Scan these QR Codes with your smart device to find maps and more information provided online.

**Marietta Historic Homes**

*Take a stroll along the tree-lined brick streets of one of the Pioneer City's oldest neighborhoods and experience the splendor of dozens of historic homes, including the early residence of Marietta's founder, the birthplace of a vice president, the homes of three Ohio governors, and a Civil War-era castle!*

**Ancient Earthworks**

*Walk the mysterious paths of the ancients . . . trace the early signs of civilization to a sacred burial ground.*

**Marietta Military**

*Veterans, history buffs, and patriots will enjoy this hearty walk through Marietta in discovery of relics, three early military installations and the burial place of Revolutionary War heroes.*

**Marietta Churches**

*Exhibiting some of the Pioneer City's finest and most diverse architectural features, Marietta's towering religious landmarks inspire with their beauty and purpose.*

**Harmar Historic Homes**

*Railroad and boating enthusiasts, aficionados of fine architecture, and history lovers will all enjoy this leisurely stroll through Marietta's west side.*

**Covered Bridges Driving Tour**

*Over 50 covered bridges were once scattered throughout Washington County. Today only nine remain as reminders of the ingenuity of the past. Although the fate of many covered bridges lies in bypass or removal, Washington County's structures illustrate the resourcefulness of previous engineers.*
You can begin your journey at the East Muskingum Park on Front Street (39.414746 N, 81.456137 W), located two blocks from the Marietta Washington County CVB, near the place where a group of hearty pioneers landed to settle the Northwest Territory (and where ample free parking is available).

A pair of eagles perched on sandstone pylons overlooks the entrance to the park. The sculptures were dedicated in 1938 to celebrate the sesquicentennial of Marietta and the Northwest Territory. The pillars and a much larger work also located in the park were made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor famous for carving four presidents on Mt. Rushmore. “A Nation Moving Westward” depicts three of Marietta’s founding fathers and an Indian woman in a boat. Also in the park, a veterans’ monument and a Civil War monument mark significant milestones in local and U.S. history.

Travel northeast to the intersection of Front Street and Putnam Street.

1 • First Bank Building

At the north corner of Putnam and Front Street is the First Bank Building, which was opened in 1833 for the Bank of Marietta. The town’s first bank was chartered in Marietta in 1808 and operated from the Harmar home of David Putnam. The bank building at 101 Putnam Street served as the Bank of Marietta’s third and final location. The second floor was complete with a built-in vault and cashier’s residence. The bank’s charter expired in 1843. Currently a physician’s office, through the years the building has been home to a number of businesses.

Across the street, at 100 Putnam Street, stands Marietta’s first post office. Built in 1806, the Georgian-style structure was used as a post office from 1819 to 1853. It is considered Marietta’s oldest surviving commercial building.

Continue along Putnam Street northeast toward Fourth.

Putnam Street - 200 and 300 Block

In the 200 block of Putnam Street, a pair of lions sculpted by Sam Peale and Sons guards the Washington County Courthouse (1902).

This block is also home to the city’s blossoming theatre district, which includes the Mid-Ohio Valley Player’s Theater and the Colony Theatre - a 1911 vaudeville house-turned-movie theatre currently undergoing restoration. At the corner approaching Third Street, a mural painted to look like the Wakefield Hotel adorns the place where it once stood.

Marietta’s City Hall, which was reconstructed in 1937 after a fire devastated the original building, is located at 301 Putnam Street. Inside, a series of wall murals by William M. Young tell the story of the pioneers.
Two historic churches tower above opposite corners of the 300 block of Putnam Street. The Unitarian Universalist Church, a Tudor Gothic, was built in 1856. Designed by John M. Slocomb, the structure was made with bricks from nearby Sacra Via.

In contrast to the reaching spires of the Unitarian Church, on the opposite end of the street a round brick steeple crowns the First Baptist Church of Marietta. The stone church was built in 1855.

2 - Follett House

The Marietta College campus begins at the intersection of Putnam and Fourth Street with Follett House. The Colonial Revival style house was built in 1897 by A.D. Follett—a successful attorney during Marietta's late 19th century oil boom. With its distinctive double porches, columns, and Palladian windows, the stately manse was owned by the Follett family until 1967. Marietta College recently acquired the property and began the restoration process. The house is currently used for the college's auxiliary offices.

3 - Betsey Mills Club

Also at the intersection of Fourth and Putnam is the Betsey Mills Club. In 1924, William Mills combined two early homes in brick to create a complex in memory of his wife Betsey, who was dedicated to the education and betterment of women. Betsey initiated a sewing club called The Girls' Monday Club, which provided lessons in the domestic arts for ladies who had no chance for a college education. During her lifetime, Mills purchased the Fourth Street home where Betsey had been born for use by the club. After her death, he also bought the house next door, joined them and made plans for a gymnasium and swimming pool, which were completed in 1927. The Betsey Mills Club continues its mission today—providing services for the women, children and men of the community.

4 - Mills House and Putnam Street - 400 Block

The 400 block of Putnam is the steepest part of the walk, but well worth the effort. Bordered on one side of the street by the Marietta College campus green, the other side makes way for a charming historic residential area. Be sure to glance back over your shoulder before getting caught up in the splendor of the next home on our list. You'll have a great view of downtown Marietta, the Putnam Street Bridge, and beyond that another of Marietta's architectural wonders, the Anchorage, overlooking the west side of town. (See the Harmar Historic Home Walking Tour for more on the Anchorage.)

