1874 **Year Listed:** 1998

Built in Gothic Revival style, the 1-½ story frame home has a steeply pitched gable roof. The home was renovated in 1990 and a full basement was added. The 71-acre property also includes a contributing summer kitchen, barn, carriage house, smokehouse, and wrought iron fence. **Privately owned.**

McClelland-Grimes Farm

Morgan and Washington Townships
39°57'44"N 80°09'00"W



Year Built: c. 1873 **Year Listed:** 2010

This 192-acre farm spans two townships and encompasses a brick main house, brick combination icehouse and smokehouse, timber frame barn, wood frame sheep barn, wood frame wash house, corn crib, wood frame scale shed, balloon frame poultry house, cistern, and walled spring. The entire site was entered due to its agricultural significance. **Privately owned.**

Peters-Graham House

Greensboro Borough
39°47'34"N 79°54'47"W



Year Built: c. 1859 **Year Listed:** 1995

Representing both black history and Greensboro's pottery heritage, this 1-story, single pen log home was built by Robert Peters, a freed slave who worked in local potteries. A timber frame addition was built in the mid-to-late 1800s, and a shed roofed kitchen was added in the mid-1900s. **Privately owned.**

Reppert-Gabler House

Monongahela Township
39°47'58"N 79°54'49"W



Year Built: c. 1810 **Year Listed:** 1995

One of the founding members of the "New Geneva Glass Works" district, George Reppert was a glass blower and the son of German immigrants. His brick house was built in a vernacular Federal style and has 2 ½ stories and four bays. A circa-1880 addition has Italianate-style details. **Privately owned.**

Thomas Hughes House

Jefferson Township
39°55'58"N 80°3'36"W



Year Built: 1814 **Year Listed:** 1972

Built by slaves from hand-cut stone from a local quarry, the Hughes House is one of a few structures built by slave labor above the Mason-Dixon line. It was later used as a safe house on the Underground Railroad. Hughes was one of the founders of Jefferson and county's first Roman Catholic church. The home has 2 ½ stories, three bays, and a steeply pitched gable roof. It was formerly the home of the Greene County Library System. **Privately owned.**

William Crawford House

Cumberland Township
39°53'39"N 79°56'57"W



Year Built: c. 1815 **Year Listed:** 1992

Built on but later moved from the original Crawford tract, this house is recognized for being the surviving structure most closely associated with Crawford, a colonel who was arrested for treason as part of the Whiskey Rebellion. After the insurrection failed and he was released, Crawford helped calm the movement. His house is a 2 ½-story, 3-bay, dovetailed log building with a gable roof, rubblestone foundation, and a 1 ½-story rear kitchen ell. **Privately owned.**

William Cree House

Jefferson Township
39°53'29"N 80°2'46"W



Year Built: 1792 **Year Listed:** 2002

One of the oldest buildings in Greene County, this house consists of banked stone and features two stories and three bays. An addition to the house – a 2-story log house built in 1847 – was attached in 1974. A 1782 banked stone spring house also sits on the 1-acre property. The house was built by Cree, a Revolutionary War veteran, and represents a transition from log to stone homes in the area. **Privately owned.**

John Corbly (Corbley) Farm

Greene Township
39°49'32"N 80°01'33"W



Year Built: 1796 **Year Listed:** 1984

Also known as Slave Gallant, the John Corbly farm property comprises a brick house, well with hand pump, wood fencing, and frame outbuildings such as a small barn, outhouse, kitchen or washhouse, and two other structures. The house is representative of a provincial early-American type – the late-1700's Western Pennsylvania brick farmhouse – with its two stories, five-bay façade, and gabled roof with interior end chimneys. The interior is virtually intact, with original woodwork and no plumbing or heating.

Its builder and resident, Rev. John Corbly, was a key figure in Greene County's history. After emigrating from Ireland in 1747, Corbly settled in Virginia and became a Baptist preacher. He subsequently moved to the site of the future Greene County (then still a part of Virginia), was ordained a Baptist minister in 1775, and pastored Garards Fort Church, later renamed the John Corbly Memorial Baptist Church. Corbly would go on to found or co-found more than 30 regional Baptist churches, was active in local government – including a stint as county coroner – and had ties to the Revolutionary War, Washington Academy (now Washington & Jefferson College), and the Whiskey Rebellion, during which he was imprisoned for treason, then released without trial. On May 10, 1782, Corbly's second wife and three of his children were attacked and killed by Indians near the family home. Two of his daughters were scalped but survived. A monument marking the site of the massacre stands near the Corbly church. Corbly died in 1803 during a worship service in his home.

