

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name North Wheeling Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N. Main and Market Streets, with cross streets N/A not for publication
city, town Wheeling N/A vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Ohio code WV 069 zip code 26003

3. Classification

| | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>114</u> | <u>6</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | <u>115</u> | <u>6</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 10/21/88

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Domestic: Apartments
Commerce: Neighborhood Markets, Bar, Shops
Government: Fire Station, Offices,
Water Works

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling, Apartments
Commerce: Bars, Offices, Awning Co.,
Antique Shop
Government: Fire Station, Offices

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Queen Anne Romanesque
Italianate Eclectic Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick
walls Brick, Wood Weatherboarding
roof Slate, Composition Roll, Asphalt Shingles-
other Metal and Terra Cotta trim

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The North Wheeling Historic District lies just north of the Interstate 70 overpass and east of the Ohio River, comprising approximately two-and-one-half blocks of northern Wheeling, once referred to as "Old Town". The area is part of the original town situated on a high bluff above the Ohio, with its southern boundary being Wheeling Creek.

Most of the district is comprised of mid-to-late-nineteenth-century residential buildings. Today the majority of those buildings have been converted to housing for more than one family, yet the fine Victorian detailing remains to provide the architectural continuity which makes the city of Wheeling almost unique in West Virginia.

North Wheeling was once the location of several early industries such as iron foundries, boat and steam engine manufacturing, a glass works, and the Wheeling Water Works. The industries and buildings which housed them are gone now but the architecture extant in the district displays the homes and commercial buildings of those who built, ran, and serviced the industries. Except for a few small frame houses, the buildings in the district are brick, with stone foundations. Several architectural styles are represented: Italianate, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Romanesque, eclectic and vernacular.

Decorative elements consist of stone, metal, wood, and terra cotta. Almost all structures are fitted with cornices of metal or wood and the Italianate style buildings have elaborate window and door hoods. Quite a large number of original doors and windows exist, complete with hardware and art glass.

The National Road was completed to Wheeling in 1818, bringing with it a steady stream of settlers moving into the Ohio and Kentucky country, and beyond. Wheeling's position on both the National Road and the Ohio River resulted in the town becoming as important commercially as it had been militarily during frontier times.

The road entered Wheeling across Wheeling Hill onto 7th Street in the district, and followed Main Street south. Thus the Main and Market Street areas became commercial streets to serve incoming travelers. The original buildings, such as stores and taverns, liveries, blacksmith shops, etc. have vanished, except for a building which is believed to have been built on the foundation of an early tavern (#45, 711 Main Street). But later commercial structures remain, such as #110, 745-747 Market Street (circa 1880's), which replaced earlier stores.

Several building owners have, over the years, made some interesting changes. Some have "modernized" their buildings in recent years by changing windows, even in shapes and sizes, and adding aluminum or vinyl coverings. Others, during Victorian era renovations,

See continuation sheet

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NORTH WHEELING HISTORIC DISTRICT

completely changed their earlier vernacular style building facades into Italianate, or other currently popular facade style. These changes are seen on #20 (742 Main Street), #59, #60, and #61 (749, 751, and 753 Main Street) and #29 (830 Main Street) which began in 1849 as a small frame house but was completely changed in 1870 when a brick addition was built and the original building was completely sheathed in new brick.

Other important remaining features in the North Wheeling streetscape are stone walls which retain front yards of several properties about four feet above sidewalks. Many of the walls are still graced with original iron fences. It is clear that the district, with most elements of its Victorian architecture, walls, and fences, and evidence of the original town layout, maintains its late nineteenth century neighborhood integrity.

NORTH MAIN STREET - EAST SIDE, NORTH TO SOUTH

1. 632 N. Main Street, circa 1915 - This one story wood vernacular structure is relatively unique because its style and size are rare in Wheeling. There are no outstanding architectural features.
2. 634-636 N. Main Street, Built circa 1845, probably by John Gay, this building exhibits Greek Revival details, along with some later Victorian elements. John Gay was a partner in a Hancock County fire-brick making business. Later owners included James S. Porter, also a fire-brick manufacturer, and William Robinson, a boilermaker of the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
3. 638-640 N. Main Street, circa 1890 - A very fine example of late Victorian town-house design, this well-proportioned building features second story bay windows and hip dormers in the roof. Decoration of the dormers and a very wide frieze with modillion cornice hint at Greek Revival architectural style.
4. 642 N. Main Street, circa 1869 - This house is a fine example of early Italianate design, with deep bracketed wood cornice and paneled frieze. Gently arched windows and door hoods are accented in their centers by keystones. The foundation wall and entrance steps are of cut sandstone.
5. 644 N. Main Street, circa 1870 - This building is the architectural twin of 642 using identical materials and details.
6. 646 N. Main Street, circa 1870 - It seems, from viewing the basic form of the building, that it was built as part of 644, however the facade has been so obscured by alterations that no historic fabric can be seen. Renovations have been very insensitive to the historic qualities of the house.
7. 648-650 N. Main Street, circa 1891 - The old fire house, called the Vigilant Hose Company, was erected in 1891 by W.A. Wilson & Son at a cost of \$9500. The building is constructed of brick and consists of two major vertical bays

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separated by a central tower. The original iron pediment has come off but is stored inside the building. The decoration consists of recessed and corbeled brick patterns and terra cotta ornament. It is one of the most important architectural statements in the district. The building was recorded by HABS in 1976.

8. 652 N. Main Street, circa 1860 - This building has Greek Revival themes on a basically vernacular house. A large octagonal window has been set into the left side of the first floor facade, and the entry door transom has been paneled. The large window imitates a window in the neighboring 20th century building and looks very out-of-character in the mid-19th century house.
9. 654 N. Main Street, circa 1940 - Modern vernacular is the style attributed to this building. The building is brick and features a large octagonal window facing N. Main Street and a stepped parapet along 7th Street. Noncontributing
10. 700 N. Main Street, circa 1900, is a vernacular commercial building designed for shops on the first floor and living space above. The building has suffered many changes over its lifetime. The original cornice trim over the storefront is gone and the openings filled in. Upper cornices have also been significantly altered.
11. 710 N. Main Street - The date of this building is very difficult to determine due to the complete modernization of the facade. It is possible the building predates the Civil War. This thought is based on the side profile.
12. 714-716 N. Main Street, circa 1870 - Today the building serves as apartments and it seems that the original builder, Walter Marshall, took in boarders as early as 1874. In the 1874-75 city directory are listed eight boarders at the Marshall house including a nailer, barber, machinist, and clerk. Mr. Marshall was a coal merchant. The house was later (1890's - 1936) owned by the Young family. One of the family, William, was a nailer - a prestigious occupation at one of Wheeling's nail factories.
13. 718 N. Main Street, circa 1870 - A very good example of what some architectural historians call "Wheeling Italianate", this building is in good condition. Italianate features include deep bracketed cornice, tall windows with hoods, and transom door.

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14. 720 N. Main Street, circa 1850 - This was the home of prominent Wheeling businessman, David Bell, during the 1890's. It was built much earlier, possibly in the 1850's, as indicated by the flat stone lintels and deep, bracketed cornice work with modillions, which indicate movement out of the Greek Revival era toward the more eclectic Victorian period. David Bell was secretary of the Joseph Bell (his father) Stove Company.
15. 722-724 N. Main Street, circa 1850's - Similar in architectural form to 720, except for the cornice which features twin brackets and dentils. The Greek themes of earlier Greek Revival architecture are clearly indicated, yet the building reflects Victorian freedom instead of the more rigid classical forms. In the 1890's and through 1920 the house was owned by Charles S. Berry of the Charles S. Berry Supply Company, "Cordate and mill supplies." The business manufactured rope and twine, and dealt in "pitch, rosin, oakum and leather belting, firebrick, fishing tackle, etc" (Wheeling City Directory).
16. 726-728 N. Main Street, circa 1860's - This two-story Italianate structure has had few changes to original fabric, which includes an ornate pierced wood cornice with alternating paired and single brackets. There is a narrow breezeway between residences, leading to the back, and the front yards feature iron fences on cut stone walks.
17. 730-732 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - Built by Caroline L. Williams between 1884 and 1889, this is a high-style Italianate gem. The center chimney apparently served all rooms and the cut stone front wall, at one time, was crested with an iron fence. The window and door hoods show a maturity in the Victorian Italianate, and the bracketed cornice features gentle arches above each second floor window hood. Caroline L. Williams was the widow of Rev. Daniel Williams who was pastor of the 3rd Presbyterian Church, later known as the 4th Presbyterian Church (History of the Panhandle, 1879, pg. 213). Mrs. Williams died February 16, 1900.
18. 734-736 N. Main Street, circa 1889-1901 - This building is a very good example of turn-of-the-century masonry art. It utilizes terra cotta, corbeled and recessed brick, and fine cut stone work in foundations and walls, and particularly in the true arches over leaded circle head windows of the first floor. The cornice has metal finials and pediments.