Crowning the intersection of Fifth Street and Putnam is the Mills House. Built in 1822 for H.P. Wilcox, the Federal style house was purchased by Marietta College in 1937 and continues to serve as the president's residence. The house bears the name of the Mills family, who owned the house for about 100 years beginning in the 1830s. Col. John Mills, father of William (Betsey's loving husband), bought the house and added the Greek Revival style entrance and porches.

Take a left turn onto Fifth Street and head northwest to view the carriage house behind the Mills house. Continue northwest on Fifth Street.
5 - George White House

The George White house at 322 Fifth Street was built in 1855 for Sheriff W.P. Skinner. The Greek revival style home was purchased by the White family in 1908. Before becoming Ohio’s governor in 1931, White was a successful oilman, a congressman, and chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He served two terms as governor during which time he created the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

Continue northwest on Fifth Street.

6 - House of Seven Porches

The House of Seven Porches was built in 1835 by a Marietta College professor. The most distinctive features of this stately Greek Revival style home are its seven porches—four in the front and three along the back. Over the years, the house had many different owners and was known by several names. For a time it served as a bed and breakfast, but it is now a private residence.

Continue northwest on Fifth Street to Mound Cemetery – the final resting place of ancients, pioneers, and Revolutionary War veterans. When the pioneers settled Marietta, they chose an ancient burial mound as the site for their cemetery. A staircase on the northern side allows visitors access to the top of the mound. A marker near the mound designates the burial sites of Revolutionary War veterans – more than in any other cemetery.

Continuing northwest on Fifth Street, cross Tupper Street

7 - The Cotton House

The Cotton House was built in 1853 for Dr. Josiah D. Cotton—a physician and Civil War Surgeon. For three years he served with the 92nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. One of his daughters, Willia Cotton, was the first librarian of the Washington County Public Library. Active in the preservation of local history, she was instrumental in the founding of the Campus Martius Museum. The family’s mid-19th century correspondence is held in a special collection at Marietta College. The Greek Revival home has had many owners since the Cotton family. It remains a private residence.

Continue along Fifth Street to Wooster. Turn left and head southwest to Fourth. Turn left on Fourth Street.

8 - The Shipman Mills House

The Shipman Mills House at 430 Fourth Street was built in 1852 by J.B. Shipman. In 1877, the property was purchased by Professor J.L. Mills and his wife Elizabeth. Together the couple established the Elizabeth College for Women in 1890, which later became part of Marietta College and finally closed when the college began accepting women on the main campus. Ornate trim along the roofline gives the Victorian Gothic house a distinctive look.

Continue along Fourth Street, heading southeast to The Castle.
9 - The Castle

The Castle, one of three of Marietta’s most important architectural marvels designed by John M. Slocomb, is a stunning example of Gothic Revival style. Construction began on the house in 1855 after Melvin C. Clarke purchased the property for $2,000. Clarke – an attorney and abolitionist - lost his life in the Civil War and the house passed through some of Marietta’s most prominent families. In 1992, The Castle was left to the Betsey Mills Corporation to be used for educational and public purposes. Today the premiere attraction of the historic district offers tours, workshops, entertainment, and special exhibits.

*Backtrack a few steps along Fourth to Wooster, past the Shipman Mills House, and then continue northwest along Fourth Street.*

10 - St. Mary’s Catholic Church - Rectory

This block is best known for its towering churches. At the corner of Fourth and Wooster stands St. Mary’s Catholic Church – a minor basilica – stretching 110 feet into the sky with its impressive stately and intricate stained glass windows. Beside it is the church rectory. The large house formerly served as a college for women. When the church purchased the property in 1900, at the pastor’s urging, the structure was moved to its current location and placed on a new foundation.

*Continue northwest on Fourth Street.*

11 - The Rufus Dawes House

The Rufus Dawes House at 508 Fourth Street was the home of one of Marietta’s most famous families. Vice President Charles Dawes, U.S. ambassador to England and Nobel Prize winner, grew up here. Serving under the administration of Calvin Coolidge, Dawes received international honors for his plan for German reparations following the First World War. Built in 1869, at one time the house served as a convent for St. Mary’s Catholic Church.

*Continue along Fourth Street to Washington – then turn left and head southwest toward Second Street.*

12 - Campus Martius Museum

At the intersection of Washington and Second Street you’ll see the Campus Martius Museum, which shelters the Rufus Putnam House. Built in the summer and fall of 1788, it was home to Marietta’s founding father until his death in 1824. It was part of the original fortification constructed by settlers at Campus Martius and is the only surviving building. Putnam was a Revolutionary War general and friend of George Washington who led the Ohio Company to settle the Northwest Territory. The house is available for viewing during museum hours.

*From Washington, turn left onto Second Street and travel southeast.*

13 - Larchmont

One of the most unusual homes in Marietta, Larchmont has the appearance of a southern plantation situated high above the street – shaded and separated from the neighborhood by a forest of trees. Built in the 1830s for A. Waldo Putnam and his southern bride, C. Ann Sevier, who was the daughter of Tennessee’s first governor, the Greek Revival mansion is named for two trees in the front yard. Two large cypress trees, mistaken for larch trees, provide the estate’s cover and distinctive look. The home was owned by a couple of different generations of the Putnam family, including Benjamin Putnam, grandfather of Nancy Hollister, Marietta’s first woman mayor and Ohio’s first woman governor. More recently, under new ownership the house has been undergoing extensive historically authentic renovations.

*Cross Second Street at Knox Street to view the Seyler House on the western corner.*
14 - The Seyler House

The Seyler House was built in 1871 for Hiram Gear, a prominent attorney who authored law books and philosophical, political and religious articles. He was the son of another Hiram Gear who was the pastor of the Baptist Church.