James Jones House

Greensboro Borough
39°47'37"N 79°54'41"W



Year Built: 1879 **Year Listed:** 1995

This brick house is recognized for its late-19th century Italianate style with three bays and 2 ½ stories. The style and its I-plan are typical of the Greensboro and New Geneva areas. A Colonial Revival-style front porch added around 1900 further exemplifies the local trend of combining popular national styles with traditional vernacular forms. A glass cutter by trade, Jones cut the glass for the house's windows, including transoms above interior and exterior doorways. **Privately owned.**

George W. Gordon Farm

Franklin and Whiteley Townships
59°51'21"N 80°9'14"W



Year Built: 1879 **Year Listed:** 2000

Noted for its agricultural significance, the 252-acre Gordon farm is a picturesque example of early sheep farming in Greene County, developed at the peak of its economic dominance. It was set up specifically for sheep by Gordon, a wealthy banker, who inherited the land from his father. The layout was ideal for sheep farming, with a hilltop house providing

full views of grazing fields centered on sloped land. The property's contributing buildings include the two-story, five-bay brick Italianate farm house, a wash house, barn, stable, wagon shed, and field sheds, which provided shelter for sheep and storage for hay. Gordon was acting President of the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg when it failed in 1907, and the farm was rented, then later sold and converted to dairy and cattle farming. **Privately owned.**

Thomas Kent, Jr., Farm

Franklin Township
39°52'24"N 80°10'00"W



Year Built: 1851 **Year Listed:** 2000

The 102-acre Kent farm complex is noteworthy for its evolution as farming in Greene County changed. Starting with subsistence crops, the farm grew to a stock sheep farming operation, then contributed to the mineral extraction trend as later owners sold coal and gas rights. The son of an Irish immigrant, Kent purchased a 300-acre tract in 1820, which was divided into three parcels after his and his son's deaths. The 2 ½-story brick house was built in the Greek Revival style, and the property also includes a barn and drive-through corn crib from the same era, and a shed, two-car garage and pond from the 1920's. **Privately owned.**

Joseph Yablonski House

Near Clarksville (Jefferson Township, Greene,
& East Bethlehem Township, Washington)

Year Built: c. 1830

On New Year's Eve 1969, United Mine Workers of America official Joseph "Jock" Yablonski, wife Margaret, and adult daughter Charlotte were murdered while they slept in their home. The assassinations were carried out by three hitmen, who implicated UMWA president Tony Boyle.

Earlier that month, Yablonski had challenged Boyle for the presidency and lost. Suspecting corruption, Yablonski had reported the supposed election fraud to the U.S. Department of Labor and was in the process of suing the UMWA in federal court.

Months before the election, Boyle had paid a UMWA executive council member to hire the killers, but decided to wait until after the election to carry out the murder plot. The council member, his wife, and the three hitmen were all convicted of murder and conspiracy charges.

After investigating, the Department of Labor overturned the 1969 election, and a reform candidate defeated Boyle, who was later convicted of murder.

The former boarding house had been the site of another murder just 30 years earlier, when a state police trooper was shot by a troubled boarder.

According to local legend, a young Yablonski had run-ins with the trooper, which led him to purchase the home in the first place. **Privately owned.**

Greensboro Historic District

Greensboro Borough
39°47'29"N 79°54'45"W



Year Founded: 1791

Year Listed: 1995

Reminiscent of its past as a small river town, the Greensboro Historic District contains elements of its significance related to the Monongahela River and its transportation system, and the industrial and architectural development of the borough.

Founded and laid out in 1791, Greensboro grew as the glass and pottery industries came to town. By the mid-1800's, travel between Greensboro and Pittsburgh was frequent, allowing the borough to become a busy port for Greene County and northern West Virginia.

