Greek Revival Row Houses

This well preserved row of Greek Revival houses was built before The Civil War with low pitched gable roofs and 4-panel doors typical of the period. The easternmost house has a narrow doorway and simple transom. It is constructed of local sandstone and has a narrow foundation. The westmost has an enclosed doorway and side door. The Indian Limestone facade with 2 windows are typical of the 18th to early 19th century. The Greek Revival style was popular in the 19th century as the home and community center of the era. It is the main administration building of Waynesburg College.

Operia House

Since 1871, the Opera House has hosted community performances, vaudeville, silent movies, “talkies” and modern films. Originally called “Town Hall,” it was built by the Olds Fellows in the Italianate style with a very tall arched window. It was expanded to 1,100 seats in 1900 by the famous opera house designer, J. B. McElfatrick & Son of New York City. The marquee was added in 1939.

Blair Hotel

This handsome building of pressed red brick and smoothly dressed stone was built in 1896 as a 3-story hotel with commercial space on the first floor. It has large arched windows, a second story porcule and decorative pressed metal cornice. It was remodeled in 1908 to house the first Waynesburg Hospital on the third floor. In 1974, a bakery was added on the first floor.

Denny House

Built in three eras, the house began with the center section, a Greek Revival design of ca. 1836 that faced the garden. A rounded porch now shelters the original front door. The kitchen wing was added in 1978. In 1930, E.L. Denny expanded toward High Street, adding a high-style Dutch step-gable facade of unusual patterned masonry.

Sayers Corner

This early piece of Waynesburg architecture dates to 1817 when Robert Catter built an inn on this site. Thomas Hoxikson and later his family added the present structure in 1835. In 1940, it sold to W. W. Sayers whose descendants retained ownership until 1974. The narrow stonework with simple rectangular transoms and low gable roof are typical of the Post Colonial style.

Peoples Bank Building

Like many towns in southwestern PA, Waynesburg gained a theater in the early 20th century designed to announce the town’s prosperity. Built on a narrow lot in 1906, the theater building has a full 3-story facade and a gabled roof. There is a bracketed pediment on the second floor and similar detail on the parapet.

Blachley House

Known today as “Jimmie’s Lunch,” this historic house was a more illustrious identity in the 19th century as the home and office of five generations of hotels. The west wing was added about 1850. It had a broom door and a double window.

Piatto House

The Amos Piatto House is one of the oldest and best preserved Post-Colonial buildings in Waynesburg and unique in its stone construction. It was built in 1828. The narrow door with fluted pilasters and rectangular transoms is similar to the LeMoine House in Washington, PA. Both show the transition from early vernacular to Greek Revival architecture.

Miller Hall

This handsome Second Empire structure is the main administration building of Waynesburg University. Named in honor of its President Alfred Brasher Miller, it was built over two decades from 1874 to 1890. For its construction, President Miller and the students produced over 800,000 bricks fired in kilns behind the building. Miller Hall is a National Historic Site.

Hanna Hall

Named in 1896 for Reverend William Hanna, Waynesburg College’s first building was erected in the same year as the Court House (1851) by the same craftsmen and in the same style. Through the years it has housed classrooms, offices, library, chapel, dormitory and today, the Department of Business Administration. Hanna Hall is a National Historic Site.

Sharp House

This grand Georgian Revival House was constructed between 1895-1906 of red pressed brick, a trademark of its builder, Clement Brooks. Three highly decorative gables pierce the gable roof. The bracketed entrance portal has ornately decorative glass as does the Palladian window above. Colonial Revival details adorn the cornice.

Hook/Morgan Building

In 1781, John T. Hook expanded an 18th c. brick mansion into a 3-story Italianate house with arched windows. He retained the earlier Greek Revival entrance with massive stone arch, recessed door and Ionic columns. The sandstone foundation is dressed in a pattern unique to the area called scabbled and drafted.