

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Pennsylvania	
COUNTY: Chester	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
General Anthony Wayne House, "Waynesborough"

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Waynesborough

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
2049 Waynesborough Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Paoli

STATE Pennsylvania	CODE	COUNTY: Chester	CODE
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mr. C. W. June

STREET AND NUMBER:
2049 Waynesborough Road

CITY OR TOWN: Paoli	STATE: Pennsylvania	CODE
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: West Chester	STATE: Pennsylvania	CODE
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

180

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated
(Check One)		(Check One)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Waynesborough," erected in five steps between 1724 and 1902, is today a large stone gable-roofed house with a U-shaped plan. The oldest portion, now the west or left wing, was built by Anthony Wayne's grandfather in 1724. This wing is a two-story stone structure with gable roof that is about 20 feet wide and 18 feet deep. The center and main section of the existing house was built in 1735. About 40 feet wide and 33 feet deep, the stone center is two-and-one-half stories high and has a gabled and dormered roof with two interior chimneys. The first story of the east or right stone wing was added in 1792 and its second story in 1860. The wing, also covered with a gable roof, is about 17 feet wide and 32 feet deep. On the north, or rear, end of the east wing is the small final addition to the house, which dates from 1902. The east service wing contains the kitchen, breakfast room, laundry and storage rooms.

The center and main section of the house is Georgian in design and is five-bays wide. First story windows are topped by segmental stone arches and the center door is sheltered by a pedimented hood. A center hall extends through the house and divides the four rooms on the first floor into pairs. A reconstructed stairs sets against the right wall. To the right or east of the hall are the blue parlor and behind this, the dining room; to the left of the hall are the green parlor, with the music room in the rear. In the west wing, which opens off the left of the music room, is a large library and a stairway. The fireplace walls in the four rooms in the center section are fully panelled. The interior panelling and trim in the blue parlor and dining room are original and that in the left portion (green parlor and music room) date from a 1902 remodelling. The same is true of the woodwork in the four bedrooms above. There are two more bedrooms in the second floor wing and four chambers on the third floor of the center house.

The stone walls and flooring of the house are original and the interior of west wing is also very old. The house was renovated and restored in 1967 by Henry A. Judd, architectural historian of the National Park Service. In excellent condition, the General Anthony Wayne House is used as a private residence and is not open to visitors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1745-1796

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The home from 1745 to 1791 of Anthony Wayne, a brash, brave, and impetuous brigadier-general of the Continental Army during the War for Independence.

Built in five steps between 1724 and 1902, about 75% of "Waynesborough" dates from the 18th century.

HISTORY

Anthony Wayne was born at "Waynesborough," Paloi, Pennsylvania, in 1745, on his father's 500 acre farm. At the age of 16 he attended a private academy kept by his uncle, Gilbert Wayne, in Philadelphia. He learned enough mathematics to qualify as a surveyor, with some further application after he left school two years later. In 1765 he was sent by a Philadelphia land company to supervise the surveying and settlement of 100,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. In 1766, after the venture had failed, he returned to Pennsylvania and married the daughter of a Philadelphia merchant. They had two children. He went to live on his father's estate at Paloi and took charge of the tannery. In 1774 his father died, and Anthony succeeded to the ownership of a profitable establishment that provided a very comfortable competence. Of medium height, he appeared taller because of his commanding presence. He had a handsome, well-proportioned face with a slightly aquiline nose and high forehead. His hair was dark, his eyes dark brown and penetrating, giving to his face a very animated appearance.

Wayne soon emerged as a leader of the patriot cause. He was elected chariman of the Chester County Committee of Safety in 1774 and headed the local committee appointed to supervise the carrying out of the association drawn up ~~drawn up~~ by the first Continental Congress. He was delegate of his county in the provincial assembly that met during 1775. On January 3, 1776 he was commissioned colonel of the 4th Battalion of Pennsylvania (Continental) Line and was ordered to join Washington's Army at New York. Shortly after his arrival there, his unit was ordered north to Canada as part of General William Maxwell's

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Pennsylvania, A Guide to the Keystone State (American Guide Series) (New York, 1940), 439-440, grave of, Erie site, 224

Donald H. Kent, Anthony Wayne, Man of Action (Historic Pennsylvania Leaflet No. 2, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1958).

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. XIX, 563-565.