After World War I, Greensboro began to decline as transportation patterns changed, glass and pottery relocated, and the nearby coal industry slumped. Architecturally, structures built during this time represent each stage of Greensboro's development. Contributing properties were constructed from log, brick, or stone, and contained elements of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles. As the borough became more influenced by popular national trends, examples of Prairie and Bungalow styles began to appear.

In addition to the buildings of architectural note, the historic district also includes the Civil War-era wharf at the east end of County Street, and the archaeological site of James Hamilton's pottery, the area's most productive pottery. The 14-acre district is roughly bounded by County, Second, Walnut, Front and Clear streets and the Monongahela River, and the period of significance is 1750-1949.

Rices Landing Historic District

Rices Landing Borough
39°56'57"N 80°0'0"W



Year Founded: 1780 **Year Listed:** 1992

The other major Monongahela River port in Greene County, Rices Landing was incorporated in 1903 from two separate communities, Rices (or Rice's) Landing and Newport. The river tributary Pumpkin Run bisects the district. Rices Landing contained commercial development related to the 1850's construction of the Monongahela River lock, while Newport was home to early industry sites like a planing mill, machine shop, and pottery. After the river opened to Morgantown, W.Va., the first steamboat traveling from West Virginia to Pittsburgh passed through Rices Landing in 1889.

In the early 1900's, Rices Landing began to develop into a thriving village as the bituminous coal industry and railroad transportation grew. Examples of industrial sites include the remains of Dilworth Mining Complex (the first major coal mine in Greene County), company houses on Red Row, and the company Union Supply Store; W.A. Young & Sons Foundry and Machine Shop; Excelsior Pottery; Hughes Grist Mill; the remains of Monongahela River Lock #6 and two 1930's brick lock keeper's houses; and a 1913 railroad bridge and tunnel.

The oldest building in the district – the circa-1850 one-story, red-brick jail with cast-iron window bars – is located in Pumpkin Run Park, which is accessed through an arched railroad viaduct. More vernacular styles of architecture are present on homes, including Late and Folk Victorian, Colonia Revival, and Craftsman.

Waynesburg Historic District

Waynesburg Borough
39°53'51"N 80°11'18"W



Year Founded: 1796 **Year Listed:** 1984

Located in the center of the borough, the historic district encompasses 152.6 acres and is roughly bounded by Second Alley (north), Sycamore Street (east), First Street (south), and Bowlby Street (west). The district includes 183 contributing buildings, and architectural styles present include High Victorian Italianate, Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, and Georgian Revival Neo-Colonial.

Among the buildings on High Street (the Borough's main thoroughfare), many date to 1850-1880 and 1880-1910. The unaltered architectural details and workmanship contributes to the feeling of a preserved turn-of-the-century small town.

Three types of land uses are present: the campus of the then-Waynesburg College, the central business district, and the surrounding residential area. The Borough Commons are also noted as important historical space connecting the three land use types.

By the late-1860's, Greene County was the second-largest producer of wool in Pennsylvania, and a few decades later, the gas and coal industries began booming. Many local landowners became quite wealthy selling their mineral rights, and the borough prospered as well, with the construction of substantial and impressive buildings. Most of the city center was built between 1885 and 1910. The Greene County Courthouse was built in 1850, replacing a small brick courthouse (and accompanying stone jail) in the same location, which itself replaced a log house on Greene Street.

Monuments

Dreamer Memorial Park War Monument

Richhill Township
39° 57'35.5"N 80°31'01.9"W



Year Built: 1935

Standing 35 feet tall and topped with an eagle, this four-sided monument was erected in 1935 and honors veterans of the Revolutionary, Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars. Four smaller stones recognize Marines, Soldiers, Sailors, and Nurses. The 10-acre, mostly wooded park property also contains a small Dreamer family cemetery.

Crow's Rock Massacre Monument

Richhill Township
39°57.633"N 80°31.052"W



Year Built: 1791

On May 1, 1791, four Crow sisters were walking to a nearby farm when they were attacked by Indians and a white renegade (reportedly William Spicer, who had been taken captive nearly 17 years prior when his own family was massacred near Whiteley Creek). Only one sister survived. The rock is the spot where the attackers supposedly hid, and has the names of all four sisters – Susan, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Tina – carved into it. The girls' graves are also located nearby. Nearly four years earlier, also in Richhill Township, nine members of the Davis family were killed when Indians burst into their cabin, the single largest Indian massacre of a family in the county.

