

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Riverside Iron Works Office Building
other names/site number Karnell Building, Flat Iron Building

2. Location

street & number 1507-1509 Main Street not for publication
city or town Wheeling vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Ohio code 069 zip code 26003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

other (explain:)

determined eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒	private
☐	public - Local
☐	public - State
☐	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

☐	building(s)
☒	district
☐	site
☐	structure
☐	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: sandstone

walls: STONE: sandstone

BRICK

roof: SYNTHETICS: rubber

other: STONE: Sandstone

BRICK

Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheets

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A
- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C
- Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Period of Significance

1896-1899

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Hearne, Frank J.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Franzheim, Geisey & Faris

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A
- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B
- removed from its original location.
- ☐ C
- a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D
- a cemetery.
- ☐ E
- a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F
- a commemorative property.
- ☐ G
- less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheets

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Property

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

See Continuation Sheets.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets.

Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheets.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Ohio County Public Library
Wheeling National Heritage Area Corp.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): OH-0001-3430

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

17 523577 4434944
Z Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

 (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Continuation Sheets.

Boundary Justification

 (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See Continuation Sheets.

Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebekah Karelis (with Erin Riebe, National Register Coordinator, WV SHPO)

organization Wheeling National Heritage Area

date November – December 2014

street & number 1400 Main Street

telephone 304.232.3087

city or town Wheeling

state WV

zip code 26525

e-mail _____

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See attached.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Name of Property
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Riverside Iron Works Office Building is located at 1507-1509 Main Street in Wheeling's downtown commercial area just outside of the currently-listed Wheeling Historic District (NR 1979). The building sits on a small triangular-shaped lot on northwest corner of South and Main Streets, near the confluence of Wheeling Creek and the Ohio River. The Robert C. Byrd Intermodal Center, located approximately two feet to the north, occupies the remainder of the block.

The triangular-shaped building was constructed in 1896 with three stories; a fourth story was added early in the twentieth century (c.1907). The original three stories were designed with elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style of architecture (Photos 1-4). The masonry walls are predominantly constructed of a light-colored brick set in the stretcher bond. It has a flat roof with several layers of corbelled brick at the cornice line. There is no evidence of a basement or crawl space underneath the building, except for two rectangular window openings at the foundation that are covered with metal grates. However, there is no interior access to a lower level.

The building features a rounded corner bay which continues from the foundation upward through the fourth story (Photo 2). The first story of this bay is set apart from the rest of the building as it is constructed of rusticated ashlar rather than brick (Photos 1-2). A former entrance on this corner once included a revolving door; however, it has been enclosed with stone. The former opening includes a rounded transom with arched stonework. A small fixed window to each side also includes an arched transom and stonework as well as a projecting, Romanesque-style slip sill. A belt-course between the first and second stories includes a band of smooth stone as well as egg-and-dart and Greek key molding. This belt course continues on to the two side elevations in brick.

The second story of this center bay includes three one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. They are separated by Corinthian-style pilasters which reach through the third story and are topped with paneled brickwork. Three arched third-story windows, directly above, are also one-over-one, double-hung sash and feature decorative arched brickwork above. The fourth story of this bay includes three, nine-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. (Photos 1-3)

The first story of the two side elevations include projecting horizontal bands of bricks which gives the appearance of stone construction. Four arched openings on the first story of the eastern elevation, which fronts Main Street, feature decorative brickwork resembling keystones and voussoirs (Photo 3). Two large window openings have multi-light upper sashes while two entrances have multi-light transoms. One entrance includes a modern door with single glass pane while the other, which appears to have once been a double entrance, includes a large picture window.

The second story of the eastern elevation has four arched, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Each includes arched brickwork and decorative stone imposts. The third story includes a row of seven windows, each separated by a Tuscan colonnette. The group of windows is fully surrounded by an intricate brick

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Section number 7 Page 2

plaque border of linked circles. The corners of the second and third stories feature stone quoins. A corbeled brick stringcourse separates the third and fourth stories. The fourth story has seven nine-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and a continuously running stone lintel. (Photos 1-3)

The elevation facing south-southwest along South Street is longer than the facade fronting Main Street (Photos 1 and 4). Like the opposite side, the first story is asymmetrical. The off-center, arched entrance includes a large opening with massive fanlight. The doors below are modern replacements. To either side are arched one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone sills.

The three stories above include three distinct sections (Photo 4). The two outer sections include windows and decorative brickwork identical to those on the second, third, and fourth stories of the eastern façade. Two windows on the second story have been enclosed. The central section repeats the design of the building's central bay with Corinthian pilasters from the second through third story and brick panels between the floors. Large rectangular windows on the second story are two-over-one, double-hung sash and the third story windows are divided with fanlight. Rectangular windows on the fourth story are the same as those on the east elevation. A mid-twentieth century metal fire escape stretches from the fourth floor to the ground.

Interior (Photos 5-16)

The building was constructed with four stories and a mezzanine level between the first and second floors but the size and layout of the original mezzanine is unknown. At some point, the mezzanine level was expanded to cover the entire building footprint, creating five floors on the interior. Thus, the original first floor with mezzanine became the first and second floors. The second floor became the third, the third floor became the fourth, and the fourth floor became the fifth. The exterior continues to have the appearance of four stories, however.

A foyer off the Main Street façade includes an intricate bronze chandelier with decorative plaster medallion, crown molding, and gray marble wainscoting that adorns the walls of the foyer and stretches down the hallway which leads to the elevator and stairs. (Photo 5)

The building has various layouts which have changed over time from warehouse and office space, to apartments, and back to offices created by modern partition walls (Photos 8 and 14). The second and third floors each have a gas-fed fireplace on the northern wall with wood mantle (Photo 12). Other details throughout the building include paneled walls and wainscoting, as well as exposed brick, ceiling tiles, and walk-in vaults (Photos 7, and 9-11).