*Take Knox Street southwest to Front Street. Turn left and travel southeast.*

15 - The Holden House

At 408 and 404 Front Street, two historic homes – both resplendent in Greek Revival style - have been combined. The Holden House was built in 1852 for Joseph Holden – an early merchant from Massachusetts. The Shipman House was built in 1834 for the Rev. Luther Bingham, pastor of the First Congregational Church, who had to sell it to Samuel Shipman, a dry goods merchant, before it was finished. In the 1970s the houses were joined for an expansion of Peoples Funeral Home.

*Continue southeast on Front Street.*

16 - The Buckley House

The Buckley House at 322 Front Street was built in 1879 for the Woodbridge family, descendants of Marietta’s first storeowner. The Victorian house is named for oil producer Jerry Buckley, who lived there with his wife Lillie from 1900 to 1955. A legendary love story involving the Buckley House influenced rumors of a ghostly apparition haunting the property. Now a restaurant, the house has also been a bed and breakfast.

*Continue southeast on Front Street.*

17 - The Meigs House

The Meigs House, a stately Federal-style home was built in 1802 for Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. – who was Marietta’s first postmaster. A successful attorney and merchant, Meigs was also a judge for the Northwest Territory, chief justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, U.S. Senator, and the fourth governor of Ohio. One of the most elegant houses in town for decades, in the early 2000s the home went through a complete historically accurate restoration to transform it back to its original state after its expansive rooms had been partitioned off for use as doctor’s offices.

*Continue southeast on Front Street.*

Points of Interest

The First Congregational Church at 318 Front Street is another of Marietta’s most beautiful places to visit. Built in 1906, it was the third building to serve the congregation. The twin bell towers patterned after a Boston church are notable landmarks along the Muskingum River.

*There are many, many more historic homes and notable architectural structures in Marietta. For more detailed information about many of them, read Jann Adams book Behind the Doors of Marietta.*

*For a shorter, guided walking tour of homes in Marietta’s historic district, visit The Castle. Unless otherwise noted all sites are private property and should be respected as such.*
Ancient Earthworks Walking Tour

The self-guided tour is about two and a quarter miles of walking along a combination of paths, sidewalks, and brick streets. Free parking is available along Front Street, near Sacra Via. View this map online at: http://bit.ly/neQVOC or see pg. 11.

Starting Point

Begin your journey near the Marietta Arboretum (39.421541 N, 81.465167 W), the place where Sacra Via meets the Muskingum River.

Travel northwest along Sacra Via Park for two blocks.

1 • Marietta Arboretum

Some of the earliest inhabitants of the place we now know as Marietta left behind some very distinctive evidence of their existence. When the pioneers of the Ohio Company settled the area in 1788, they came upon a grid of ancient earthworks – their purpose unknown. The founders determined to preserve the earthworks, incorporating them into their plans for the new city and designating them public spaces. Ever since, visitors have marveled at the mounds and embankments that ripple through Marietta – the abiding proof of prehistoric civilization.

An early survey of Marietta from 1837 plotted the earthworks. Similar maps are exhibited at Campus Martius Museum.

2 • The Quadranaou

A series of embankments, walls, and roads were constructed by ancient hands – exactly when is not known. According to the Book of Marietta (1906), these works “consisted of two enclosures or irregular squares, surrounded by earthen walls or ramparts, and lying between Putnam and Montgomery streets and east of Third Street.” The walls were six to ten feet high and as large as 25 to 30 feet across. The largest of the pyramid-like enclosures was about 40 acres, bordered by a road that descended to the Muskingum River. The enclosures were said to resemble flattened pyramids because of the outside slope of their thick walls. Banks of earth no longer mark this sacred way leading up to the pyramid-shaped enclosure, but a portion of the ancient road is known today as Sacra Via.

Continue along Sacra Via to Second Street. Looking towards Third Street, across the green an elevated square is visible.

This is the Quadranaou, which was used as a Civil War training installation. Inside the larger pyramid-shaped enclosure, there were four elevated rectangular areas which resembled square mounds. Two are still visible today. The Quadranaou is the largest of the four.

(We’ll travel closer to the Quadranaou on the return trip to Sacra Via.)

Continued next page.
3 • The Capitolium

Turn right on Second Street and travel southeast to the Campus Martius Museum. In addition to housing artifacts from the pioneers, the museum also features information about the earliest people who inhabited the area and the earthworks they left behind. For information about museum hours and admission, visit: www.campusmartiusmuseum.org

From Second Street, turn left at Washington and travel in a northeasterly direction towards Fifth Street. This stretch of the tour approximates the location of the perimeter of the southern corner of the largest pyramid enclosure.

At the intersection of Washington and Fifth is the second remaining elevation - called the Capitolium. In keeping with the founders’ intention to preserve the grounds for public use, the Marietta branch of the Washington County Public Library was built on the site. Just to the east of this square there was another smaller elevated area which was once known as St. Cecilia. It has since disappeared.

4 • Mound Cemetery

At Fifth Street, turn right and travel southeast towards Mound Cemetery. Continue for about three and a half blocks.

The smaller of the once grand prehistoric enclosures, a flat pyramid of about twenty acres, would be divided by Wooster Street east of Fourth. Nothing remains of the embankments that once framed this area. Still visible is an arm that branched out from the square to Marietta’s most famous mound – the Conus mound, a prehistoric mound which has become a famous burial place in modern history.

In keeping with the founders’ pledge to preserve the earthworks, the largest mound became the site of a cemetery, which seemed a fitting public use. Once called Marie Antoinette Square, Mound Cemetery is the final resting place of more Revolutionary War veterans than any other. Their burial places are denoted on a sign at the foot of the mound.