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19. 738-740 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - A full width porch, wide front steps and basement apartments conceal part of the original fine masonry of this building. Architectural strengths of the building include very fine brickwork, metal finials, round head 3rd floor windows with corbeled brick arches and two splendid bay windows at the second floor front.
20. 742 N. Main Street, circa 1845-1876 - The handsome 3-bay Italianate facade of this building is likely to have been constructed in the 1870's, but the building behind is much older and very possibly was built by Thomas Sweeney after he purchased the property in 1845. Thomas Sweeney was a very important industrialist in Wheeling history. (See continuation sheet)
21. 750 N. Main Street, circa 1960's - This contemporary building is not sympathetic to the historic architecture around it. It currently houses offices of the West Virginia State Department of Employment Security, Claims Office. Noncontributing
22. 800 N. Main Street, circa 1900 - Victorian Eclectic is the style of architecture attributed to this house dominated by an octagonal tower on its northwest corner. The roof eaves are trimmed with modillions and stone bands accent the building horizontally. (See continuation sheet)
23. 802 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - This was an elegant Italianate style house, with stylized jack arch window and door hoods and beautiful cornice with paneled frieze. There is a large dormer in the roof, and a breezeway between this building and 804 leads to the back. A decorative iron rail is mounted on a stone wall built at the property edge and stone steps lead from the sidewalk to the door.
24. 804 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - Part of 802-804, built by Jacob Wise in the 1880's, this house was changed significantly by a later owner. The dormer was removed and a full third story added. This, of course, changed the original scale. The upper story windows do not match, nor does the cornice work.
25. 806-808 N. Main Street, circa 1900 - Classical details in brick, stone and wood accent this fine apartment building. The cornice is of shaped brick and egg-and-dart terra cotta trim. Greek Ionic style columns form the mullions of third story windows and two great oriel bay windows dominate the second story. The porch has alternate square and round columns with egg-and-dart capitals.

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26. 810 N. Main Street, circa 1891-92 - One of the most elegant facades in North Wheeling this is an eclectic blend of architectural styles, including Queen Anne and Mansard. Every material used was applied with outstanding craftsmanship which has endured intact. Owners of the building have maintained it beautifully. There are metal cornices and finials, a slate-covered mansard, a curved oriel bay, corbeled brick and terra cotta inserts, and fine cut stone trim. The house is entered by way of a brick-arched covered portico.
27. 814 N. Main Street, - This early 20th century apartment building has classical details in brick, stone, and terra cotta. A third floor porch has been enclosed and a rectangular bay has apparently been added on the first floor, both of which have added to the building mass and upset an open feeling at the southwest corner.
28. 22-828 N. Main Street, circa 1870's - Peter Seybold, "one of the most prominent steamboat engineers in this section of the Ohio Valley", bought the property on October 2, 1871. He built the apartment building and lived there until January, 1906. The apartment building consists of four townhouse type units of brick with Italianate details. A walkway was built between 824 and 826.
29. 830 N. Main Street, circa 1849 - The age of this building was very difficult to determine and was not resolved until there was a careful review of deed books and family records. Three generations of Winchers lived in the house from 1849 to 1978. The original house was a small frame building but, in 1870, a brick addition was built on the house and the entire original building was encapsulated in brick. At the same time the facade was given a handsome new Italianate look with bracketed and dentiled cornice, and hoods over the windows.
30. 832 N. Main Street, circa 1900-1901 - The Spragg house has an eclectic form combining elements of Romanesque and Queen Anne architectural styles. The masonry workmanship is excellent. The owner, Martha E. Spragg was the wife of Dr. S.L.S. Spragg, a very successful physician and surgeon. The house served both as residence and office.
31. 834 N. Main Street, circa 1870's - Another eclectic building, this house is partly Mansard, partly Greek Revival. Three dormers pierce a slate-covered Mansard roof which slightly overhangs the lower two stories. A large oriel bay dominates the second floor. The entrance has been insensitively altered.

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32. 836-838 N. Main Street, circa 1900 - The dominant architectural features of this house are the deep, highly decorated frieze and cornice, the large oriel bays and a recessed front porch area. Windows have stone sills and flat-arch lintels with keystones.

NORTH MAIN STREET - WEST SIDE, NORTH TO SOUTH

33. 629 N. Main Street, circa 1839 - It seems to be only a vernacular wood house covered, like many others, with aluminum siding. But, behind that covering, could be the oldest building in North Wheeling. The Wheeling City Directory of 1839 lists Daniel Dunbar, builder of this house, as a member of City Council and the Water Works Standing Committee. Daniel Dunbar was an engineer who, in 1840, joined in partnership with James W. Phillips in the machinery and boat building business.
34. 633 N. Main Street, circa 1880 - The architectural features of the roof cornice have been removed and replaced with aluminum, and other features used to identify construction periods have been erased, but the remaining elements hint at late 19th Century. The stone lintel hoods could be evidence, however, of an earlier period.
35. 635 N. Main Street, circa 1850 (could be older) - There is considerable confusion in interpreting deed books for this property. It is clear, however, that the property, for many years, was owned by William H. Dunlevy and his widow, Margaret, after him. The Dunlevy family was very important to the industrial development of Wheeling and the Ohio Valley. They were wagon makers, boat builders, saw mill operators, and lumber dealers. The two-story brick house was built in the Greek Revival style of architecture and its basic components such as simple stone lintels and sills, and deep bracketed frieze and conice remain. It is an old, important structure.
36. 637 N. Main Street, circa 1870's - Not much is kown about this house except that its detail resembles other features found on other buildings constructed in the 1870's. These freatures include bracketed and dentiled cornice, hooded windows with keystones, and a rather Greek entry. It would be good to know more about the house, because architecturally it is important.
37. 643 N. Main Street, 1894 - This eclectic two-story brick has very elaborately decorated frieze, panels, cornice, and window and door hoods. There is also a beautiful leaded, stained glass upper sash in

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the first floor window. A second floor oriel bay window dominates the facade. The house represents a well-to-do original owner.

38. 645 N. Main Street, 1892 - The third story of this house is enclosed with a mansard roof. Besides the roof shape, three strong architectural elements dominate the facade: a large first floor window with a true arch upper sash (with bevel glass); a rectangular bay window at the second level; and a large dormer in the sloping roof with convex curved roof line and a Palladian window.
39. 647-649 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - This double house is in Italianate style. Window and door hoods are stylized flat arches with keystones. There are two pedimented-gable dormers. The original cornice, which probably was very decorative, has been removed and replaced with aluminum.
40. 651 N. Main Street, 1895 - This is one of the outstanding uses of varying architectural styles to create a building with good rhythm. The left side of the house combines the Mansard style with a hint of Romanesque (in the arched windows), and the right side has almost a Byzantine flavor in the tower with arched windows and wall finials. It is a good blend of masonry and metal materials.
- The house was the home of W.O. McCusky, a metal wholesaler and retail dealer in oysters, sole agent for the celebrated Star brand, and his wife, the former Ella B. Phillips. Ms. Phillips was the great granddaughter of Wheeling founder, Ebenezer Zane.
41. 653-653½ N. Main Street, circa 1840's - The 1840's date for this vernacular double house may not be correct, but the building is quite old. The building is brick with stone lintels, sills and foundation. The roof dormers, open to the attic rooms, are segmented-arch shapes. The building was apparently built by a member of the Phillips family, a family heavily involved in boat building and other related industries, such as an iron and brass foundry, steam engine builder, boilmaker, etc.
42. 655 N. Main Street - The facade of this building is quite old, with corbeled brick cornice, segmented arch dormers and simple stone lintels and sills. Records were not found to accurately determine the age of the building, but it is very similar in vernacular style to 653-53½.