Hugh F. Rankin, "Anthony Wayne: Military Romanticist," in George A. Billias, ed., George Washington's Generals (New York, 1964), 260-290.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	40°	01'	55"	75°	28'	32"	40°	01'	55"
NE	40°	02'	02"	75°	28'	22"	75°	28'	26"
SE	40°	01'	57"	75°	28'	16"	Location of house		
SW	40°	01'	50"	75°	28'	26"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **14 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION: **Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service** DATE: **3-2-72**

STREET AND NUMBER:
801 - 19th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: **Washington** STATE: **D. C.** CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Title _____</p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	Pennsylvania	
COUNTY	Chester	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

Gen. Anthony Wayne House ^{"Waynesborough"}
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(1)

8. Significance: (Continue)

brigade. He participated in the ill-fated attack on Three Rivers on June 8, 1776, and was able to escape with 200 of his men. Retreating with the American army down Lake Champlain, he served during the summer and fall at Fort Ticonderoga, New York, and late in the fall became commandant of the post. In charge of some 2,000 men, he had his first taste of wretched provisioning, of sickness, starvation, and mutiny. On February 21, 1777, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Continental Army and on April 12 was ordered to join Washington at Morristown, New Jersey, and take command of the Pennsylvania Line. In the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he occupied the center of Washington's line and did well in that struggle. On the night of September 20, 1777, however while encamped near Paloi and his own home, and in spite of a definite warning Wayne allowed his brigade of 1500 men to be surprised in a night attack. About 70 men were killed, 70 to 80 taken prisoner, and 1,000 muskets were lost. The British had 2 or 3 killed and 4 or 5 wounded. Being accused of negligence, he demanded a court martial and was acquitted. Rejoining Washington's army, Wayne played a conspicuous part in the battle of Germantown, on October 4, leading a spirited and almost victorious surprise attack as part of General Sullivan's division, but was forced back, when difficulties in the rear turned what appeared to be a victory into confusion and retreat. Hearing artillery and musketry to his rear, Wayne thought Sullivan was in trouble and turned back. A dim and distant line of men was faintly outlined through the heavy morning mist. Both sides fired. Both were Americans and the battle which had begun with such promise quickly came to a disastrous end. Wayne wintered with Washington at Valley Forge and led the advance attack as part of Lee's division at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. Here Wayne found the military glory that had so long eluded him.

An elite corps of Continental light infantry was formed in 1779 and Wayne intrigued for the command, threatening to resign unless awarded the post. The very day that Wayne's appointment was announced in June, Daniel Morgan of Virginia, another contender for the post, submitted his resignation and went home in disgust. On July 16, 1779, leading some 1350 men of his new corps, "Mad" Anthony Wayne made a surprise night attack on 700 British troops guarding the fortifications at Stony Point, New York. In this brilliantly executed attack Wayne took 575 prisoners, captured 15 cannon, killed 63 men and wounded 61. American losses amounted to 15 killed and 80 wounded. For his conduct in this affair Congress ordered a medal to be struck and presented to him. In 1780 he led some desultory movements against the British on the lower Hudson in New Jersey, aimed to embarrass their collect of supplies and cattle. An attack on a blockhouse at Bull's Ferry, Bergen, July 21, 1780 failed. When Benedict Arnold attempted to deliver West Point to the British on September 25, 1780, Wayne's prompt movement from Tappan to Haverstraw, 16 miles in less than 4 hours, -prevented a British occupation. After the Pennsylvania line mutinied in January 1781, Wayne was instrumental

184

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE	
Pennsylvania	
COUNTY	
Chester	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Gen. Anthony Wayne House, "Waynesborough"
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(2)

8. Significance (Continue)

in presenting the soldiers' demands for pay and release to Congress and in getting Congress to redress their grievances.