Mason & Dixon Survey Terminal Point

Perry Township
39°43'16"N 80°7'7"W



Year Built: 1883

Year Listed: 1973

The westernmost point reached by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon during their state boundaries survey straddles the border of present-day Greene County and Monongalia County, W.Va. The survey delineated the boundaries of Pennsylvania, Virginia (West Virginia), Maryland, and Delaware, and the pair faced freezing temperatures, rugged terrain, and threats from Indian attacks. Mason and Dixon established a terminal station on Brown's Hill on Oct. 19, 1767. The line was extended in 1883 to the true corner of the state some 21 miles away. A red stone monument was placed on the mound that year to mark the original terminal point.

Soldiers & Sailors Monument

Waynesburg Borough
39°53'55.3"N 80°11'11.1"W

Year Built: 1899

Located in Monument Park in Waynesburg Commons, this 65-foot monument honors those who fought in the Civil War. An inscription on its base reads that it was built by the county "in grateful memory of her soldiers and sailors of the war for the union." The large stone tower is surrounded by figures from the Civil War-era Army and Navy of the Union. It was dedicated on July 4, 1899.



Mather Mine Disaster Monument

Morgan Township
39°56'05.4"N 80°04'24.6"W



Year Built: 2002

The seventh worst mining disaster in U.S. history, the Mather No. 1 Mine exploded on May 19, 1928, killing 195 men. As the mine transitioned from day to night shift at 4:07 p.m., a buildup of methane gas and dust was ignited by an arc from a nearby battery locomotive.

Approximately 279 men were underground at the time, including 209 in the affected area. Volunteers from other mines in Greene, Fayette, and Washington counties and rescue crews from Pittsburgh responded to the disaster. Hopes were high for survivors, but diminished in the following days as more and more bodies were brought to the surface.

Of the initial trapped 209 men, two rescued men later died, and only 14 escaped or rescued men survived. The others were killed in the explosion or suffocated by a toxic mix of leftover gases.

On the disaster's 74th anniversary in 2002, an 8-foot, black-granite monument was dedicated on the lawn of Mather Christian Church. The names of all 195 victims are etched into the stone.

The Mather Mine – a shaft mine owned by Pickands-Mather and Company since 1917 with no reported prior accidents – continued to operate until 1964, when it was abandoned and the site became a 50-acre refuse pile.

A reclamation project at the site began in 2001, and it is now covered with silt and soil dredged from the former Duke Lake in Ryerson Station State Park in western Greene County.

Robena Mine Memorial

Monongahela Township
39°51'26.9"N 79°56'12.1"W



Year Built:
8888

On the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1962, an explosion inside Robena No. 3 mine near Carmichaels claimed the lives of 37 men.

A separate explosion 20 minutes later did no harm. Both explosions were caused by a mixture of methane and coal dust being ignited by either an electric arc or friction sparks.

It took three days for rescue teams to reach the site of the explosion, and another two days to bring all 37 bodies to the surface. Rescue and recovery efforts were also hampered by a snowstorm that day.

At one time one of the largest and fully mechanized coal mines in the country, Robena Mine closed in 1982.

Miners' Monument

Welcome Center
1222 I-79 North, Mt. Morris, PA 15349



Year Built: 1995

Located at the Interstate 79 North Welcome Center (directly before Exit 7), the Greene County Miner's Monument was dedicated May 26, 1995, to all coal miners. The monument marks the exact spot where, 460 feet below, the 37 miners were killed in the Robena Mine explosion.

The men's names are etched into the stone. The marker also features the likeness of John Llewellyn Lewis, a famous mine labor leader, mining imagery, and a roll call of Greene County miners.

Greene County Historical Museum

Franklin Township
918 Rolling Meadows Road,
Waynesburg, PA 15370



Year Built: 1861 **Year Listed:** 1973

Originally part of the Greene Hills Poor Farm, the 2 ½-story brick farm house was constructed in 1861 in the Georgian style, with a cellar, gable roof, boxed cornice, and chimneys at each gable end. The first floor featured a large center hallway, with two large living rooms on the right and three rooms on the left. The second floor had several bedrooms with fireplaces and high ceilings.