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43. 659 N. Main Street - This is no doubt part of the architectural history of 655, 653 and 653½ N. Main Street. It could not be determined whether 659 or 655 was built first. Both have similar architectural details. It is quite likely that 653-659 were all built by members of the industrial Phillips family.
44. 701 N. Main Street, 1885 - The builder of this fine house was W.G.E. Goering who, like many mid-to-late 19th century arrivals to Wheeling, was born in Germany. He was a bookkeeper and Treasurer of Central Glass Company in Wheeling, beginning in 1871. The house is an elegant Second Empire style building with a highly decorated Mansard roof pierced by pedimented dormers; a porch-like overhanging bay at the second floor above the entrance; and tall windows with graceful arched hoods. The main cornice is beautifully styled with about a two-foot overhanging eave supported by wood brackets, evenly spaced around the building.
45. 711 N. Main Street, circa 1840's - 1880's. This is another case where age is very difficult to determine. Looking at the building front it could be said, without fear of contradiction, that the building was erected in the late 19th century. But the side profile indicates a much older building. If the building truly dates to the 1840's it is the remains of an early tavern or inn on the old National Road. The tavern was run by Fredrick Mozier. Another owner of the property (1864) was a partner in the construction firm that built the Wheeling Custom House (West Virginia Independence Hall) in 1857-59. The facade with its curved oriel bay, stone window hoods, segmental dormers, and stylistic cornice is a fine example of Victorian architecture.
46. 715 N. Main Street, 1877 - The Italianate architectural features of this two-story house are quite elaborate. The cornice is paneled and bracketed, the window and door hoods are curvilinear, and there are two gabled dormers. Unfortunately the brick has been sandblasted and some of the woodwork is deteriorated. The house was built for James E. Hanes, a partner in Hanes, Wilson & Co., a planing mill business which, no doubt, contributed heavily to the building of Victorian Wheeling.
47. 717 N. Main Street, circa 1900 - The design of this three-story brick apartment building is somewhat awkward, unfinished. It has 2nd and 3rd story bay windows dominating the right side and the designer seemed to want to compensate for the bay window dominance by adding cantilevered balconies at the second and third floors and extending a roof overhang to match.

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48. 719 N. Main Street, circa 1890's - Metal trim highlights this very late Victorian apartment house. There is decorative sheet metal at the cornice, bays, mullions, balcony brackets, and rail posts. Superimposed classical orders decorate the mullions between all upper floor windows and a sunburst motif was placed above the center 3rd floor opening.
49. 723 N. Main Street, circa 1870 - This house belonged to James Matthews, a foreman at Sweeney's Foundry, thus giving us a view of housing for the upper blue collar class. The austere Greek Revival forms are well balanced and the hip dormer for the $\frac{1}{2}$ third story is quite appropriately scaled.
50. 725 N. Main Street, circa 1850's - Alfred Marks, engineer, lived in this house first. For about ten years the house was owned by Seaton Alexander (1903 - 1913) who, with his partner George S. Mathison, operated the largest retail shoe store in Wheeling. The house is a vernacular brick two-story structure with stone lintels and sill, and a metal cornice, with modillions, which extends across 727 N. Main Street.
51. 727 N. Main Street, 1850's(?) - It is unclear whether this house was built at the same time as 725. The vernacular architecture is the same and the cornice is the same, but the cornice could have been a joint effort by a later resident George J. Mathison and his next door neighbor Seaton Alexander whom he joined in the shoe business in 1899. In 1928 the house was owned by Mrs. Martha Park who used it as a funeral home.
52. 729 N. Main Street, circa 1880's - This large eclectic building has several very interesting features. The left front window is a stylized Moorish keyhole design, almost hidden from view by a later front porch addition. A two-story bay which ends in a pedimented wall dormer dominates the left side of the building, while a tower, ending in a large pediment, is the prime element of the entire building. Decorative metal panels adorn the tower frieze and spandrels of the bay, but, unfortunately, some of the decorative metal was lost, and replaced with drab, flat materials.
53. 733 N. Main Street, circa 1950's - This is a simple, modern vernacular brick two-story commercial building. It does not contribute to the historic fabric of its neighborhood. Noncontributing

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54. 735-737 N. Main Street, circa 1868 - A handsome two-story Italianate style brick building. The windows have curved hoods with stylized keystones and bracketed cornice. The house was built for Philip Schenk, a moulder, with Chapman and Co., then the Star Foundry in Wheeling.
55. 739 N. Main Street, circa 1880 - The Italianate hoods of the windows and doors are identical to those on 735-37, except in this house, the original entrance doors remain. The beautifully proportional cornice is more Greek Revival than Italianate. The house has been well maintained and exhibits considerable original fabric.
56. 741 N. Main Street, circa 1860-1870 - This small Italianate 2½-story building is brick with stone lintels and sills, a pierced wood cornice, and gable dormer.
57. 743 N. Main Street - The age of this small building could not be determined. It is brick with flat arch window hoods and 2 over 2 sash arrangements. The first floor front has been converted to a garage. More than 50 years old and contributes to the district.
58. 745 N. Main Street, 1895 - This is one of the most finely detailed buildings in North Wheeling. The architectural ornament carries across the entire front, from terra cotta and shaped brick to metal and wood, or from metal cornice frieze to the bay window frieze. The building is of the Second Empire or Mansard architectural style. There is a curious pair of dissimilar dormers: the left dormer is a conventional hip dormer with metal cornice and pair of windows separated by a mullion looking like a Greek Ionic column; the right dormer is shorter, having the same metal cornice but an oval window.
59. 749 N. Main Street, 1870's - could be an earlier building with Victorian facade - This building is somewhat of a mystery. The facade does not represent what the deed books and tax records indicate. The records show a building of this size in an earlier period, but the existing facade is definitely late Victorian. Further research is indicated. The building is three stories, brick with metal-decorated oriel bay window at the 2nd floor, full arched round head window in the stair-well at the second level, segmented arch windows at the first floor, and jack (flat) arch windows at the third level. There is a metal cornice with modillions and dentils and a paneled brick parapet above.

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60. 751 N. Main Street, 1860's, could be earlier - If this building was built by Thomas Hughes Sr., as the land books seem to indicate, then it had to have been built no later than the 1850's, because he died in 1859. The facade is eclectic in style but has mostly Greek classical revival details, a style that was in its prime in the 1840's and 1850's. The facade is brick with stone lintels, sill and foundation. The mansard roof shape could have been added.
61. 753 N. Main Street, circa 1870's - This is a very large building probably renovated in the late 1870's to incorporate three buildings on the lot when Alfred Caldwell bought the property. The main body of the house is brick. The windows have metal hoods, there is a hexagonal turret located at the third level above the main metal cornice band. The rest of the roof area is mansard in shape and there is a rectangular hip dormer on the Main Street side. The mansard roof cornice is dentiled.
62. 801 N. Main Street, 1972 - Designed by Alpha Associates of Morgantown, WV, the fire station is tastefully done in residential scale. In the same manner as most buildings in the district, the building is constructed of brick with traditional embellishments such as lintels formed by soldier courses, and a parapet of corbeled patterns. Even though the building is contemporary, an effect was made to make it compatible with the neighborhood. Noncontributing
63. 807 N. Main Street, 1880's - The Stifel - Korsuth house is important for both its historic and architectural character. George Stifel was the owner of Wheeling's largest dry goods business in the last decade of the 19th century; another dry goods merchant, E.B. Potts, lived in the house during the 1920's; and world famous portrait photographer, George J. Korsuth, lived in the house and had his studio there from 1941 until his death in 1960. Some famous people who were subjects of his work were Carl Sandburg, Eleanor Steber, Jerome Hines, Fritz Kreisler, Mary Gorden, and Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Lyndon B. Johnson. The house is brick with stone window and door hoods, a deep bracketed cornice and handsome Mansard roof of ogee design. Decorative gable dormers pierce the roof and the roof is capped with a dentiled metal cornice. The front porch, which carries across the entire front, is not original, but does not measurably detract from the basic architectural concept. At the left side is a two-story bay window which is trimmed to match the facade.