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Name of Property
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N/A
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Statement of Significance

The Riverside Iron Works Office Building is considered eligible for the National Register under *Criteria A and B: Industry* for its association with Riverside Iron Works and Frank J. Hearne. The period of significance begins in 1896, the year construction was complete, and ends in 1899, reflecting the last year the building was associated with the company, one of the leading iron and steel manufacturers in the city of Wheeling at that time, and Hearne, often referenced as a pioneer of his trade.

Riverside Iron Works and Frank J. Hearne

The Wheeling area was a major manufacturer of iron and steel during the nineteenth century. Known as “Nail City,” Wheeling led the cut nail production for most of the 1800s until cut nail usage declined with the introduction of the Bessemer furnace and the refinement of steel.¹ This technology led to the creation of the steel wire nail which quickly made cut nails obsolete. With the decline, Wheeling’s iron industry began processing a new product, iron tubing, and as technology advanced, steel pipe. Riverside Iron Works was one of the leaders of cut nail production and later, tubing and steel pipe production in the Wheeling area.

Riverside Iron Works Company was officially incorporated on January 1, 1875, but its history dates to 1852 when E.C. Dewey constructed a mill for the manufacturing of wire gauges and iron axles. The company operated on and off in this capacity for the next several years until it was reorganized as the Dewey, Vance & Company making light bar iron and railroad spikes. Several additions were made to the company’s mill during the Civil War to meet the nation’s growing demand. Following the war, the company added a nail mill. By 1870, the nail factory included 90 nail machines and was called “Riverside.” The company made patented improvements that were eventually adopted by the industry as a whole.² A later article in the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* noted the following:

They introduced several new features in nail making, one of these being the use of fifteen-inch nail plate. A member of the firm also patented valuable improvements in the arrangements for catching and shoving under nail plate. New ideas in the blueing of nails were also originated in their mill, and soon became general.³

The article, which called the Riverside Iron Works Company “Wheeling’s Most Important Manufacturing Corporation,” went on to detail the company’s incorporation in 1875. Their capital stock was over a million dollars and the company helped propel Wheeling to national prominence for their iron and nails.⁴ At the time, the company was under the general leadership of William L. Hearne who recognized the value his son, Frank J. Hearne, could bring to the company.

¹ George Fetherling, *Wheeling: A Brief History* (Wheeling: Polyhedron Learning Media, 2008), p. 59.

² “The Riverside Iron Works: Wheeling’s Most Important Manufacturing Corporation,” *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, September 14, 1886, <http://www.ohiocountylibrary.org/wheeling-history/the-riverside-iron-works-wheeling-wv-1886/3022>, accessed 17 December 2014.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

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The younger Hearne was educated in technical and civil engineering at Columbia College and latter at Rennselaer [Polytechnic] Institute. He rose to quick prominence for his work with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Soon after his employment with Riverside, Hearne's ability and foresight was apparent.⁵ One early twentieth-century historian described duo as "farsighted and shrewd capitalists," but went on to describe the younger Hearne as follows; "His technical experience, inherited business acumen, forceful character, brilliant mind and pleasing personality promptly helped him acquire the job of assistant manager."⁶ By 1880, his father had retired and Hearne become the new general manager.

At the time the younger Hearne took over, some companies had already started considering the validity of using steel rather than iron to make nails, but nothing had come to fruition. An 1882 iron puddlers' strike provided partial impetus for Hearne to test this theory. Though the Wheeling companies had an agreement with Pittsburgh interests to fight union demands together, the Pittsburgh companies settled, leaving those in Wheeling with extra costs. The other motivation to use steel was the Bessemer process which had been in use in the country for well over a decade; most issues with the process were therefore already worked out. The process required very little fuel and labor and the end result, steel, appeared to be a superior product.⁷

Hearne proposed to several other companies in the Wheeling area to join forces and build one steel plant to meet all of their needs. However, perhaps due to rivalry or an alliance to iron, he found little interest from others in forming a partnership with Riverside. Hearne was so confident in ability to make steel nails that he closed on contracts for steel mill equipment even before receiving approval from company directors.⁸

Riverside began construction on their steel plant in 1883 and on June 11, 1884 became the second in the Wheeling area to blow steel. Hearne's wagering paid off. Riverside and Bellaire Nail Works, the first in the Wheeling area to produce steel only two months ahead, both profited greatly by beating the other companies to production. Riverside made semi-finished steel for rolling into nail plate and sheet-bars. They also produced steel rods to make wire and wire nails. They met their own needs as well as sold their surplus to competitors.⁹

Around the same time, the use of natural gas for industrial use became popular, prompting high demand for tubular goods for piping the natural resource from the fields to the markets and into factories and homes. Along with natural gas, the increase in indoor plumbing and water supply in the homes furthered demands for pipe and tubular products.¹⁰ Riverside was the first Wheeling area company to recognize the trend and take necessary steps in moving forward by abandoning the cut nail as their chief product.¹¹

⁵ W. B. Robinson, "Eminent Men of the Iron World," *The Iron Trade Review*, vol. XLI (Cleveland: The Penton Publishing Co., July 1 to December 30, 1907), p. 21.

⁶ Earl Chapin May, *Principio to Wheeling: 1715-1945* (New York and London: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1945), p. 179-80.

⁷ Robinson, p. 21; and Henry Dickerson Scott, *Iron and Steel in Wheeling* (Toledo, Ohio: Caslon Company, 1929), p. 87; and Earl Chapin May, p. 176.

⁸ Robinson, p. 21.

⁹ Scott, p. 88-90.

¹⁰ Scott, p. 109.

¹¹ Scott, p. 111.