Some 20 years later, the county purchased the building to use as a home for the elderly and added a 2 ½-story brick addition to the east. The new wing included a large dining room and five smaller rooms. A brick kitchen with a large brick oven with iron door and gates was connected to the new wing via an enclosed passageway.

Two decades after the first addition, around 1900, a second addition was built and attached to the first. It consisted of 2 ½ stories with a hip roof and cupola and had small rooms and a large tiled bathroom inside. The home for the elderly closed in the 1960's.

In 1969, the Greene County Historical Society (incorporated in 1925) began leasing the property from the county at a cost of \$1 a year and renovated it to house museum collections and a library. The museum officially opened to the public in June 1971 and has 52 rooms of thousands of artifacts covering the history and culture of Greene County and nearby areas. The 17-acre museum property also includes a restored cabin, an agricultural barn, a print house, and a railroad house.

Greensboro Log Cabin

Greensboro Borough
39°47'27.0"N 79°54'46.9"W



Year Built: c. Late -1700s

This log cabin, located on Stone Street along the Monongahela River, was the home of John Badollet, a French entrepreneur and friend of Albert Gallatin. Both men were influential in the establishment of the glass industry in Greensboro. In 1990, the 1 ½-story cabin was relocated to the corner of County and Front streets to avoid the flood plain of the Grays Landing Lock and Dam project. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which built the lock and dam, paid for the relocation and restoration of the home, which became a community center and public meeting place for Greensboro.

First Greene County Courthouse

Waynesburg Borough
144 E Greene St, Waynesburg, PA 15370



Year Built: 1797

This log structure was the first county courthouse and was used until around 1800, when a new brick courthouse was built on High Street. George Graham and George Ullom built the courthouse for the first county sheriff, James Hook, who served from 1796-1799. The structure is believed to be the oldest log courthouse on its original lot in Pennsylvania and possibly in the whole country. The building is now home to Cornerstone Genealogical Society, which has a vast archive of books and other records on family history located in a rear annex.

Captain Robert C. Wiley Armory

Waynesburg Borough
61 N Washington St,
Waynesburg, PA 15370



Year Built: 1914

Included in the Waynesburg Historic District, the 2-story red-brick armory was built by the state in 1914 as the Waynesburg Armory. Construction cost about \$27,000, and the building was considered a fine social venue, used for wedding receptions, dances, and other community activities.

The armory was the home of several Army and National Guard units and was dedicated Aug. 8, 1999, in honor of Wiley, who was killed during World War II.

While attending Waynesburg College, Wiley enlisted as a Private in Company K, 110th Infantry. After graduating, he taught at local high schools until he was called for active duty in 1941. He rose to the rank of Captain in 1942.

On Aug. 9, 1944, most of his officers in Company K were killed or wounded during a fierce battle with the Germans near St. Lo, France. Despite being severely wounded himself, Wiley continued leading his company to fight, but on Aug. 13, 1944, he was shot and killed by a sniper. Wiley was posthumously honored with the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest award for valor. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

In 2010, the armory's current unit, Company B, 1-110th Infantry, of the National Guard, left the building for a newer and larger home outside of Waynesburg, and the Wiley Armory was purchased by Waynesburg University shortly thereafter. The Armory now houses administrative offices and is used for university athletics.

W.A. Young & Sons Foundry and Machine Shop

Rices Landing Borough
39°56'57.4"N 79°59'54.6"W



Year Built: 1900

Included as a contributing property to the Rices Landing Historic District, the building represents the borough's strong ties to the coal and steel industries along the Monongahela River.

Given the success of nearby Dilworth Mine and proximity to the new river trade and transportation, William A. Young built the machine shop in 1900 on Water Street, on the banks of the river, later expanding with the addition of a foundry. The business produced parts for coal mines, World Wars I and II, and river workers.

Upon his death in 1940, Young's sons took over operations, running the machine shop until 1965. When it closed, the building was locked, and all of its tools, equipment, and machinery were left in place, a perfectly preserved representation of the transition from the 1800's village blacksmith to the large machine shops of the 1900's.

Twenty years later, the foundry was purchased by the Greene County Historical Society, which began restoring the site.