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64. 811 N. Main Street, 1876 - One of the most important buildings in the district, architecturally, the Christian Hess house is virtually unchanged from its original appearance, having been recently restored. The house was designed by architect S.M. Howard and built in 1876 by Benjamin Exley. Mr. Howard selected the French Renaissance style for the house and carried out his theme quite well, using a rather steep Mansard roof, stone quoins, segmental and pedimented hoods, and a pediment porch tower. There is a liberal and beautiful use of decorative wrought iron in a balcony rail and property fence. The home was surveyed by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1976.
65. 813 N. Main Street, - Due to modernization of the building, the period of construction could not be determined. In the 1859 Wheeling City Directory James McDonald, a river pilot, is listed as living on the west side of Main Street, near Franklin. In 1867 he is listed as living between Jefferson and Adams, and in 1886 he is listed at 813 Main Street. The basic profile looks like buildings of the late 19th century. Materials are brick (painted), stone lintels and sills, and vinyl siding. Contributes per integrity and is c. 1870-86 period.
66. 817 N. Main Street, circa 1850's or earlier - This two-story Greek Revival house is difficult to place with respect to its construction period. It is certain the building is very old. If built by William Clark it predates 1857, but if built by Robert Gibson, it dates between 1857 and 1863. William Clark bought the property in 1845. Robert Gibson was listed in the 1886 Wheeling City Directory as a "tobacconist".
67. 821 N. Main Street, 1893 - The John K. List House is somewhat eclectic but is primarily of the Queen Anne style, with steep roof, rounded front, entrance portico, terra cotta trim, pediment above the rounded front with a Palladian window and gable dormer with pediment. The house was built for John List by his father and mother, Henry K. and Sarah.
68. 823 N. Main Street, 1893 - Henry List built this house for his daughter Jessie L. Hazlett, wife of Edward Hazlett, prominent banker and investment broker. He owned considerable real estate, including Hazlett Court, the Hazlett Office Building and the Board of Trade. The house combines the Romanesque and Queen Anne architectural styles, including a hexagonal tower (with conical roof), steep roofs and a sweeping, curved end and corresponding curved roof. Porch columns have been changed, losing its relative scale.

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Listed on the National Register

69. 827 N. Main Street, 1858 - The List house is a two-story square building with an offset two-story rear wing built in 1867. The building is brick with classical wood trim and ornament. The windows are tall with cornice-like head trim embellished with wood brackets and stone sills, also bracketed. The windows were fitted with louvered shutters, many of which remain. The foundation is stone and the roof is a low-pitched hip. The existing porch is not original.
70. The Pollack Memorial Monument, 1916 - According to an article written by David T. Javersak in the Upper Ohio Valley Historical Review, Spring/Summer 1978, the memorial reportedly was "the first one ever erected to the memory of a Employee of Organized Labor Exclusively, in the history of the World." The monument was erected to honor Augustus Pollack, a German immigrant, who moved to Wheeling in 1854 and established the Crown Stogie Company. He paid good wages, provided comfortable working conditions, and fostered the growth of unions - all in contrast to "many robber barons of the period who exploited labor and carried out their enterprises with a 'public be damned' attitude." He became a respected employer and had a harmony with his workers that was based on mutual confidence and respect. There was never a strike against his firm, and when he died, the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly contributed a large floral heart with the inscription, "A True Friend of Organized Labor." The Trad Assembly led a labor contingent in his funeral procession. The monument consists of a Corinthian Column, thirty-seven feet tall, topped by an American eagle. The column rests on a base on which two labor figures are depicted shaking hands, symbolizing labor goodwill. An inscription on a granite tablet between the two figures reads:

Erected By Trade Union Members
Of United States in Memory Of
Augustus Pollack Whose Business
Life And Actions Were Always In
Sumpathy With Organized Labor

In 1916 the monument was dedicated where it was erected, on the grounds of the court house. In 1956 the court house was razed and the monument moved to its present site.

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MAIN STREET TERRACE, SOUTH SIDE, WEST TO EAST

71. 14 Main Street Terrace, circa 1850's (?) - Research did not confirm date. The house is a two-story wood frame building, in the vernacular, with very little decoration. The house probably was covered with wood siding, but it has been covered over with composition material embossed to simulate brick.
72. 16-18 Main Street Terrace, circa 1850's - Another vernacular wood frame difficult to place positively in a construction period. Aluminum siding covers what would probably have been clapboard siding. The foundation is stone, covered with stucco.
73. 18½ Main Street Terrace, circa 1860's - This vernacular wood frame building is covered with wood shingles. The original exterior probably was clapboard siding. The foundation is stone, covered with stucco.
74. 20 & 22 Main Street Terrace, - No information was found to determine the age of this building. It is and seems to have always been a two family house. The building is two-story, vernacular style and frame, probably with wood siding. The house is now sheathed in aluminum siding and has deteriorated. c. 1915 Contributes architectural character.

SEVENTH STREET

75. 23 - 7th Street, circa 1880's - The date of this building is not firm but based on similar structures is the district. The house is three-stories tall, the third story being behind a Mansard roof, thus the architecture is call Mansard, sometime referred to as Second Empire. The building is brick with stone foundation and slate roof. Window hoods are segmental arches. A handsome two-story bay window appears at the west side.
76. 21 - 7th Street, circa 1850-1860 - This building is a well proportioned 2½-story Greek Revival building. It is brick with stone foundation; stone lintels and sills; wood cornice with wide frieze, modillions and dentils; gable roof with dentiled barge boards; and hip dormer. The side porch is a later addition.
77. 19 - 7th Street, circa 1910 - Wood shingles existing on this two-story wood house are not the original finish material, which probably was narrow wood siding. The style of the house is Italianate, with bracketed wood cornice, flat, bracketed wood and door hoods, and wood sills.

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78. 17 - 7th Street, circa 1900 - This is another house which probably had stylish wood siding that has been covered over with aluminum siding. The house is Queen Anne style, with steep roofs, closed pediment over 30' 2nd-story bay.
79. 15 - 7th Street - This address is an apartment in the rear of 654 N. Main Street. See information on that property for details.
80. 24 - 7th Street, circa 1890's - A vernacular two-story brick townhouse with stone foundation, stone lintels and sills, and a single crown cornice, which is not original.
81. 22 - 7th Street, circa 1890's - Similar in style to 24 - 7th Street, the two buildings could have been built at the same time by the same builder. The three-story brick structure has a stone foundation, stone lintels and sills for the windows and a Greek Revival entrance canopy. The cornice has a wide frieze and modillions below a crown fascia.
82. 18-20 - 7th Street, circa 1870's - This two-family brick structure is truly Italianate, with an ornate bracketed wood cornice which includes scrolled modillions and dentils. The window and door hoods are closed segmental arches with flared ends.