In the center of Mound Cemetery stands the Conus mound - thirty feet high and 150 feet in diameter at the base. A circular depression in the ground surrounds the mound like a moat. A rustic stone stairway on the northwest side of the mound leads visitors to a scenic view on its crest. The remains of other earthworks can also be seen on the cemetery grounds.

According to early documentation, in Marietta’s early days the Conus mound was partly excavated from the top and a skeleton was found lying in a horizontal position. The remains were put back and no further exploration was performed on the site. Some historians believe the mounds were been built by the Hopewell culture during 100 to 500 AD for use as a ceremonial center. Others say the earthworks were constructed by the Adenas from 800 to 700 BC as part of a mound builder city.

As with other great wonders of the ancient world, like the Sphinx, the pyramids, and Stonehenge, different cultures have their own legends and theories on the origins of the mounds. The broad term “mound builders” refers not to a particular ethnic group, but to a number of cultures who built earthworks over thousands of years. Their handiwork has been attributed to Vikings, the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, Greeks, Africans, Chinese, people from the lost continent of Atlantis, and the hand of God. Because they remain such an enigma, mounds have inspired many hoaxes. The subject of legends and tales, the mounds have also inspired great art.

Travel northwest along Fifth Street towards Washington Street where you’ll have a closer look at the Capitolium. Continue along Fifth Street to Warren Street. Turn left on Warren and travel one block southwest to Fourth. At Fourth Street, turn right and walk along the northern most portion of Sacra Via and the Quadranaou. Turn left on Camp Street and continue around the park. Cross Third Street to join Sacra Via and follow the sacred way two blocks southeast to our starting point.

Unless otherwise noted all sites are private property and should be respected as such.
Marietta Military Walking Tour

This self-guided tour is about three miles (in one direction) of walking along sidewalks, a combination of paved and brick city streets, and a railroad bridge. (For those who wish to drive for comfort or convenience, most sites but not all can be experienced “from the road”. Additionally, visitors with accessibility issues may find it more convenient to begin their tour at the Armory (3) and continue through the veterans monuments in Muskingum Park (9). View this map online at: http://bit.ly/oZowfK or pg. 13.

Starting Point

Begin at the site of Fort Harmar on Marietta's west side (39.243494 N, 81.272781 W), beside Harmar Elementary School and near Harmar Village. Free parking is available one block away on Maple Street.

1 • Fort Harmar

Located at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, Fort Harmar was the first U.S. military installation in the Northwest Territory. Future general and president George Washington surveyed the land and recommended it for the placement of a fort and permanent settlement. The stockade was established in 1785 to discourage squatters. However, it only served to embolden illegal settlers who mistakenly believed the military presence would prevent attacks from Native Americans. Today the site of the fort has been taken over by the river. A stone monument designates where the fort once stood.

Just north of Fort Harmar, along Fort Street, is a marker commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition.

2 • Lewis and Clark Expedition

Following early conflicts with Native Americans, the town of Marietta began to thrive and served as the primary gateway to the Northwest Territory, as evidenced by the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1803. A plaque on the Muskingum tells of a letter from Captain Meriwether Lewis to President Thomas Jefferson documenting this leg of his journey.

Continue north along Fort Street to the Harmar Railroad Bridge. If you are walking, take the bridge to cross the river to Marietta's historic downtown.

3 • Ohio National Guard Armory

The Ohio National Guard Armory was built in 1914 for service in the first war of the twentieth century: World War I. The Armory served as the departure point for soldiers who also fought in World War II and Korea. Currently under reconstruction, the Armory grounds host a number of tributes to veterans.

4 • Veterans Walk of Honor

The Veterans Walk of Honor is an ongoing project started in 2008 to honor individuals from Washington County who served the nation in the Armed Forces.

5 • Captured Artillery and Purple Heart Monument

Also, located on the Armory grounds, captured foreign artillery tells the story of the role of local troops in the Pacific theatre during WW2. A Purple Heart monument pays tribute to injured warriors.

6 • 1898 War Relic and Spanish American War Monument

Nearby, tucked behind the Veterans Walk of Honor, a war relic from 1898 and a monument commemorate the sacrifices of Marietta soldiers in the Spanish American War.

Continue northeast along Front Street to East Muskingum Park.
A grand memorial in remembrance of the Civil War stands at the corner of Putnam and Front Streets. A statue of a Union soldier boy is surrounded by four captured Confederate parrot cannons. The monument was commissioned and built by Marietta residents, who were split over the conflict with soldiers and loyalties on both sides.

Continue north through Muskingum Park.

A pair of eagles perched on sandstone pylons overlooks the entrance to the park. The sculptures were dedicated in 1938 to celebrate the sesquicentennial of Marietta and the Northwest Territory. Further into the park, a much larger work was made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor famous for carving four presidents on Mt. Rushmore. The front of “A Nation Moving Westward” depicts three of Marietta's founding fathers, who were Revolutionary War Veterans and members of the Ohio Company.

Continue north through Muskingum Park.

Also in the park, a 20th century veterans’ monument marks significant milestones in local and U.S. history.

Continue northeast along Front Street to Wooster, travel northwest for one block and then turn on Second Street. Continue along Second to the Campus Martius Museum.

The nationally accredited museum tells the story of the area, its military history, and its founding by Revolutionary War veterans including General Rufus Putnam, who led the Ohio Company to settle the Northwest Territory. Campus Martius is also the site of the area's second military installation, constructed for the security of early settlers.