In the Yorktown campaign he was ordered south with his 800 men to serve under Lafayette, who was opposing Cornwallis on the lower James River. Arriving in Virginia in June, 1781 Wayne was ordered to attack part of the British army that was mistakenly supposed to be separated from the rest near Williamsburg. With some 900 men Wayne attacked the British army of perhaps 5,000 at Green Spring, Virginia, on July 6, and upon discovering the mistake, he led a charge into the British line that deceived Cornwallis long enough to permit Wayne to extricate himself at a cost of 133 killed and wounded, and 12 missing. British casualties were 75. On November 1, 1781, after taking part in the siege of Yorktown, Wayne, as part of General Arthur St. Clair's division, marched south to South Carolina to reinforce Nathanael Greene's Southern army. They joined Greene on January 4, 1782. In February Wayne was detached with 170 Continentals and some militia to Ebenezer, Georgia, about 25 miles above British held Savannah. On May 21 and 24, he defeated first the British and then the Creek Indians in skirmishes near Savannah and on July 11, 1782 the British evacuated Savannah. Wayne then rejoined Greene in South Carolina in August and on December 14, 1782, when the British left Charleston, Greene granted Wayne the privilege of leading the American troops into the city. During the winter of 1782-83, Wayne negotiated treaties of submission with the Creeks and Cherokees that helped bring greater peace to Georgia. On September 30, 1783, Congress brevetted Wayne a major general and he retired from the Continental Army on November 3, 1783.

From 1783 to 1792 Wayne was engaged in civil pursuits in which he was less fortunate than in military affairs. The State of Georgia conferred upon him an 800-acre rice plantation and he borrowed the necessary capital to work it from Dutch creditors, who subsequently (in 1790 foreclosed on the lands. In politics he was a conservative. As a member of the Pennsylvania council of censors in 1783, he favored the calling of a new constitutional convention to amend the liberal constitution of 1776. He was a representative of Chester County to the Pennsylvania General Assembly in 1784 and 1785. In 1787 he supported the new Federal Constitution in the Pennsylvania ratifying convention. He was elected to Congress as a representative from Georgia and served from March 4 to March 21, 1791, when his seat was declared vacant because of fraud in the election.

175

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE Pennsylvania	
COUNTY Chester	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Gen. Anthony Wayne House, "Waynesborough"
(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(3)

8. Significance (continue)

After the failure of Generals Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair to subdue the Indian tribes of the Northwest Territory (1790-91) President Washington choose Wayne in 1792 to lead the rehabilitated American army. In evaluating Wayne for this post, Washington wrote: "More active and enterprising than Judicious and cautious. No economist it is feared: - open to flattery - vain-easily imposed upon and liable to be drawn into scrapes. Too indulgent ...to his Officers and men-... Yet under a full view of all circumstances he appeared most eligible." Now, contrary to all predictions, Wayne carefully trained a new army and moved with the greatest caution, fortifying every post as he advanced into Indian country. Finally, on August 20, 1794, he won a brilliant victory in the battle of Fallen Timbers, near Maumee, Ohio., with his 3,500 man army. A year later, August, 1795, Wayne was able to dictate the terms of the Treaty of Greenville that opened up the Northwest for settlement to the land-hungry Americans. Jay's Treaty (November 1794) called for the evacuation of British posts in the Northwest and Wayne took possession of Detroit in 1796. While inspecting these western posts, his health broke at Presque Isle, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania where he died of a "severe fit of gout" on December 15, 1796 and was buried there. In 1809 his remains were removed and reburied in the St. David's Protestant Episcopal churchyard, near Wayne, Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