EIGHTH STREET

83. 23 - 8th Street, circa 1880's - The adjoining neighbor to an earlier house, this three story vernacular brick apartment building made an excellent effort to combine the two buildings in an architecturally compatible manner. The window and door heads align and the brick matches. There is a departure in lintels. This building has flat stone lintels and sills, and there is a bracketed cornice.
84. 21 - 8th Street, circa 1870's - This building is Greek Revival in detail with bracketed wood cornice which has double brackets and dentils. The windows have low-pitch pedimented hoods on the second floor units and flat stone lintels on the first floor units. All sills are stone. The entrance door hood is similar to the window hoods of the second level except it has brackets at each jamb.
85. 16 & 18 - 8th Street, circa 1900 - A vernacular two-story brick building, this two-family apartment has some traditional architectural details for its window trim. Window and door lintels and sills are stone. The foundation wall is stone, but the entry steps are concrete, probably replacing original stone steps.

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LANE FIVE

86. 2,4,6,8 - Lane No. 5, circa 1900 - Stair-stepping up the hill these four apartment units in one building give the appearance of being four apartments buildings because of the way facade elements such as parapets, window and door heads and entrance sills are stepped down the hill in pairs. Window heads are segmented arches, sills are stone, the wood cornice is very simple.

MARKET STREET

87. 627-629 Market Street, circa 1880's - This was originally a two family dwelling with some rather interesting architectural features. Most interesting are the twin gable attics which are perpendicular to the main gable roof. Each closed pediment has a ventilating louver with round head top and each pediment is infilled with wood shingles. Round heads are repeated in the upper parts of two large first floor windows, the round heads being glazed with stained glass. All other openings have segmental or jack arch heads made of brick soldier courses. The building is brick with stone foundation.
88. 629½ Market Street, circa 1885 - Samuel Kuglen, who built 629½, was a noted businessman in Wheeling. He was a builder of boilers for steamboats among other products manufactured by the firm of Duffield & Kuglen. The house is Greek Revival in style, with much of the original fabric remaining. There is a wide frieze at the cornice with modillions and dentils, a gable dormer with closed pediment, and fluted columns at the windows. The pediment is filled with a sunburst design. Lintels and sills are stone and the building is brick with a stone foundation. All windows have operable shutters.
89. 631 Market Street, circa 1884 - A fine three-bay, two-story Italianate town house, this house is in fair condition and needs some restoration, but considerable original fabric is evident. There is an ornamental cornice with brackets in pairs and paneled frieze between pairs. The window and door hoods are stylized segmental pediments with small brackets at jambs. Each window has operable shutters. The house is of brick, with stone foundation and sills.
90. 633 Market Street, circa 1885 - The building needs restoration but it has been a fine three bay, two and one-half-story brick townhouse. It is basically vernacular in style with some Greek Revival characteristics. There is a gabled dormer at the center of the roof,

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an elaborate pierced wood cornice with brackets which have leaf drops below the frieze. The foundation wall, lintels and sills are stone.

91. 635 Market Street, circa 1884 - The three bay, two and one-half-story Italianate house is typical of many in North Wheeling except for the unique pierced wood segmental window and door hoods. The cornice is very decorative with paired brackets and a paneled frieze decorated with embossed (or carved) floral motifs. There is a gabled pediment at the center of the roof. The foundation and sills are stone.
92. 637 Market Street, circa 1881-1886 - This is a small, one-story, two bay Italianate using the same materials and trim concepts as 635 except the cornice and hoods are not as elaborate.
93. 643 Market Street, circa 1870-80 (?) - Not much is known about this house which seems to be a small two-story farm house. It is built of wood and is now covered with aluminum siding. The above date is conjecture based on the house profile.
94. 645 Market Street, circa 1882 - The most interesting feature of this 2½-story Italianate house is the beautiful cornice which has paired brackets, a chevron pattern in the frieze and stylized, bracket-like details between brackets. The house is brick with stone foundation and sills. The window hoods are flat with a crown mold and center keystone decoration. The door hood is similar but bracketed at the jambs.
95. 647 Market Street - It cannot be determined whether this apartment building is contemporary or an older building sheathed in new materials. It is not, however, compatible with its neighbors in the historic district. Noncontributing
96. 701 Market Street, circa 1940's - Built as an apartment building during the first half of this century, this structure was designed to be compatible, in a contemporary manner, with neighboring buildings. It is brick with a concrete foundation and has stone string courses at the water table and window heads. There is a three-part wood fascia/cornice. The building has an early example of steel casement windows. Noncontributing
97. 705 Market Street, circa 1880's - This is a small one-story Italianate house. The tall windows and ornate hoods are cornice almost seem out of scale with the one-story facade. The building is brick with stone foundation and sills.

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98. 707, 709, 711 Market Street, circa 1874 - The only true tenement house and certainly one of the most impressive buildings in the district, the architectural rhythm of this building is excellent. The building is brick, built like a large rectangular box with a third-level gable roof. The facade has a huge closed pediment with twin round head windows. Hoods of all windows and doors are in stone, with carved ornament, and recessed flush with the face of the brick wall. The interior of the building was not seen but we were told that its trim befitted a structure erected by a planing mill owner.
99. 713 Market Street, circa 1900 (?) - Not much is known about the construction period or ownership of this building. It has the detailing of a late 19th or turn-of-the-century building. Such features are: fine brick corbelling, a tall parapet, and cut stone sills, lintels and foundation.
100. 717 Market Street, circa 1880's - This vernacular Greek Revival style house is like many others in the same style with two stories plus a hip dormer in the center of the roof; brick structure with stone foundation, lintels and sills. The difference between this building and others, however, is in the cornice treatment. It is sad that the upper cornice work is gone, replaced by aluminum, because it must have been very elaborate. The reason for this assumption is the attention to detail below it, with shaped brick and terra cotta providing a wide frieze including a molding effect and a corbeling out to a dentil band just below the absent cornice.
101. 719 Market Street, circa 1856 - A small house, but still a two-story building, this is among the oldest in the district. It is set well below the roadway, allowing use of the area under the sidewalk as a storage space. It is vernacular in style with Greek Revival details such as dentiled window hoods and dentils along the verge boards at the roof. Window sills are stone, but narrow in size, about the width of a brick course. The house was built for Thomas Cutter, a moulder (in a Wheeling foundry) but he sold it after a year to James W. White, a printer, whose family occupied the house until about 1940.
102. 721 Market Street, 1848 - One of the of the very oldest houses in North Wheeling, this building is truly Vernacular with little decoration or trim except for a single bracketed cornice and stone sills. The house is brick with stone foundation, and much original fabric remains.

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103. 727-729 Market Street, circa 1830's - George Cotts bought this property from Z. Jacob in 1837, "together with buildings." It is not clear if this particular building was built prior to the sale, but records indicate the building existed in 1845 or before. The building needs some repairs and restoration, but it is in relatively good condition. It is Vernacular in style, 2½ stories with basement, which is out of ground in the rear; it is brick with stone foundation, lintels and sills; and there is a bracketed wood cornice. Some shutters remain and there is evidence that all windows had shutters.
104. 731 Market Street, circa 1845 - James Hamilton, wagon maker, bought the property in 1845 and built his house at what is now 731 Market Street. The facade which exists on the building today was added by the Hamilton estate in the 1870's. The facade is very stylish and handsome with bracketed and pedimented windows and door hoods and a very ornate carved wood cornice featuring a chevron pattern in the frieze, large paired brackets and stylized dentils at the eaves. The construction is brick with stone foundation and sills.
105. 735 Market Street, circa 1851 - William P. Wilson, a carpenter, built this house in 1851. Presumably his design was Vernacular, because the record indicates that Sarah Martin added the Italianate window hoods, entrance, and decorative cornice in 1874. Mr. Wilson's house is brick with stone foundation and sills. One problem is that a contemporary owner has built an exceedingly insensitive one-story addition on the front, using modern synthetic materials.
106. 737 Market Street, circa 1900 - This large, late Victorian house is unusual in its decoration. The porch columns have the look of Romanesque shafts with composite capitols. All elements seem to be overstated: windows have segmental arch heads as do the porch openings; the very large and dominating oval oriel bay, two segmental roof dormers; the brick wall of the elevated porch; and the Mansard roof.
107. 739 Market Street, 1887 - The design of this house is the Mansard or Second Empire style architecture, featuring beautiful flush stone decorative window hoods, pedimented wall dormers and ornate bracketed cornice. The entrance canopy is bracketed and segmental. The structure is brick with a stone foundation. The house is one of the finest examples of its style in North Wheeling.