Continue along Second Street, traveling northeast, to Sacra Via Park. Travel northeast along the park towards Third Street.

An elevated green between Third and Fourth Streets and Sacra Via and Warren Street is another place significant to Marietta's part in the Civil War. Camp Tupper was the encampment and training grounds for Ohio's 77th regiment beginning in 1862.

Take Fourth Street in a southeasterly direction towards Wooster Street. Continue to The Castle.

Continued on page 15.
Marietta Historic Homes Walking Tour Map

Tour guide listed on Page 2

Ancient Earthworks Walking Tour Map

Tour guide listed on Page 7
1. Harra Covered Bridge (c.1874)
2. Bell Bridge (c.1888)
3. Shin Covered Bridge (c.1886)
4. Henry Covered Bridge
5. Root Covered Bridge (c.1888)
6. Mill Covered Bridge (c.1892)
7. Hill Covered Bridge (c.1881)
8. Hune Covered Bridge (c.1877)
9. Rhind Covered Bridge (c.1874)
12 • The Castle

The Castle, one of three of Marietta’s most important architectural marvels designed by John M. Slocomb, is a stunning example of Gothic Revival style. Construction began on the house in 1855 after Melvin C. Clarke purchased the property for $2,000. Clarke – an attorney and abolitionist - lost his life in the Civil War and the house passed through some of Marietta’s most prominent families. In 1992, The Castle was left to the Betsey Mills Corporation to be used for educational and public purposes. Today the premiere attraction of the historic district offers tours, workshops, entertainment, and special exhibits including Civil War relics.

Continue southeast along Fourth Street to Scammel, heading northeast to Mound Cemetery.

13 • Mound Cemetery

The last stop on our tour is Mound Cemetery – the final resting place of ancients, pioneers, and Revolutionary War veterans. When the pioneers settled Marietta, they chose an ancient burial mound as the site for their cemetery. A staircase on the northern side allows visitors access to the top of the mound. A marker near the mound designates the burial sites of Revolutionary War veterans – more than in any other cemetery.

Points of Interest

Initially, it was the French who wanted to mark the area along the Ohio River for themselves. They buried a lead tablet along the river designating their claim to the land. One such tablet was buried near the current site of a monument to the occasion. The original tablet was found in the early 1800s and was nearly melted down to make lead shot before it was saved and taken to a historical society in Massachusetts. When the government of France dedicated the monument commemorating French explorers an inscription was included thanking the members of the Marietta College Ambulance Unit who served in France from 1917 to 1919.

The Washington County Courthouse contains a tribute to area soldiers who served in foreign wars.

Additional archival documents for genealogical and historical research can be found at the Washington County Historical Society or the Washington County Genealogy Library. Many more memorials for local soldiers can be found in area cemeteries.

Veterans and their families are always welcome at the VFW and the American Legion, which house their own memorabilia.

Unless otherwise noted all sites are private property and should be respected as such.
Marietta Churches Walking Tour

The self-guided tour is about one and a third mile of walking along city streets and sidewalks. Some hills are involved. View this map online at: http://bit.ly/r9N6ou or see pg. 13.

Starting Point

Begin at the East Muskingum Park on Front Street (39.414746 N, 81.456137 W) near one of Marietta’s oldest churches – the First Congregational Church – which faces the park. Free parking is available along Front Street.

The Ohio Company planned the city of Marietta around a ministerial section – reserved for the support of religion. All of the churches on the tour fit within the district. Its boundaries extended roughly from the Ohio River to Seventh and Wooster. It has been said that the designation caused no shortage of problems for the founders and early builders.

1 • First Congregational Church

The First Congregational Church was organized in Marietta in December of 1796. The first church was built in 1807, but it was lost to a fire in 1905. The present church at 318 Front Street was dedicated in 1906. Both of the church buildings had two distinctive “bell cones” or towers patterned after a Boston church which was attended by Rufus Putnam.

Travel southeast to Putnam Street and turn right. Follow Putnam northeast for four blocks to Third Street.

2 • First Unitarian Universalist Church

The First Unitarian Universalist Church at 232 Third Street was built in 1856 by Nahum Ward - a prominent land speculator and former mayor. Ward paid $25,000 for the building – one of Marietta’s most stunning Gothic structures.

The brick for the church was handmade from clay taken from the ancient earthworks at Sacra Via. The church was designed by John Slocomb, who was also the architect of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church and The Castle.

Continue traveling northeast on Putnam to Forth Street.

3 • First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church at 301 Fourth Street was built in the early 1900s – the third home of the congregation, which was organized in 1818. From 1836 to 1855, the congregation worshipped at a building on Church Street, which was lost to fire. In 1855, a new church was constructed near city hall. The current structure, featuring a round Victorian turret, was dedicated in 1907. A plaque on the Putnam Street exterior of the church tells of its history. Inside the fellowship hall, a mural by Al Dye of Williamstown commemorates the two previous meeting houses of the First Baptist Church and their place in Marietta history.

Continue traveling northeast on Putnam Street to Fifth Street. Turn left and proceed northwest along Fifth Street to Scammel.
St. Paul’s Evangelical Church

St. Paul’s Evangelical Church at 401 Fifth Street traces its heritage to the German Religious Society of 1838, a protestant group who served the growing immigrant population. In 1839, the congregation was organized as the German Evangelical Church. The building across from Mound Cemetery was built in 1849. In 1872, the church’s name was changed from “German” to “St. Paul’s”.

*Turn left onto Scammel Street and travel one block southwest to Fourth Street.*

St. Luke’s Lutheran Church

St. Luke’s Lutheran Church at 401 Scammel Street is a distinctive structure in Neo-Romanesque style.