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In 1887, Hearne assembled a group of experienced men from the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company in Chicago to help design and operate the area's first pipe mill.¹² Though the mill was designed with the idea of using iron, Hearne had other ideas. Due to his success in the conversion from puddled iron to Bessemer steel to make cut nails, he believed steel could also be used to produce a viable pipe. He was determined to become the first in the Wheeling area to manufacture steel pipe.¹³

Within weeks of opening on August 11, 1887, Riverside made 30 tons of steel and delivered it to their pipe mill. Though there was wide-spread skepticism, even from Riverside welders, the steel was welded into pipe and threaded with great success. Less than a year later, Thomas J. Bray¹⁴ discussed Riverside's success in a paper presented to the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. He said:

Since the first introduction of Riverside steel tubing thousands of tons have been made and sold, with great satisfaction to the users thereof, and we are advised by parties in the East that they are using our standard steel pipe for hydraulic purposes as a pressure of one thousand pounds per square inch, with success.¹⁵

An article published *The Iron Trade Review* remarked about Hearne's steel pipe:

Every mill in the county fought Mr. Hearne and his Wheeling product, but the fact remains that his mill was kept in continual operation and his product sold when iron pipe mills were compelled to shut down for want of business.¹⁶

By the early 1890s their success warranted a new general office building. The company hired the locally renowned architectural firm of Franzheim, Giesey & Faris to design a Richardsonian Romanesque style building in the heart of downtown Wheeling. On October 4, 1895, the *Wheeling Intelligencer* reported that "very rapid progress is being made on the foundation for the new Riverside Iron Works office and ware rooms on Main and South Streets." An article the following April stated that the triangular-shaped building "will be completed and occupied probably the 1st of June."¹⁷

In 1898, Riverside's tube works, galvanizing plant, Bessemer steel plant, and Benwood works produced 125,000 gross tons of finished bar steel, tack plate, and skelp, 550,000 gross kegs of cut nails, 150,000 gross tons of ignots, and 90,000 gross tons of wrought-iron and steel tube.¹⁸ Riverside's success and consideration as one of the industry's pioneer pipe manufacturers increased their stock value significantly. In 1899, Riverside was acquired by the National Tube Company for six million dollars; 46 cents on the dollar higher than any other company entering the agreement.¹⁹ Hearne retained his title of General Manager and moved

¹² Scott, p. 110.

¹³ Scott, p. 111.

¹⁴ Bray was one of several experienced men hired by Hearne to design and operate the pipe mill.

¹⁵ Scott, p. 112.

¹⁶ Robinson, p. 22.

¹⁷ "Local Brevities: Matters of Minor Moment In and About the City," *Wheeling Intelligencer*, 4 October 1895 and 11 April 1896.

¹⁸ The American Iron and Steel Association, *Iron and Steel Works of the United States and Canada* (Philadelphia: The American Iron and Steel Association, 1898), p. 150.

¹⁹ Robinson, p. 22.

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to the new company's head offices in Pittsburgh. At the time of the merger, an estimated 2000 men were employed by the company.²⁰

Hearne attempted to retire in 1902, but was soon convinced to rejoin the workforce as the president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. That was short-lived, however, as he fell ill and died in 1907. Following his death, *The Iron and Trade Review* listed him as one of the "Eminent Men of the Iron World" and described him as follows:

He was a general, an organizer, and a pioneer, a man with a thorough technical knowledge of his business, and engineer, and a man who worked out his projects in an original and independent manner, a man who relied upon his own opinions and projects and at the same time directed the entire result of his efforts into channels that brought prestige and profit to those with whom he was associated.²¹

Summary

After their highly successful transition from iron to steel nails and later, as the first local manufacturers of steel pipe, Riverside Iron Works built and occupied the building at 1507-1509 Main Street in Wheeling as their company headquarters. Though the building has undergone changes following the period of significance, and the property only represents a small period of the company's significant past and of Hearne's significant contributions to Wheeling's history, it is the only extant resource associated with either, and thus, the best representative property of their significance.

²⁰ Jeanne Finstein, "History of the Flat Iron Building," September 6, 2014. On file at the Wheeling National Heritage Area Corporation, Wheeling, West Virginia.

²¹ Robinson, p. 21.

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Robinson, W. B. "Eminent Men of the Iron World," *The Iron Trade Review*, vol. XLI. Cleveland: The Penton Publishing Co., July 1 to December 30, 1907.

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Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Property

Ohio County, West Virginia

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Verbal Boundary Description

“Such part of Lot No. Eleven (11) in Square No. Three (3) in said City of Wheeling, as shown on the Old Town Plat, said Plat being recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Commission of Ohio County, West Virginia in Deed Book 57, at page 370, and lying on the northern side of South Street, and being the same tract of land designated “FIRST” in that certain Deed dated November 19, 1907, made by National Tube Company, a corporation, to Wheeling Steel & Iron Company, and recorded in said Clerk’s Office in Deed Book No. 126, page 134, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of South Street, at its intersection with the westerly line of Main Street; thence from said beginning point and with said northerly line of South Street, which is also the southerly face of the southerly brick wall or building now standing on the parcel of land herein described N. 69° 04’ W. 120 and 89/100 feet to a point on the southerly face of the southerly brick wall of the building now standing in the property lying immediately north of the herein described property; thence with said southerly face of the last mentioned wall, N. 80° 03’ E. 103 and 7/10 feet to a point in the said westerly line of Main Street; thence with said westerly line of Main Street, which is also the easterly face of the easterly brick wall of the said building now standing on the parcel of land herein described, S/ 10° 00’ E. 62 and 5/100 feet to the place of beginning. As per survey by Stegman & Shellhase, Inc., Civil engineers and surveyors, Wheeling, West Virginia.”

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire parcel associated with the property during the period of significance.