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108. 741 Market Street, circa 1870's - This is a narrow brick two-story Italianate style building which, unfortunately, has been permitted to deteriorate. A full-width porch has been added to the front. The cornice has double brackets and ornately carved wood frieze panels; the stone lintels are carved with a floral-like scroll pattern.
109. 743 Market Street, circa 1900 - The building at 743 Market is a late Greek Revival structure, resembling buildings in the district built twenty or thirty years earlier. Greek Revival elements include a closed pediment for the large central roof dormer with modillions, plain stone lintels and sills, and a water table foundation wall. The original cornice probably had modillions but they have been removed.
110. 745-747 Market Street, circa 1880's - This was designed as a commercial building with a store on the first floor and living quarters above. Although it has been totally infilled with modern construction the original storefront frame is intact. Second floor windows are tall with flush pedimented and bracketed stone hoods and stone sills. The cornice has large double brackets and very ornate frieze panels.
111. 805 Market Street, circa 1800 - The original owner of the property was not identified during the survey but it must have been the location for a professional office or small business, and living quarters above. The building design is vernacular with a mix of architectural trim details. The Colonial entrance trim is probably a late addition since it is so inconsistent with second floor and cornice detailing. The large infill with small glass panes in the first floor window is also modern. The window lintels and sills are stone and the cornice is very decorative.
112. 807 Market Street, circa 1900 - Another commercial/residential building which has been modernized by removing the original storefront and blocking the opening and inserting a picture window in the space. The building is brick with stone foundation, lintels and sills, and the cornice is without ornament.
113. 809-811 Market Street, circa 1900 - These buildings are identical to 807 in architectural detail, period, style, and physical treatment.
114. 815 Market Street, circa 1892 - The cornice and window and door hoods of this house are among the finest in the district. They are made of wood and the decorative patterns are pierced. The cornice is deep,

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with very ornate double brackets. The window and door hoods are segmental with stylistic keystones. The building is brick with a stone foundation. A small one story wood house, apparently a later rental unit stands at the rear of the property along Lane B. It's address is 815½ Market Street.

115. 817-819 Market Street, circa 1870-1880 - This is a two-family residence building constructed in the Italianate style. It is brick with stone foundation and trim. Of particular interest on this building is the use of metal window and door hoods. The cornice is quite large, supported by double brackets, and has an ornate frieze. The clumsy placement and lack of ornament on the large bay window indicates that the window was an add-on, maybe in recent times.
116. 823 Market Street, circa 1900 - There is something grand about this large two-story apartment building. Perhaps it is the balance, with two 30° bay window portions of the facade flanking the central area which is embellished with classical details. The building is brick with stone foundation and exhibits fine masonry workmanship with recessed brick panels and clean lines on the bay corners. It is pleasing to see an eclectic building with such formal lines and fine detailing.
117. 825 Market Street, circa 1900 - This is another building in the survey which was difficult to date for certain. It is built of glazed tile and wood, and the exterior is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is stone. The exterior is deteriorating badly.
118. 827 Market Street, circa 1800's - Probably erected originally as a tenement building, this vernacular structure is still used as an apartment building. It is brick with stone foundation and trim, such as lintels and sills. The stone foundation wall is covered with a thin layer of stucco. The tall, bracketed cornice is one of the most highly decorated in North Wheeling.
119. .29 Market Street, circa 1880 - Queen Anne is the style of this house but she has lost a lot of her charm behind a large awning and an enclosed porch show window. Some of the original charm can be seen in the detailed pediment, and modillions in the eave overhang. The wide frieze on both the cornice and also the large second floor bay, as well as the plain stone lintels and sills show the Greek Revival influence typical in most Queen Anne buildings. A noteworthy detail in the pediment is the diagonal pattern window.

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120. 831 Market Street - The facade of this building has been altered to the extent that it is almost impossible to date it. The fascia is the same as its neighbor at 833 and the pattern of brackets across the two addresses seems to indicate that they may be actually one building. A more likely possibility is that an owner may have had both buildings at one time and decided to apply a common cornice. The dormers are different, however, the fenestration is different, and the foundations are treated differently. This building is covered with aluminum siding and decorated with aluminum shutters.
121. 833 Market Street, circa 1890's - This two-story vernacular brick townhouse shares its cornice with its neighbor at 831, but in other details it differs. There is still the possibility they were built at the same time. The roof dormer is unique with its eight lite window spanning its entire front. Windows have stone lintels and sills and the stone foundation has a thin coating of stucco.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Transportation

Period of Significance

1830-1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Ebenezer and Johnathan Zane established the Wheeling settlement in 1769, soon being joined by several other families who also were attracted to the beautiful Ohio river frontier. The settlement, located on high bluffs along the east side of the Ohio river and north of Wheeling creek, was strategic both militarily and commercially. The fort (Fort Henry) and settlement cabins were targets of many incursions by Indians and by the British, with their Indian allies, during the Revolutionary War. All assaults and sieges were successfully defended and, after Indian warfare was ended in the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the settlement started its early growth.

The original layout was for 120 lots, surveyed in 1792 for Ebenezer Zane. Mr. Zane recorded his Articles of Agreement, dated May 26, 1792, in Ohio County Deed Book 8, page 528. He required payment for lots in three years and the purchasers were required to post bond. One of the articles concerned improvements on the lot: "...if the said purchasers after paying for and receiving a title for the said Lotts, doth not build a house on each Lott when the purchaser has but one Lott, said house to be sixteen by eighteen feet square of logs brick stone or frame with a brick or stone chimney within the space of seven years from and after the purchase, the said Lotts shall be forfeited (sic) to the use of the said Town."

The Articles of Agreement also addressed the use of certain springs, provided for cutting timber, quarrying stone, and making bricks within town limits, and provided for a town square.

Jonathan Zane's first log house was erected on what is now the east side of Main Street near the corner of Eighth Street. This placed his site in the Old Town, laid out by Ebenezer. In 1797, Jonathan established an addition north of Old Town consisting of 140 acres. The addition ran from 5th to 7th Streets. Thus, the area included in this district is in both the original town and Jonathan Zane's addition. (Also, in 1797, Wheeling became the county seat of Ohio County, with the first meeting held in the inn of John Gooding on May 7. Mr. Gooding's building was reported as being the first brick building in Wheeling.) All of the town was on high ground above the Ohio, with a boat landing at the foot of ninth street, which, no doubt, teemed with canoes, flat-boats, and keel boats.

See continuation sheet

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NORTH WHEELING HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mr. Thaddeus Mason Harris, in his "Journal of a Tour Into the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains" (1803) described Wheeling as "... A post town, in Ohio County, Virginia, healthy and pleasantly situated on the sloping sides of a hill gracefully rising from the Ohio. It is laid out principally on one street, and most of the houses are handsome, several being built of brick and some of faced stone. It is 12 miles southwest of West Liberty and 54 miles from Pittsburg, 332 from Philadelphia and 12 miles above Grave Creek.

"It is increasing very rapidly in population and in prosperous trade, and is next to Pittsburg the most considerable place of embarkation for traders and emigrants any where in the Western waters. During the dry season great quantities of merchandise are brought hither, designed to supply the inhabitants of the Ohio River and the waters that flow into it, as boats can go from hence when they cannot from places higher up the river. Boat building is carried on at this place to a great extent, and several barges, keelboats and some vessels have been built."

The importance of Wheeling as a jumping-off point for westward settlement cannot be over-emphasized. In 1814 an issue of "The Navigator", a Pittsburg publication, used as a guide for navigation on the Ohio, Monongahela, Allegheny and Mississippi rivers, noted that: "Boats can descend from this place in all seasons of the year, and those going down the Ohio from Maryland and the lower parts of Virginia, if the water be too low at Brownsville, pass on the Wheeling for embarkation, where boats and other necessary provisions can be had at short notice."