In the 1830s, Lutherans in Marietta held worship meetings in their homes. In 1839, they joined St. Paul’s Evangelical Church, but some withdrew from the congregation and organized their own church in 1858. So, they purchased a vacated church building one block away - the previous home of St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. The new members of St. Luke’s Lutheran Church worshipped in their used building until replacing it with the present structure in 1901.

*Turn right on Fourth Street and travel northwest to Wooster.*

St. Mary’s Catholic Church

At the intersection of Wooster and Fourth Street stands St. Mary’s Catholic Church at 506 Fourth Street. Catholic worship in Marietta can be dated back to 1749 when a French expedition celebrated Mass at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers. During the 1830s, a few Catholics met in a private home. By 1838, their number had grown - a priest was appointed to serve Washington County and church property was obtained. After suffering a series of devastating floods, in 1900 the thousand member strong church made a move to higher ground with the purchase of the current site at Fourth and Wooster. A house that previously served as a college for young women was obtained and relocated next door to serve as the parish rectory. The Spanish Renaissance style church was dedicated in 1909.

*Cross Fourth Street traveling west.*

Seventh Day Adventist Church

The structure that houses the Seventh Day Adventist Church at 505 Fourth Street has served several different congregations through the years. In 1865 the building was constructed as the First Presbyterian Church. At one time, it was familiar to many as the Central Christian Church. A fire resulted in remodeling that included the steeple and rose window.

*Travel next door, heading southeast, to the First Presbyterian Church.*
The First Presbyterian Church at 501 Fourth Street was built in 1897 after the congregation outgrew the building next door. The Presbyterian Society first organized in Marietta in 1804 with 35 members. A second attempt was made in 1841. Finally in 1865, the congregation was organized with 50 charter members. The third try was so successful that within 30 years the church experienced such growth that it required a larger facility. Stained glass windows pay tribute to some of the congregation’s most influential members.

Take Wooster Street one block southwest to Third Street.

The intersection of Third and Wooster Streets features two churches that both originally served Methodist Episcopalian congregations. The First Methodist Episcopal Church was built at 301 Wooster Street.

Now the home of Christ United Methodist Church, the building was dedicated in 1855.

Across the street at 300 Wooster Street another historic church is undergoing extensive restoration work. The German Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1878. Today it hosts the Crown of Life Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Travel southwest along Wooster Street to Second Street. Turn left on Second Street and travel southeast toward Putnam Street.

St. Luke’s Episcopal Church at 320 Second Street was constructed in 1856. A Gothic Revival style building, it was designed by John Slocomb who was also the architect of the Unitarian Universalist Church.

Due to a lack of clergy following the Revolutionary War, the parish was founded by a missionary named Arius Nye in 1826. Services were held in members’ homes before the construction of the church’s first building at Fourth and Scammel in 1833.

Continue along Second Street to Putnam Street. Turn right on Putnam and travel southwest to Front Street and our starting point.

While the walking tour features a number of churches within Marietta’s ministerial district, there are others which are notable for their uniqueness and longevity.

The oldest surviving church building in Marietta is located on the town’s west side. The Harmar Congregational Church (featured in the Harmar Historic Homes Walking Tour) was constructed in 1847 at 301 Franklin Street on land donated by David Putnam.

Another historic church worth a peek is distinctive for its size and purpose. On Second Street near Sacra Via is a vacant Wesleyan Methodist Church. The church was organized in the 1890s as a place of worship for “colored” folks. The humble building was constructed around 1898.

Unless otherwise noted all sites are private property and should be respected as such.
Harmar Historic Homes Walking Tour

The self-guided tour is about one mile of easy walking with no steep inclines or stairs. View this tour online at: http://bit.ly/pWmLRx or see pg. 13.

Starting Point

Begin on Maple Street in Harmar Village (39.411338 N, 81.458413 W), the heart of Marietta’s west side, where free parking is plentiful and so are the attractions. Travel west on Maple Street to Gilman Avenue and turn right heading south.

1 • The Harmar Post Office

The Harmar Post Office helps to tell the story of the little village that began as the first military installation in the Northwest Territory in 1785, was settled as part of Marietta in 1788, seceded from the city in 1837, and finally rejoined Marietta through annexation in 1890. Here stands the post office that served Harmar Village in the tumultuous 1800s.

Continue south on Gilman Avenue.

2 • Children’s Toy & Doll Museum

Harmar is home to several historic sites and museums, including the Children’s Toy & Doll Museum at 206 Gilman Avenue. The 1889 Queen Anne style home once belonged to George and Johanna Strecker. George was a prominent businessman and boilermaker who expanded his interests to include a flour mill. Johanna was the home's architect. The house was purchased by the museum founders in 1996. It hosts an impressive collection of antique dolls and vintage toys from all over the world. The museum is open Saturdays and Sundays, May to October, from 1 to 4 pm.

Continue south to the corner of Gilman Avenue and Market Street.

3 • The Fearing House

The Fearing House was built in 1847 by the son of early settlers. Active in business, education and politics, Henry Fearing was a member of the Whig party and an advocate for the Temperance Movement. Today his house stands as an example of middle class life during the Victorian Era. The museum was purchased by the Washington County Historical Society in 1974 and opened to the public in 1983. Tours of the house are available weekends from May through October or by special appointment.

Take Market Street about one block east toward Harmar Elementary School then turn left and follow the schoolyard north to Fort Square.

While you’re walking...

Walking along the school playground offers a great view of the Harmar railroad mural painted on the train station by artist Glenn Dorshimer.