Now owned and operated by Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, the building is the site of the Hammer-In blacksmithing event, held every April by two blacksmith associations to raise preservation funds. The shop contains a small hardware store and original tools dating from 1870-1920, and the foundry still has its coke furnace. Open for summer tours by appointment only.

Museums & Miscellaneous

Historic Markers

In addition to the properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Greene County also contains official historical markers placed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.



- Garard's Fort, Garards Fort – Site of frontier refuge in Revolutionary War. Station of a small detachment of Virginia militia in 1777, when this area was claimed as part

of Monongalia County, Virginia.

- Greene Academy, Carmichaels – Established in 1810 by Act of Legislature. Was aided by State grant of \$2000 and public subscriptions. Until 1860, a leading academy west of the mts.

- Greene County, Waynesburg (at Greene County Courthouse) – Formed February 9, 1796 from Washington County. Named for Gen. Nathanael Greene. Waynesburg, the county seat named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, was incorporated in 1816. Site of Waynesburg College, founded 1849. Near Ten Mile is birthplace of Gov. Edward Martin.

- Monongahela College, Jefferson – This was the first Baptist college in western Pennsylvania. It was begun by Ten Mile Baptist Association in 1867, opened in 1869, and in 1871 chartered by legislature. Operated 1869-1888; reopened 1890 and finally closed 1894. College building, erected 1871, lies 300 yards north of marker. (Torn down 1956.)



- Old Glassworks, Greensboro – On this site, the first glass factory west of the Monongahela River was established in 1805 through the stimulating influence of Albert

Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson. Glass was made here until 1849.

- Rev. John Corbly, Garards Fort – A noted Baptist minister serving area congregations, Corbly was among some 150 men arrested by federal troops on the “Dreadful Night” of November 13, 1794. A vocal opponent of the U.S. excise tax on whiskey, he was this area’s best known participant in the Whiskey Rebellion and was seen as a threat by the Federalists. Imprisoned for a time in Philadelphia, Corbly returned here and remained active in the ministry.

- Ryerson’s Blockhouse, Wind Ridge – Near here stood one of three blockhouses erected by Captain James Paul’s company in 1792, during the State’s last troubles with the Indians. On April 17, 1792, soldiers carrying supplies from the Thomas Ryerson mill clashed with an Indian war party attacking the white settlements.

- Waynesburg College, Waynesburg – Founded in 1849 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Chartered by the State in 1850. One of the first two colleges in Pennsylvania to grant degrees to women, in 1857.

Markers for Revolutionary War Forts Jackson and Swan are missing.



A marker placed in 1928 by the Greene County Historical Society designates the spot of the first court held in Greene County in 1797. Held at the log cabin home of Jacob Kline, a tavern keeper

on Muddy Creek, the first case involved Neal Gillespie v. Luke Wapole. The second court was also held in Kline’s tavern before moving to the new log courthouse in Waynesburg. The marker is located off Route 21 between Waynesburg and Carmichaels.

Archaeological Sites

Three archaeological sites – two in western Greene and one east – were added to the National Register in the 1980's.

The Fisher site in Richhill Township (Year Listed: 1982) was identified as the location of a Late Woodland village, part of the Drew Phase of the Monongahela Indians. It is one of 10 identified Drew Phase sites, and the only one located in a floodplain (of the Enlow Fork). The site yielded nearly 1,100 artifacts, including animal bones, stone tools, and more than 500 sherds, some of which contained unusual designs not seen at any other site.

The Richard T. Foley site in Jackson Township (Year Listed: 1984) contains a large campsite and village site, occupied by Monongahela Indians in the early 1600's. The site was excavated numerous times, including once by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. Artifacts found included animal bones, metal and clay objects, and European-made brass and glass objects.

The Sugar Grove Petroglyph site in Monongahela Township (Year Listed: 1986) features 48 carvings on an outcrop formation of Dunkard Series sandstone. The designs feature human figures, animal tracks, and arrows and were made by an unspecified type of Indians. The site is one of four petroglyph sites in Pennsylvania to be designated on the National Register, and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History commissioned plaster casts and latex molds of the designs.