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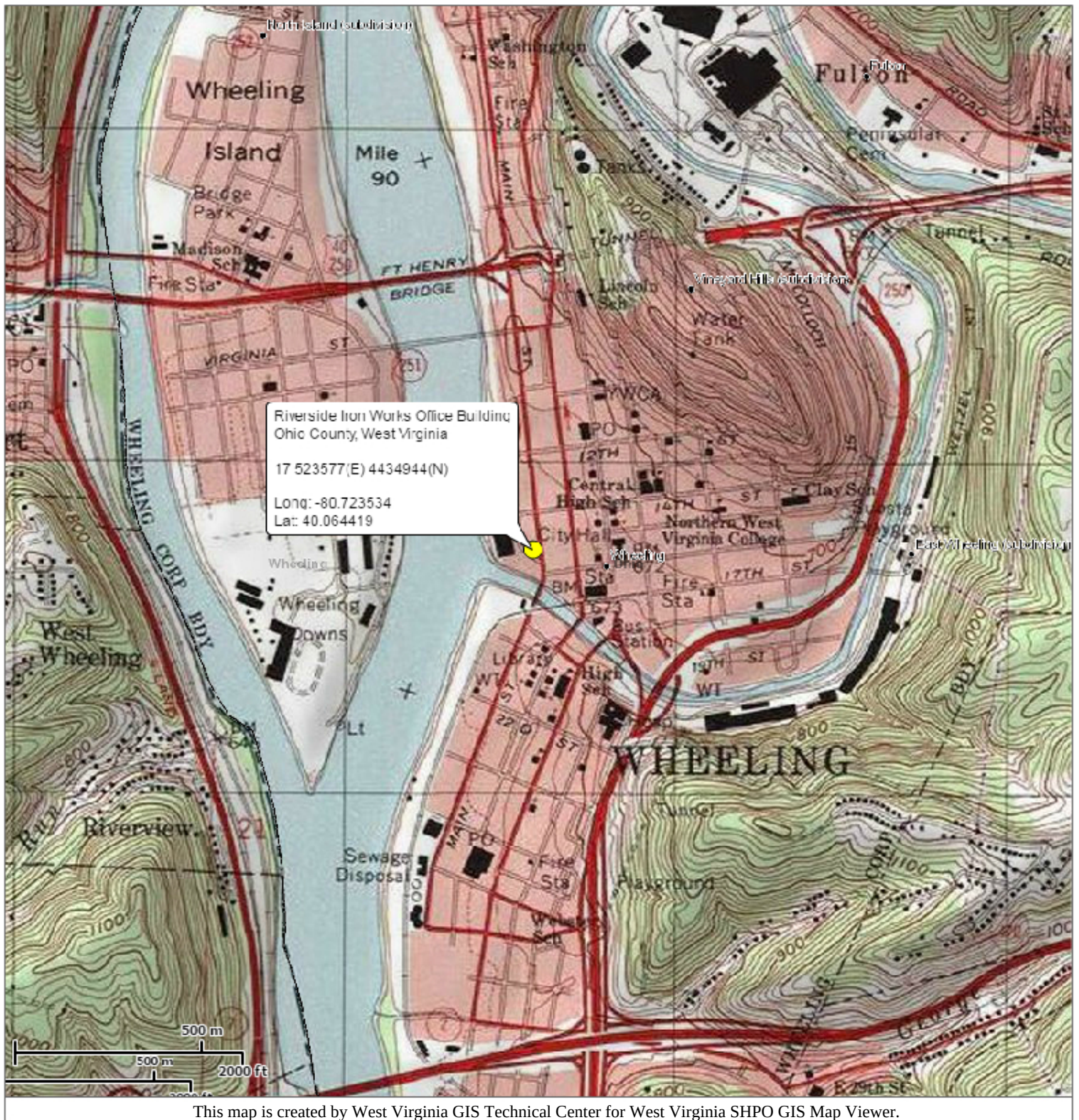
Name of Property: Riverside Iron Works Office Building

Name of Photographer: Rebekah Karelis

Date of Photographs: November 2014

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 of 16 | Southern elevation and rounded corner, facing N |
| 2 of 16 | Corner view, facing NW |
| 3 of 16 | Eastern elevation, facing W |
| 4 of 16 | Southern elevation, facing E |
| 5 of 16 | First floor foyer, crown molding and chandelier detail |
| 6 of 16 | Second floor mezzanine level detailing fanlight window from interior |
| 7 of 16 | Second floor mezzanine level, showing exposed brick on interior |
| 8 of 16 | Second floor mezzanine level, showing office partitions and fanlight in background |
| 9 of 16 | Second floor mezzanine level, vault |
| 10 of 16 | 3rd floor ceiling |
| 11 of 16 | 3rd floor, showing interior paneling and wainscoting as well as rounded corner from interior |
| 12 of 16 | 3rd floor, gas fireplace and wainscoting detailing |
| 13 of 16 | 4th floor, interior showing rounded corner |
| 14 of 16 | 4th floor, interior room partition |
| 15 of 16 | 5th floor interior (c.1907 addition) |
| 16 of 16 | 5th floor interior (c.1907 addition) |

Riverside Iron Works Office Building



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere)

Map Created on 1/5/2015

Architectural

- Point
- Area

National Register

- Point
- Area

User Notes:

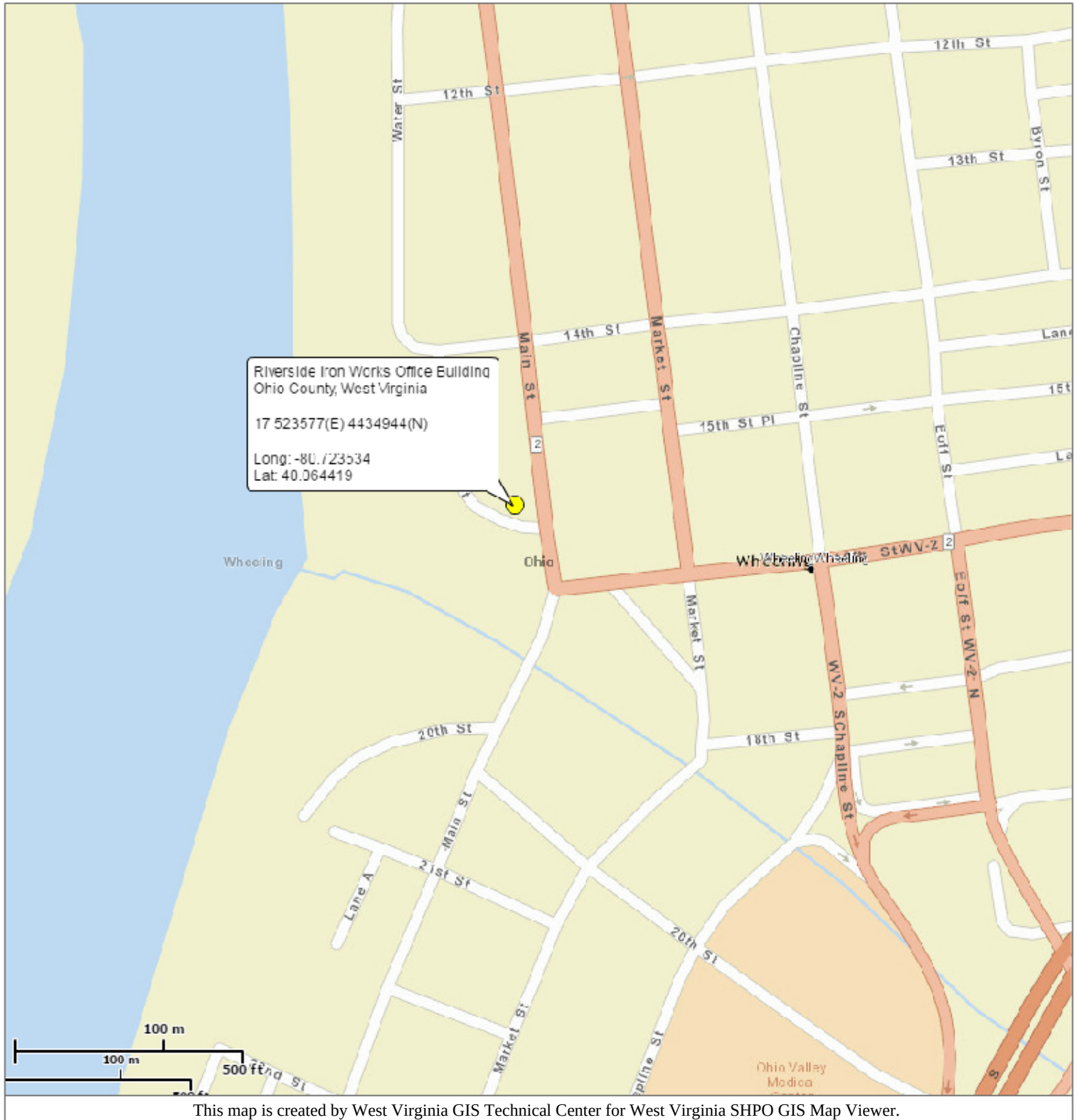
USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles: Wheeling

Disclaimer:

The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Interactive Map is designed to provide professional consultants, state/federal agency employees and the public with a means to make informed decisions with regards to the cultural resource location.



Riverside Iron Works Office Building



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator (Auxiliary Sphere)

Map Created on 1/5/2015

Architectural

Point

Area

National Register

Point

Area

User Notes:

USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles: Wheeling

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Architectural

Point

Area

National Register

Point

Area

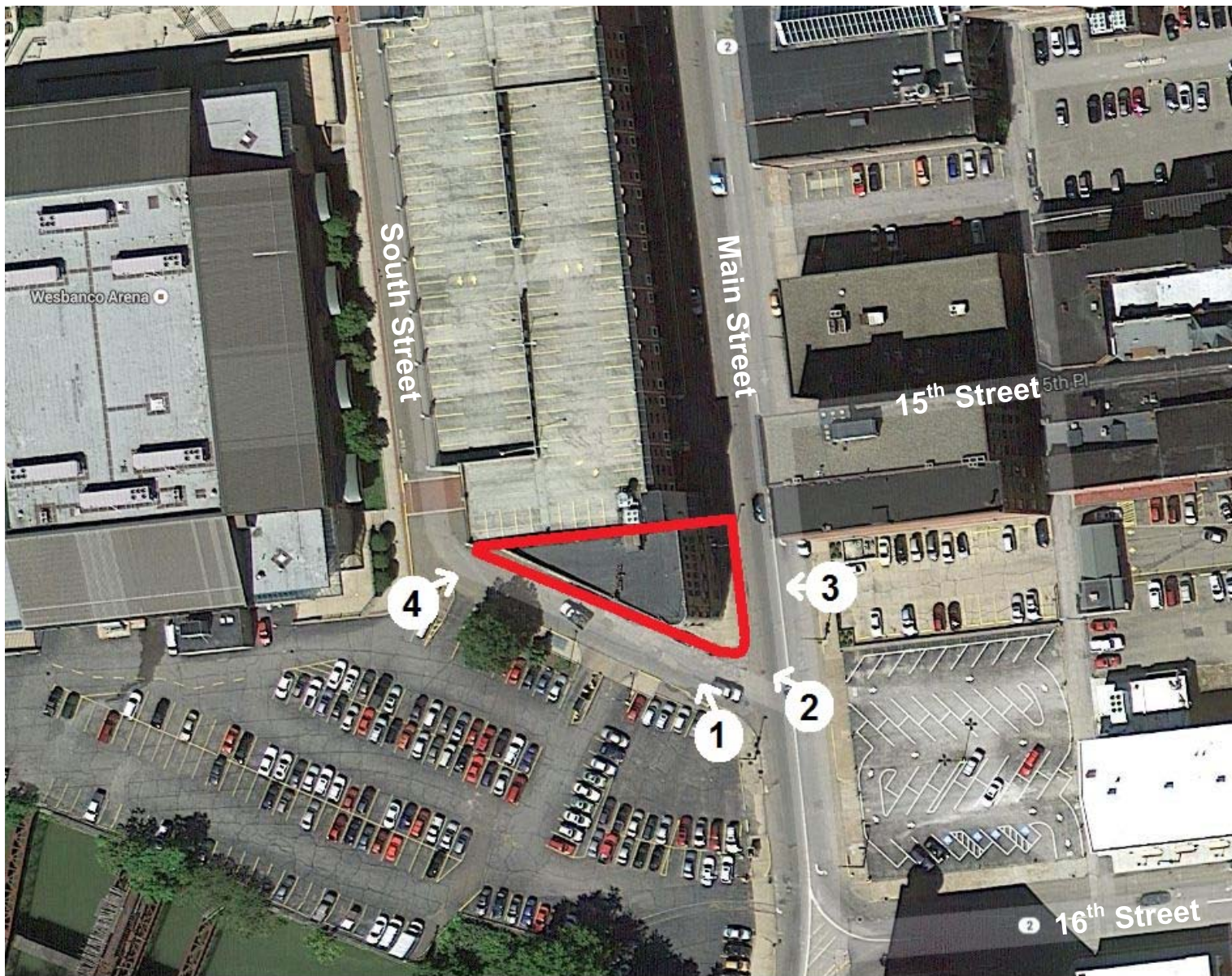
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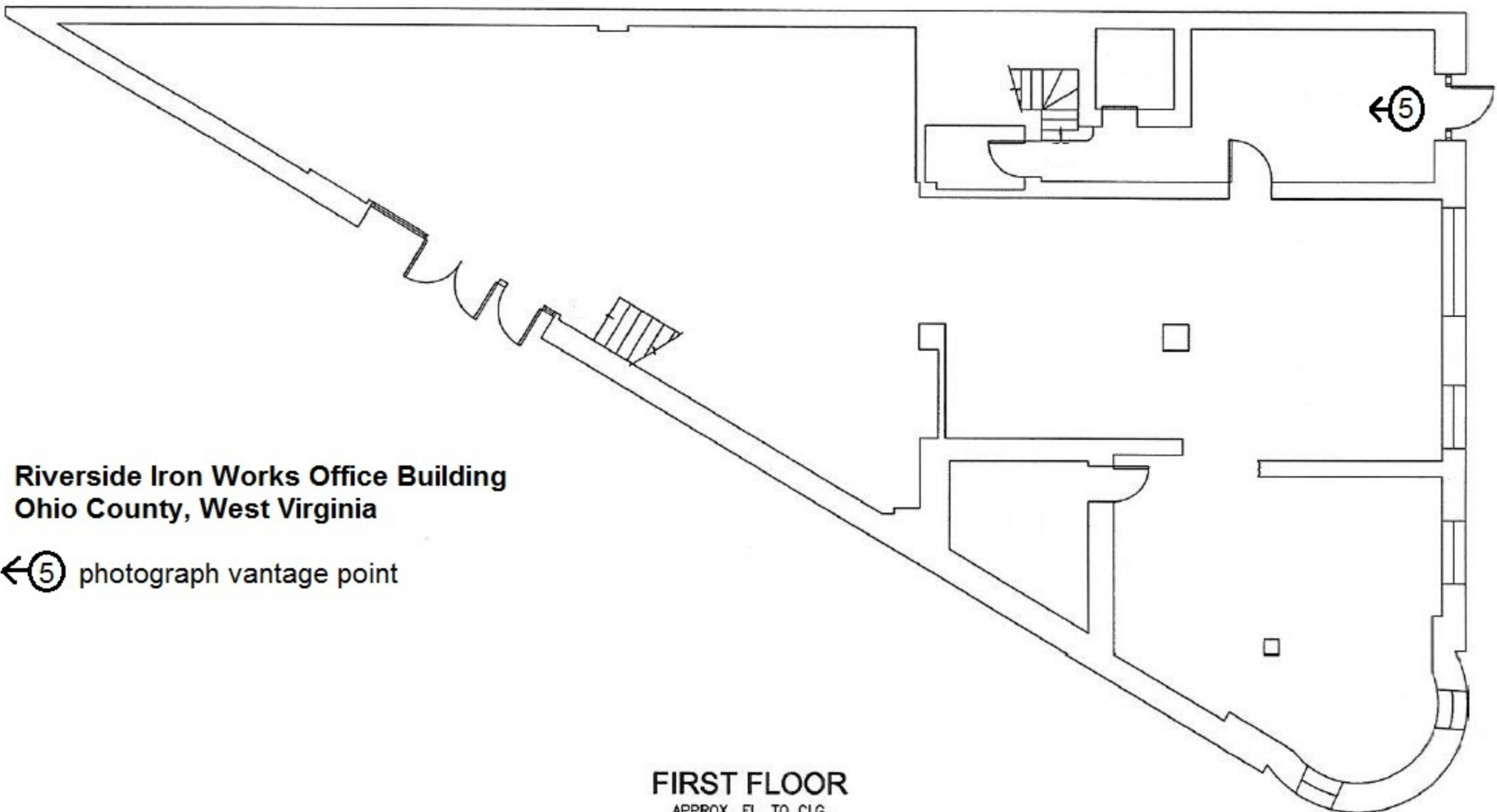


Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

- National Register boundary
- ← ① Photograph vantage point



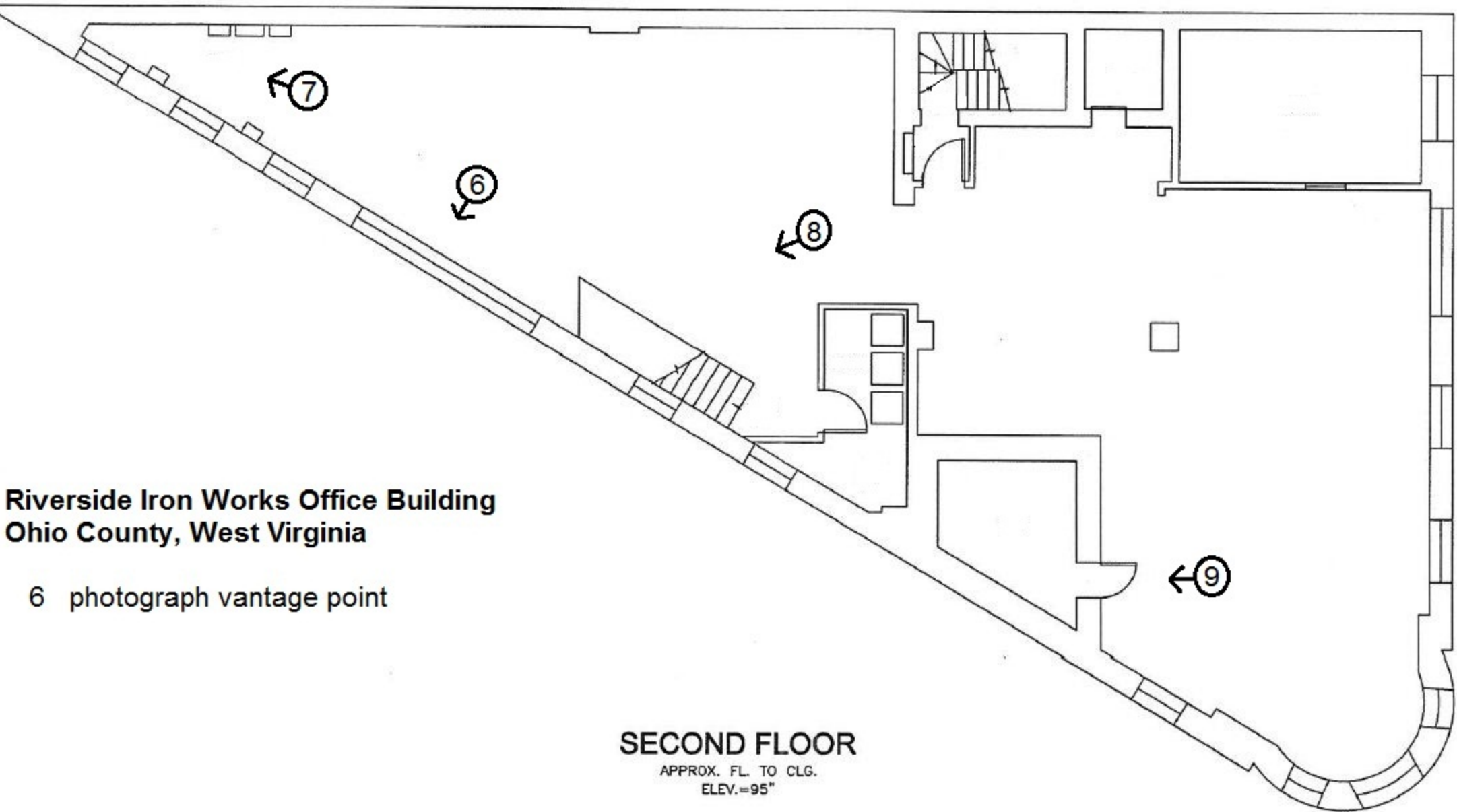
←⑤



Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

←⑤ photograph vantage point

FIRST FLOOR
APPROX. FL. TO CLG.
ELEV. = 97"



Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

6 photograph vantage point

SECOND FLOOR
APPROX. FL. TO CLG.
ELEV.=95"



Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

←⑩ photograph vantage points

THIRD FLOOR

APPROX. FL. TO CLG.
ELEV.=151'

⑩

⑫

⑪



Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

← ⑬ photograph vantage points

FOURTH FLOOR

APPROX. FL. TO CLG.
ELEV. = 144'