Continued next page.
At the end of Fort Square, near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, is the place where Fort Harmar once stood. The stockade was established in 1785 to discourage squatters. However, it only served to embolden illegal settlers who mistakenly believed the military presence would prevent attacks from Native Americans. Fort Harmar soldiers battled Indians on two occasions. Today the site of the fort has been taken over by the river. A stone monument designates the site near Harmar Elementary School.

Travel north along Fort Street.

Overlooking the scenic Muskingum River, the 1829 home of Congressman Levi Barber stands at 407 Fort Street. Barber was a surveyor, clerk of courts, aide to Governor Meigs, and the fourth president of the Bank of Marietta. The Federal style home remained in the Barber family for many generations. Across from the Barber House, a historical marker commemorates the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which traveled through Marietta in September 1803.

Continue north along Fort Street.

The James Whitney house at 415 Fort Street belonged to a master shipbuilder who became Harmar’s first mayor in 1837. He was engaged in the business of building ocean-going ships for international waters until his work was halted by the US Embargo Act of 1808. The Neo Georgian house was built in two parts with the rear constructed in 1833 and the front in 1847.

Continue north along Fort Street.

This portion of Fort Street provides a spectacular view of the Muskingum River and a unique historic railroad bridge. The Harmar Railroad Bridge has provided a pedestrian link between downtown Marietta and Harmar Village since 1987 when a walkway was built on the crossing. The unusual railroad bridge was built with a span that turns by hand to allow the passage of larger boats. It was used by the railroad until 1962. The turnstile is still operational, requiring the efforts of several strong men to turn the bridge.

Continue north along Fort Street.
8 • David Putnam Home

The oldest bank in Ohio, the Bank of Marietta, first conducted business in the home of David Putnam at 519 Fort Street. Construction on the Federal style house was completed in 1805 with stone from nearby Harmar Hill. David Putnam was an active community member, director of Muskingum Academy and head of the Society for the Promotion of Good Morals during the Temperance Movement. The house remained a private residence through the 1980s. It now serves as an office building.

Continue north along Fort Street.

9 • 512 Fort Street, Pattin Home - 1899

The home at 512 Fort Street was completed in 1899 for Douglas and Mary Hart Pattin. A prominent businessman, Pattin was killed only two years later in a gas explosion at his machining plant. Also made with locally cut stone, the beauty of this home is in its details. Elaborate twin chimneys frame the roof and small hearts are carved into the entryway’s pillars - a tribute to Mary. The house is currently occupied by a local advertising firm who earned a preservation award from the Ohio Historical Society for their work in sustaining the historic integrity of the home.

Turn left on Putnam Avenue and travel west toward Franklin Street.

While you’re walking...

A mural on Putnam Avenue celebrates the history of Marietta and commemorates Ohio’s bicentennial. The work was completed by local artist Geoff Schenkel with input from the community. Continue west on Putnam Avenue toward Harmar Street.

10 • The Anchorage

At the end of Putnam Avenue stands Harmar’s crowning glory and one of Marietta’s finest architectural achievements. Rising high above the village, The Anchorage was designed by John Slocomb and built in 1859. Once called Putnam Villa, it was the home of Douglas and Eliza Putnam. Douglas, longtime secretary of Marietta College, was considered one of the area’s wealthiest men. The Italianate style, 22-room house is constructed of sandstone blocks, which were quarried locally. In the 1960s, the structure was used as a nursing home. The Washington County Historical Society acquired the property in the 1990s. Volunteers are working to restore The Anchorage for future use as a museum.

Turn left on Harmar Street and travel south two blocks to Maple. Turn left on Maple Street and head east.

Continued next page.
11 • Church on Franklin Street

The church at 301 Franklin Street is the oldest surviving church building in Marietta. Originally, the Harmar Congregational Church, it has been occupied by the Open Door Baptist Church for many years. The main portion of the building was constructed in 1847 in Greek Revival style. The property for the church was donated by David Putnam and students from Marietta College donated the bell.

*Continue east on Maple Street to Harmar Village.*

12 • Historic Harmar Village

Historic Harmar Village features several unique stops including the Marietta Soda Museum, antique shops, and a vintage toy store housed in a railroad car. Fine Italian dining is available at Spagna's or for less formal fare, visit the Harmar Tavern where cold beverages are abundant. Browse quaint Harmar Village or cross the railroad bridge to enjoy Marietta’s historic downtown district.

*There are many, many more historic homes and notable architectural structures in Marietta. For more detailed information about many of them, read Jann Adams book Behind the Doors of Marietta.*

*Unless otherwise noted all sites are private property and should be respected as such.*
Washington County Covered Bridge Driving Tour

Explore the nine (or ten) bridges of Washington County. View this map online at: http://bit.ly/xOorP or pg. 14.

Introduction

Once called “kissing bridges” for the courting couples who passed their wooden planks on horse and buggy, covered bridges have retained their romantic legacy and country charm. At one time there were more than fifty covered bridges in Washington County, providing shelter and safe passage across rivers and creeks. Today just nine covered bridges remain scattered on public roads throughout the county. A tenth covered bridge, while still visible from the road, is kept on private land. Each one stands as a lasting tribute to the pioneer spirit of invention and American engineering.

There are two routes on the Washington County Covered Bridge Tour – the western loop and the eastern trail. Both paths take travellers through some of the most scenic and hilly terrain in southeast Ohio. The western loop veers off the pavement and onto some dirt roads, which are best covered during ideal weather conditions and/or with a four-wheel drive vehicle. This path gives explorers a view of the many family farms, tiny picturesque villages, ghost towns, country churches and cemeteries of the western portion of the county. The eastern trail consists exclusively of paved roads on a steep and curvy journey winding along the Wayne National Forest. The bridges on this path are well-marked and easy to find.