Warrior Trail

A 67-mile trail spanning Greene County, the Warrior Trail stretches west from Greensboro 45 miles to the West Virginia border, then 22 more miles to the Ohio River just south of Moundsville, WV. The path was used for 5,000 years by Indians traveling to Ohio and was first studied in the 1930's. The trail – which rests entirely on private property – is marked by yellow blazes on trees and posts. It can be entered anywhere it intersects with a road, and Adirondack-type camping shelters are available at three different points.

Center Township

39°52'37.0"N 80°16'59.9"W



For more than a century, one advertising campaign used an unusual medium to feature the same message: "Chew Mail Pouch Tobacco: Treat Yourself to the Best."

The ad and accompanying slogan – painted on barn sides first regionally, then across the country – was the marketing campaign of the Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company of Wheeling, W.Va.

The ads for Mail Pouch Tobacco began appearing on barns and the sides of buildings in 1892, hitting a peak in the 1960's of approximately 20,000 barns in 22 states.

In 1946, Harley Warrick of Belmont, Ohio, joined a crew of barn painters and became the most famous painter associated with Mail Pouch Barns.

In 1965, the U.S. Highway Beautification Act banned billboards or ads within 660 feet of a federally funded road, effectively putting an end to the campaign.

Nine years later, though, the act was amended to exempt Mail Pouch Barns as "landmark signs" due to their historic or artistic significance.

Warrick continued to paint or touch up hundreds of barns every year until he retired in 1992, at which point the campaign ended.

When he died in 2000, he was widely regarded as the last of the Mail Pouch Barn painters.

Greene County contained around 30 Mail Pouch Barns, although only seven are still standing today, all on private property. They are pictured here and on the next two pages.

Mail Pouch Barns

Center Township

39°51'51.1"N 80°17'54.7"W



Perry Township

39°45'33.2"N 80°05'00.6"W



Cumberland Township

39°52'38.8"N 80°01'03.4"W



Washington Township

39°57'24.3"N 80°10'47.4"W



Franklin Township

39°53'05.6"N 80°09'40.8"W



Whiteley Township

39°49'51.8"N 80°07'22.7"W



Schools & Schoolhouses

At one point in the early part of the 20th century, 194 one-room schoolhouses stood across Greene County, with approximately 90 schools located in the West Greene area alone.

Coallick Schoolhouse

Year Built: 1870

Franklin Township

39°53'15.8"N 80°07'35.4"W



Property owners often donated land for schools, which were then named after those landowners.

If the school was no longer needed, it reverted back to the property owner, who would use

it for storage or refurbish as a house. As the roads in Greene County improved, schools were consolidated, and by the 1940's, only a few one-room schoolhouses remained.

Two schoolhouses still standing – Coallick in Waynesburg and Crouse in Rogersville – are now owned by the Greene County Historical Society. The Coallick Schoolhouse sits on the edge of the Historical Society's museum

property, near the intersection of Rolling Meadows and Garards Fort roads, and the Crouse Schoolhouse is located on Route 21. Both brick buildings are being renovated for use by the museum.

Crouse Schoolhouse

Year Built: 1900

Center Township

39°53'02.4"N 80°14'50.4"W



Greene Academy

Carmichaels Borough

39°53'57.5"N 79°58'38.0"W



Year Built: 1790

Year Listed: 1976

Consisting of a stone section built c. 1790 as an Episcopal church, and a brick section constructed in 1810, Greene Academy began as a school for poor children. One famous graduate was future U.S. Senator and Iowa Governor A.B. Cummins. School operations ended in 1893, and the building was later used as a Grand Army of the Republic post and apartments before becoming an arts center in the 1970s.

Greensboro Public School

Greensboro Borough

39°47'37.0"N 79°54'43.7"W



Year Built: 1904

Year Listed: 1995

Built by architect James Parreco in the Romanesque style, the 2 ½-story stone school features a 3-story bell tower at its front entrance. The school housed students in the first through eighth grades and closed around 1960. The property was donated to the borough, then to a non-profit organization.

Waynesburg University (College)

Waynesburg Borough

51 W College St, Waynesburg, PA 15370



Year Built: 1850

Chartered on March 25, 1850, Waynesburg College was founded in 1849 by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which had roots in Tennessee. In 1905, the CPC merged with the Presbyterian Church (USA), the school's current affiliation. Statewide, it was one of the first two colleges to grant degrees to women, and became a university in 2008.