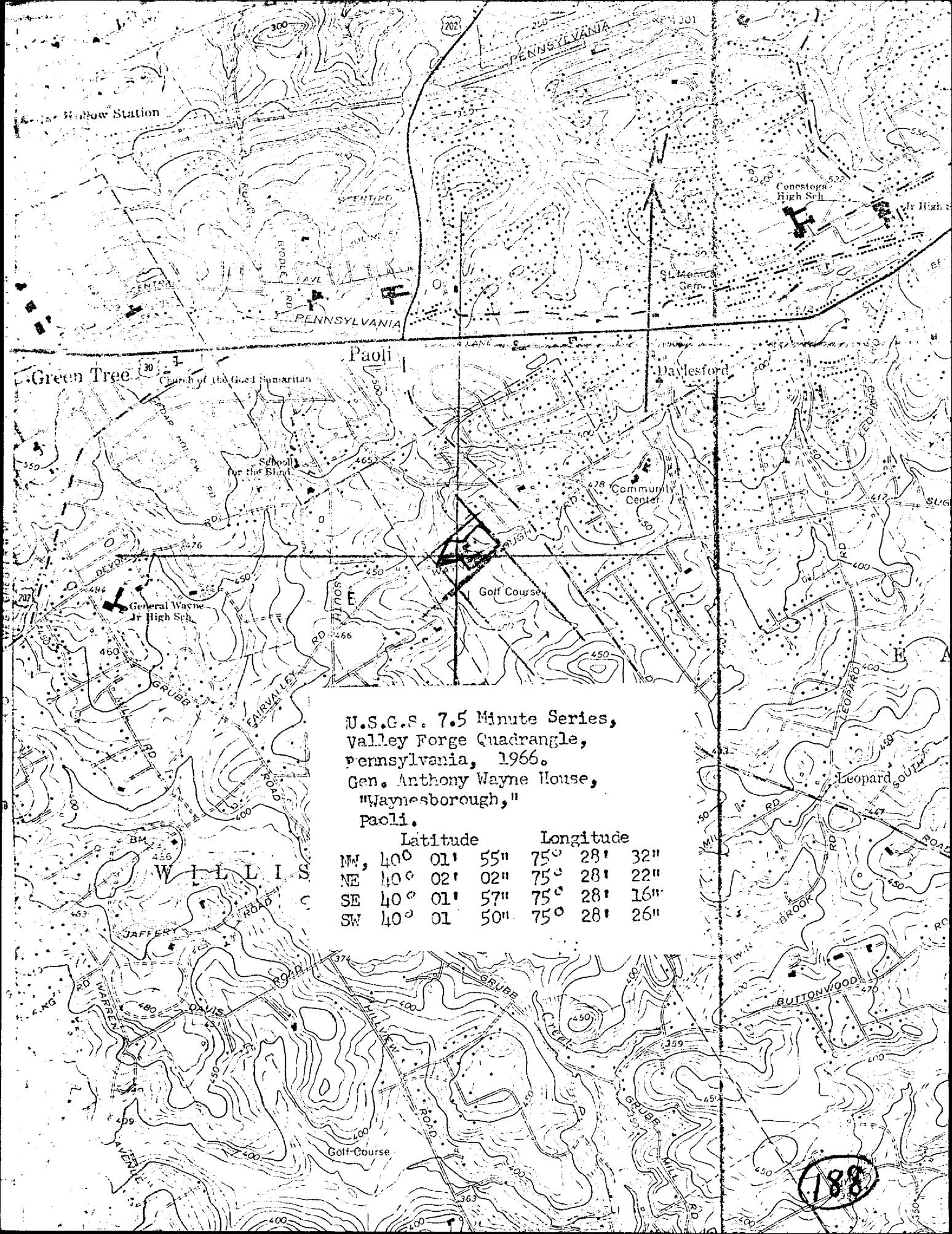
STATE	
Pennsylvania	
COUNTY	
Chester	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

"Waynesborough"
(Gen. Anthony Wayne House) *(Continuation Sheet)*
(Number all entries)

Boundaries for General Anthony Wayne House, "Waynesborough:"

Approximately 14 acres of land, including the General Anthony Wayne House known as "Waynesborough, beginning at the southeast corner at latitude 40° 01' 57" - longitude 75° 28' 16", hence going southwest about 700 feet to a point at 40° 01' 53" - longitude 75° 28' 23", then continuing northwest about 250 feet to a point at latitude 40° 01' 54" - longitude 75° 28' 25", hence proceeding west along the northern edge of Waynesborough Road about 450 feet to a point at latitude 40° 01' 54" - longitude 75° 28' 30", then going northeast about 500 feet to a point at latitude 40° 01' 58" - longitude 75° 28' 29", from here going east about 300 feet to a point at latitude 40° 01' 58" - longitude 75° 28' 24"; then proceeding northeast about 400 feet to a point at latitude 40° 02' 00" - longitude 75° 28' 21", then continuing about 500 feet to the southeast to the southeast corner, the point of beginning.

Precise boundaries, as described above, are on record on a copy of U.S. Geological Survey Map: Valley Forge Quadrangle, Pennsylvania, 1966, 7.5 Minute Series, on file with the Historic Sites Survey, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.



U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Series,
 Valley Forge Quadrangle,
 Pennsylvania, 1966.
 Gen. Anthony Wayne House,
 "Waynesborough,"
 Paoli.

	Latitude	Longitude
NW	40° 01' 55"	75° 28' 32"
NE	40° 02' 02"	75° 28' 22"
SE	40° 01' 57"	75° 28' 16"
SW	40° 01' 50"	75° 28' 26"

188