The National Road, started in 1811 at Cumberland, Maryland, reached Wheeling in 1818. The road, originally called the Great National Pike, and sometimes the Cumberland Road, was built from Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia, Illinois at a cost to the federal government of \$7,000,000. Frontier representative, Henry Clay, was very influential in getting the funding and legislation through Congress, and a statue in his honor was erected near Wheeling. The road eventually ran from Washington, D.C. to St. Louis, Missouri.

Research for this nomination confirms the entrance of the National Road into Wheeling by way of Wheeling Hill to Seventh Street, west on Seventh to Main Street, then south on Main. Today, as for many years, the road uses the Wheeling Suspension Bridge (1849) but originally it followed Main Street to Twentieth Street where it probably crossed a bridge on Big Wheeling Creek. This information comes from the original field notes used in the construction of the road. Copies of the notes were contributed to the Friends of Wheeling, by Jack Schellhase, of Stegman and Schellhase, Wheeling, whose father resurveyed the road in the 1930's for the Ohio County Commission.

Further confirmation of the North Wheeling/Seventh Street entry of the National Road was found in a book written by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, architect and engineer, which is titled "Impressions Respecting New Orleans, Diary & Sketches (1818-1820)". Mr.

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Latrobe describes the passage of the road as it left Wheeling Creek and climbed Wheeling Hill at a grade of about 4½ degrees. Latrobe went so far as to describe how the road could have been built at less expense, but stated, as he was told by the local establishment, notably Mr. Zane (he did not document a first name), that the Commissioners resolved to include Wheeling's principal street as part of the road.

The arrival of the National Road in Wheeling in 1818 increased the flow of western travelers, and considerably enhanced the status of Wheeling as a major hub for commerce. The steam engine was powering river boats in the early 1800's and, due to the excellent water conditions in North Wheeling, the construction of flat-boats and keelboats yielded to the building of steamboats. Arthur M. Phillips, who was one of the first steam engine builders in the west, moved to North Wheeling in 1832 and established his steam engine works. About the same time, a skilled carpenter, Elijah Murray, opened a boat yard in Wheeling to build hulls for steamboats.

Interwoven with the boat building business were support industries such as iron foundries, nail works, coopers, lumber mills, drying houses (for lumber) and other associated elements like offices, tenement houses for workers, and residences of entrepreneurs and their company officers. The Sweeney family foundry (1830) was one of the important industries of the area.

In addition to the iron and boat building industries, North Wheeling had a glass works founded in 1831 by four Sweeney brothers, who had, a year earlier, established a small iron foundry in North Wheeling. Over thirty families accompanied the Sweeneys when they moved to Wheeling from Pittsburgh, the men to work in the foundry and nearby glass works. By 1835 the Sweeney Glass Factory had become nationally known for product quality, and in The Western Address Directory was found the following: "SWEENEY AND CO. and the cutting and grinding establishment appended, turn out also very beautiful articles, the patterns are of modern style, rich and eminently transparent. One engine is in operation - 110,000 bushels of coal annually - 50 to 60 hands employed and their product \$35,000."

A major development occurred in North Wheeling in the early 1830's which was a significant aid in the growth of the Wheeling area. The Wheeling water system was designed, built, and put into operation on August 16, 1834. The system predated water works in New York City and Boston.

The system was certainly not sophisticated. It supplied raw unfiltered water to city customers from a reservoir which was filled by a steam powered pump. The stone reservoir had a capacity of 500,000 gallons and water was delivered from pump to reservoir to customers by means of cast iron pipe. The cast iron was available because of the many foundries in the Wheeling area. Most cities used wooden pipes (hollow logs) for their early water systems. Wooden pipes were neither durable nor water tight. The fourteen-inch main from the pump to the elevated reservoir was still in use in 1966, 132 years after first being put into service.

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The water works was located in the district with the pump house located at the bottom of Eighth Street and the reservoir located between Seventh and Eighth Streets just east of Lane C. Improvements in 1884 and 1889 consisted of another building, and a much larger 3,000,000 gallon stone reservoir was built further up Wheeling Hill.

Wheeling growth expanded enormously with the arrival, in 1852, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which opened eastern markets to the growing industrial development in the area. Transportation thus was three-fold - National Road, river, and B & O.

North Wheeling grew steadily in population through the turn of the twentieth century and the extant architecture of the area represents the stylistic evolution which occurred in Wheeling as economic conditions changed for citizens and entrepreneurs who lived in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Summary of Significance

The North Wheeling Historic District is significant because it contains an unusually well preserved and sophisticated architecture produced in a city which was one of the richest for its size in the United States during the 19th and early 20th century. The heavy and allied industries, such as iron and steel, and varieties of industries producing materials for the building arts, such as brick, lumber, glass and tile, were present in Wheeling during the period of significance, 1830-1920. Produced and built by skilled workers and craftsmen, many arriving as immigrants, the buildings of the North Wheeling Historic District were constructed for citizens and entrepreneurs whose business enterprises were housed along Main Street in nearby downtown Wheeling.

The architecture of the North Wheeling Historic District is extremely significant in West Virginia and the Ohio Valley. Not only is it well preserved after a century, it also represents the artistic talent of a superb group of architects and builders who were West Virginia's first resident architectural professionals. Using high styles then popular, they created mostly masonry construction employing the Italianate, Second Empire, French Renaissance, Classical Revival, Romanesque, and Queen Anne. An astonishing percentage of interior finish work, such as marble mantels in the East Lake style, carved and turned work, spindlescreens, original interior louvered wood blinds, lincrusta, etched glass, and stained glass produced in Wheeling studios, exists in the historic district.

Much of this architecture is Wheeling vintage Victoriana which under current evaluation may represent one of the most significant concentrations of 19th-century buildings in the United States. Several of the houses have already been recorded by HABS; others are now regularly opened to the public on tours which are part of the City's "Victorian Wheeling" theme, now garnering national attention. Throughout the district the distinct presence of materials and design, particularly of Wheeling townhouse architecture, is a subject of increased scholarly interest in West Virginia and the United States.

Conditions supporting the appearance of the townhouses and residences of the North Wheeling Historic District relate to the emergence of commercial enterprises, transportation, and growing capital. Wheeling was at one time the terminus of the National Road that ran along the principal street of the historic district and across the Wheeling Suspension Bridge, the first bridge to cross the Ohio River. Attending to the needs of hordes of settlers moving west, merchants and industrialists made fortunes and attracted highly skilled craftsmen who decided to remain in Wheeling. This in turn produced a wealthy clientele hungry for quality, fashionable housing. The boom in Wheeling after the Civil War, fed to a great extent by convenient water transportation, solidified Wheeling's industrial position and created prestigious neighborhoods filled with handsome residences.

Major Bibliographical References

Ohio County Deed Books and Will Books

Intensive historical and architectural survey of North Wheeling, conducted 1987-1988 by historical architect Paul D. Marshall, AIA, and the Friends of Wheeling, Inc.

Bell, Joseph. Reminiscences of His Schoolboy Days, 1905
Submitted by his daughter, Miss Frannie Bell.

Latrobe, Benjamin Henry Boneval. Impressions Respection New Orleans, Diary & Sketches 1818-1820. New York, 1951, Columbia University Press.

Wheeling City Directories

The Wheeling Intelligencer

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register 827 Main Street
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 648-650 Main St. (Old Fire House)
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Friends of Wheeling, Inc.
Wheeling, West Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 15 ACRES APPROX.