Hanna Hall

Waynesburg University



Year Built: 1851

Year Listed: 1979

The first building constructed at Waynesburg College, the three-story, Federal-style hall has a red-brick exterior, gable roof, and wooden bell tower. The original bell was refurbished and relocated in 2015. Named after Rev. William Hanna in 1896, the building has been continuously used as an educational facility for more than 160 years.

Miller Hall Waynesburg University



Year Built: 1879-1899 **Year Listed:** 1978

After the Civil War, enrollment increased at Waynesburg College, necessitating the construction of a second academic building. Miller Hall – named after College President Alfred Brashear Miller – was built in the French “Second Empire” style, with a high mansard roof, dormer windows with stained glass, and towers.

Its 3 ½ stories are made mostly of bricks baked nearby (fingerprints are still visible in the brick) and sandstone from a local quarry. The pace of construction depended on funding and lasted more than 20 years.

The building originally contained classrooms, a laboratory, the library and chapel, halls for alumni and literary societies, and the president's office. It now houses mostly administrative offices.

Paul R. Stewart Museum

Waynesburg University

Year Established: 1990



Located in the basement of Miller Hall, the Paul R.

Stewart Museum houses a veritable history of the college. Collection items also include Indian artifacts, local early glassware and pottery, fossils, and rocks and minerals.

The museum is named after alumnus Stewart, who was college president from 1921-1963 and under whose leadership the college prospered and grew.

Historical Resources

Cornerstone Genealogical Society

144 East Greene Street, P.O. Box 547
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-627-5653

www.cornerstonegenealogy.com

Non-profit dedicated to preserving genealogical history of Greene County; maintains library of books and records

Greene Academy of Art

314 North Market Street
P.O. Box 309
Carmichaels, PA 15320
724-966-2731

Non-profit dedicated to promoting arts in Greene County; headquartered in Greene Academy

Greene County Historical Society & Museum

918 Rolling Meadows Road
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-627-3204

www.greenecountyhistory.org

Non-profit caretaker of local written and physical histories; maintains exhibits and collections

King Coal Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 275
Carmichaels, PA 15320
724-966-5426
www.kingcoalshow.org

Non-profit dedicated to fostering development and advancement of bituminous coal industry; organizes annual King Coal Show every August

Lock 6 Museum

137 Main Street
Rices Landing, PA 15357
724-592-6055

Displays of Rices Landing and Monongahela River trade history; located in borough building

Nathanael Greene Community Development Corporation

P.O. Box 534
Greensboro, PA 15338
724-943-4462
www.natgreene.org

Non-profit dedicated to supporting the community's preservation of history and cultural activities

Paul R. Stewart Museum

Waynesburg University
51 West College Street
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-852-3214

Collection of Indian, man-made, and natural artifacts; located in Miller Hall at Waynesburg University

Rev. John Corbly Descendants Association

1308 Garards Fort Road
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-627-7129

www.johncorblydescendants.org

Organization formed to honor Corbly's contributions; coordinates annual family reunion every June

Rivers of Steel Heritage Tours

623 East Eighth Avenue
Homestead, PA 15120
412-423-8687
www.riversofsteel.com

Non-profit committed to preserving resources related to steel industry; owns and operates W.A. Young & Sons Foundry and Machine Shop

Warrior Trail Association

P.O. Box 103
Waynesburg, PA 15370
304-534-2213

Volunteer organization dedicated to preserving history, enjoying nature, and valuing physical health through outdoor activity; maintains and serves as guide for Warrior Trail

Waynesburg Prosperous and Beautiful

51 West College Street, P.O. Box 246
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-627-8119

www.waynesburgpa.org

Non-profit Main Street program endeavoring to preserve and revitalize historic Downtown Waynesburg

White Covered Bridge Association

785 Garards Fort Road
Waynesburg, PA 15370
724-627-3910
wcbriidge@gmail.com

Non-profit dedicated to preserving and celebrating bridge; organizes annual White Covered Bridge Festival every September



GREENE COUNTY TOURIST PROMOTION AGENCY

www.GoGreeneCounty.org

Fort Jackson Building • 19 South Washington Street

Waynesburg, PA 15370

724-627-TOUR