The Western Loop

Six of Washington County’s nine public bridges are located along the Western Loop of the covered bridge tour.

• Beginning in Marietta, take State Route 7 south to State Route 550. Drive west on 550 for about 12.5 miles to the intersection with State Route 339 where you will find the Barlow Fairgrounds – and the home of the Mill Branch Covered Bridge.

• The Mill Branch Covered Bridge, built in 1885, was moved to the fairgrounds in 1980. Originally, the bridge crossed the Mill branch of the Little Hocking River. A major restoration was completed in 2007 after flood waters from Hurricane Ivan shifted the bridge and uncovered decaying support timbers. The small span is open to pedestrian traffic only.

• Departing the fairgrounds, drive north on State Route 339 for about half a mile to Township Road 39 or Bell Road. Continue on T39 for about 2.5 miles to the Bell Bridge.

• The Bell Covered Bridge was built in 1888 by E.B. Henderson for less than $500 with a kingpost truss design. It crosses the southwest branch of Wolf Creek. The bridge was rehabilitated in 1998 and again more recently after termite damage forced its closure.

• Passing through the Bell Bridge, continue on T39 for 1.5 miles to Woodruff Road or T230. Turn right on Woodruff Road and travel east about 1 mile to State Route 339. Take SR 339 about three miles north, past Watertown, to Camp Hervida Road (T108). Drive about half a mile on Camp Hervida Road to the Harra Covered Bridge.

• The Harra Covered Bridge, built in 1875, crosses the south branch of Wolf Creek near the intersection of State Route 339 and Township Road 172. The structure’s distinctivecut stone abutments were quarried from a local farm whose owner also lent his name to the bridge. It is one of eight surviving bridges in Ohio constructed with the long truss design.

• Backtrack half a mile on Camp Hervida Road to State Route 339. Turn right and drive south on SR 339 to State Route 676. Turn right on SR 676 and continue about eight miles to Township Road 91. Continue for about three miles on T91 to the Shinn Covered Bridge.

• The Shinn Covered Bridge was built in 1886 by Charles Shinn – a local carpenter – after one of his children drowned. The structure spans the western branch of Wolf Creek in Palmer Township and was constructed with a Burr Truss design – a king post truss with a wooden arch. It is one of the last standing examples of a burr truss in Ohio.
• Continue along T91 for about two miles to County Road 206. Turn left and travel south on CR 206, or Patten Mills Road, about 3.5 miles to State Route 555. Continue south on SR 555 for about five miles to Township Road 61 or Clark Road. Turn left onto Clark Road and travel about one mile north to The Henry Covered Bridge.

• The Henry Covered Bridge was built in 1894 over the west branch of the Little Hocking River on Fairfield Road. Open to pedestrian traffic only, built with a king post truss design. Like the Shinn Covered Bridge, it was built after a small child met with disaster trying to pass flood swollen waters - on her way to school she slipped off a shaky footbridge and drowned.

• Backtrack on Clark Road to State Route 555. Turn left on SR 555 and drive about three miles to County Road 6. Turn left on C6 and travel about half a mile to the Root Covered Bridge.

• The Root Covered Bridge, built in 1878, also spans the west branch of the Little Hocking River. It was constructed by Charles and Alta Meredith with a long truss design. The bridge was named for Root Town, which has become a ghost town.

• Backtrack on County Road 6 to State Route 555. Turn left and continue travelling south on SR 555 to State Route 7/US 50. Follow SR 7 north back to Marietta – a distance of about 19 miles.

The Eastern Trail along Wayne National Forest

There are three well-marked covered bridges along State Route 26 north of Marietta. These three bridges border a portion of the Wayne National Forest.

• Follow State Route 26 and the Scenic Byway northeast of Marietta for about six miles to County Road 333 or Hills Bridge Road. Turn right on Hills Bridge Road and drive about a quarter of a mile to the Hills Covered Bridge.

• The Hills Covered Bridge, which is also known as the Hildreth Covered Bridge or Lafaber’s Mill Bridge, was constructed over several years between 1871 and 1881. The bridge carried Hills Bridge Road high above the Little Muskingum River. The structure is a wooden Howe truss bridge still resting on its original stone piers. Its great height above the river makes this bridge one of the most impressive in the region. Open to pedestrian traffic only.

• Get back on SR 26 and continue northeast about 12 miles through Moss Run and Dart to Township Road 921 or Duff Road where the Hune Covered Bridge spans canoe access to the Wayne National Forest.

• The Hune Covered Bridge, built in 1879, spans the Little Muskingum River near the rural community of Dart. Named for a prominent local family, the bridge was constructed by Rollin Meredith using a long truss style of design.

• Continue on SR 26 for about 1.5 miles through Wingett Run to the Rinard Covered Bridge.

• The Rinard Covered Bridge, also known as Hendershott’s Ford Bridge was destroyed by a flood in 2004 and rebuilt with most of its original timbers in 2006. Its unique Smith truss was patented by Ohioan Robert W. Smith in 1869. The original structure was constructed in 1876 by Smith Bridge of Toledo. It spans the Little Muskingum River.

• Return to Marietta on State Route 26 – a distance of about 22 miles.

Washington County’s Tenth Covered Bridge

A tenth covered bridge, the Schwendeman or Benedict Bridge, is located in Salem Township just south of Macksburg. Built in 1894, the small structure was moved in 1967 and again in 1994. The bridge is no longer open to traffic of any kind, but it is visible from County Road 8 where it sits on a private family farm.