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries of the District are as follows: The northern boundary is the south side of Main Street Terrace; the southern boundary is defined by exit and entry ramps to Interstate Route 70, i.e. the highway right-of-way; the western boundary is defined by western property lines of buildings fronting on the west side of North Main Street; and the eastern boundary is the west side of Market Street.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

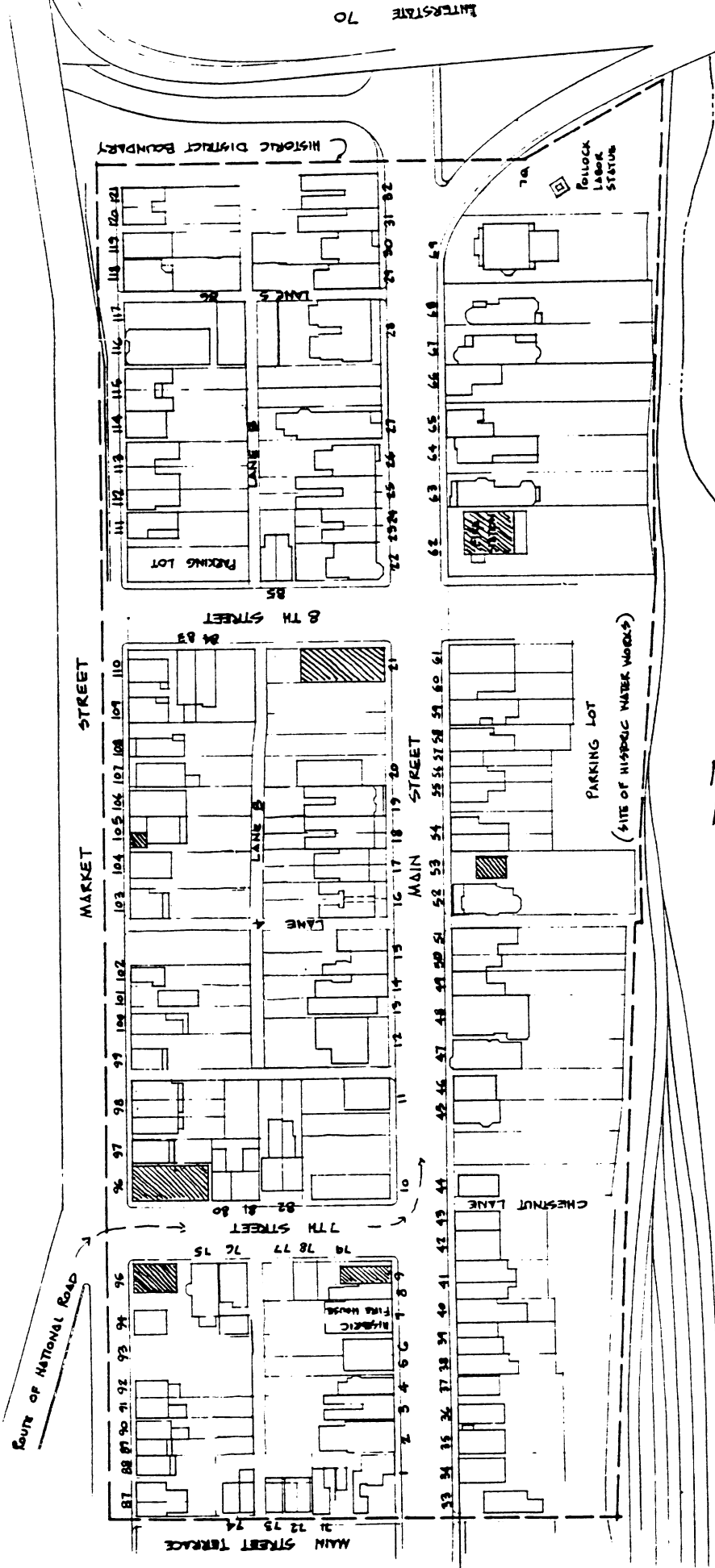
Boundaries of the district define significant historical areas of very early settlement and industrial development in Wheeling. The north boundary is the first half-block above the entrance of the National Road. The east boundary is along Market Street the easternmost street in Old Town. The south boundary is along I-70 a modern bisection of Wheeling. The west boundary is the important Ohio River, the earliest transportation corridor for western expansion.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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organization Paul D. Marshall and Associates, Inc.
street & number 915 Breezemont Drive
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date June 30, 1988
telephone (304) 343-5310
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RIVER

OHIO

NORTH WHEELING HISTORIC DISTRICT

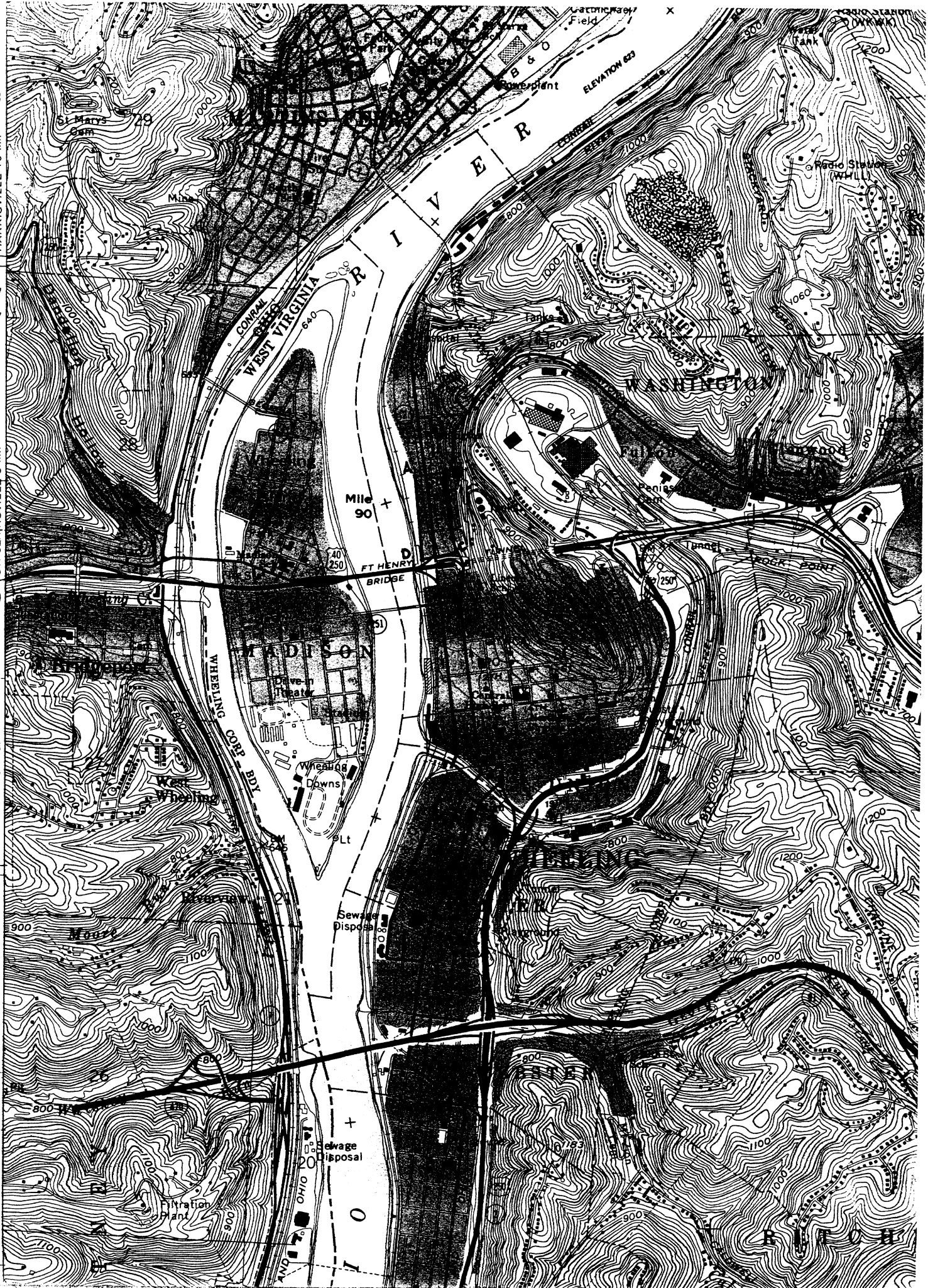
NO SCALE

□ CONTRIBUTING

▨ NONCONTRIBUTING

SECTION 10, PAGE 2

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