⑭ ↖

⑬ ↘



16

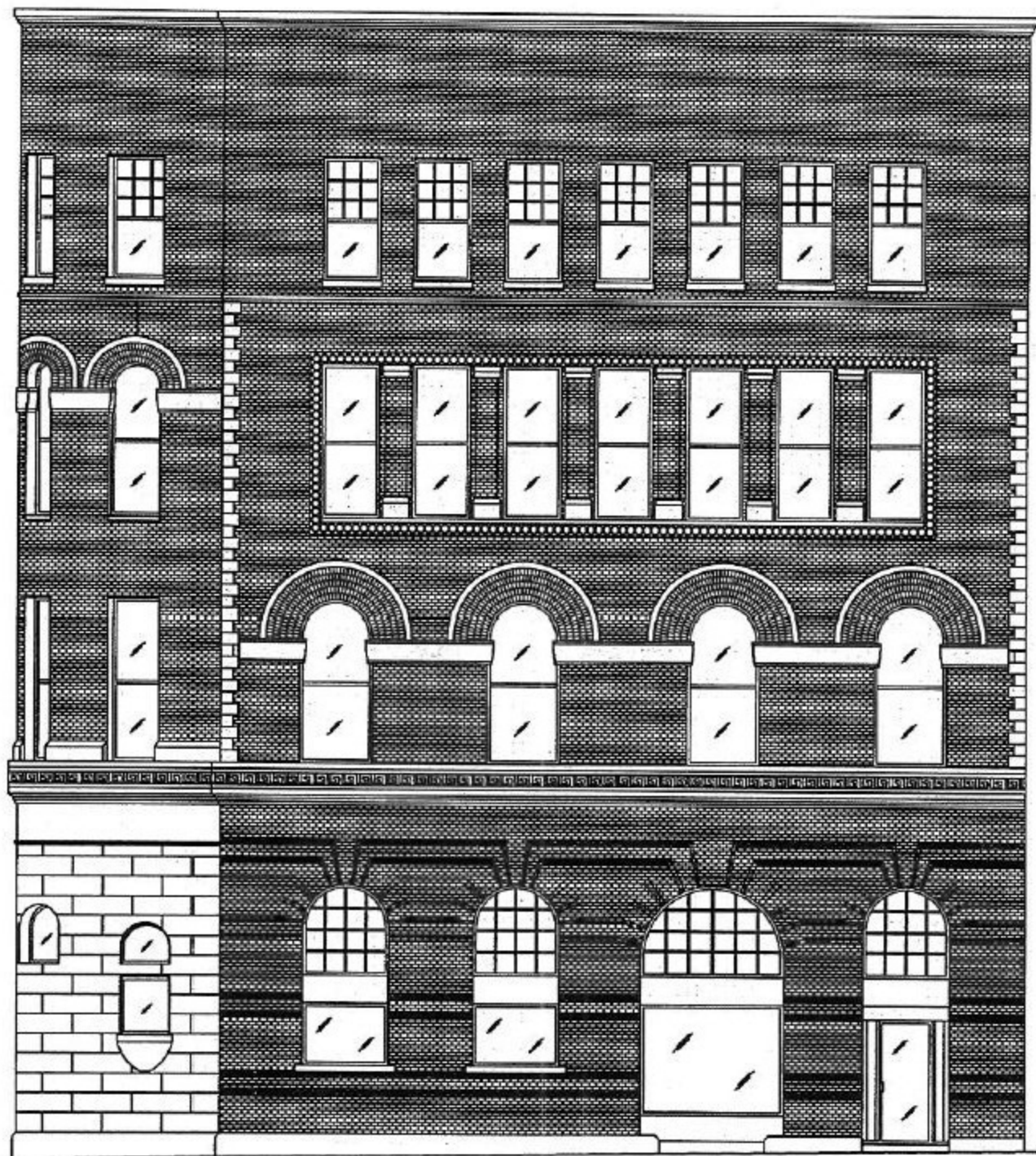
15

Riverside Iron Works Office Building
Ohio County, West Virginia

← 15 photograph vantage point

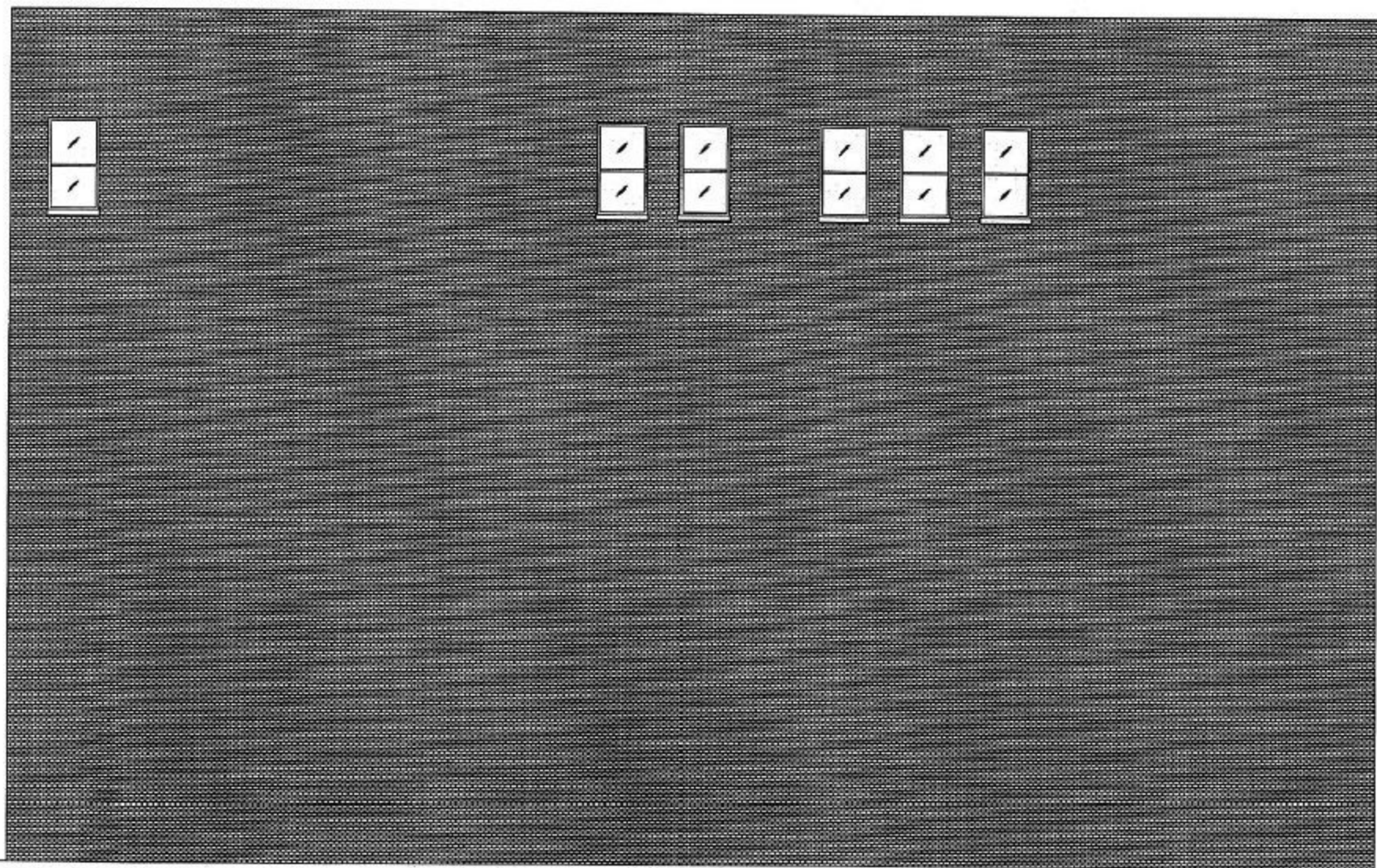
FIFTH FLOOR

APPROX. FL. TO CLG.
ELEV. = 126"

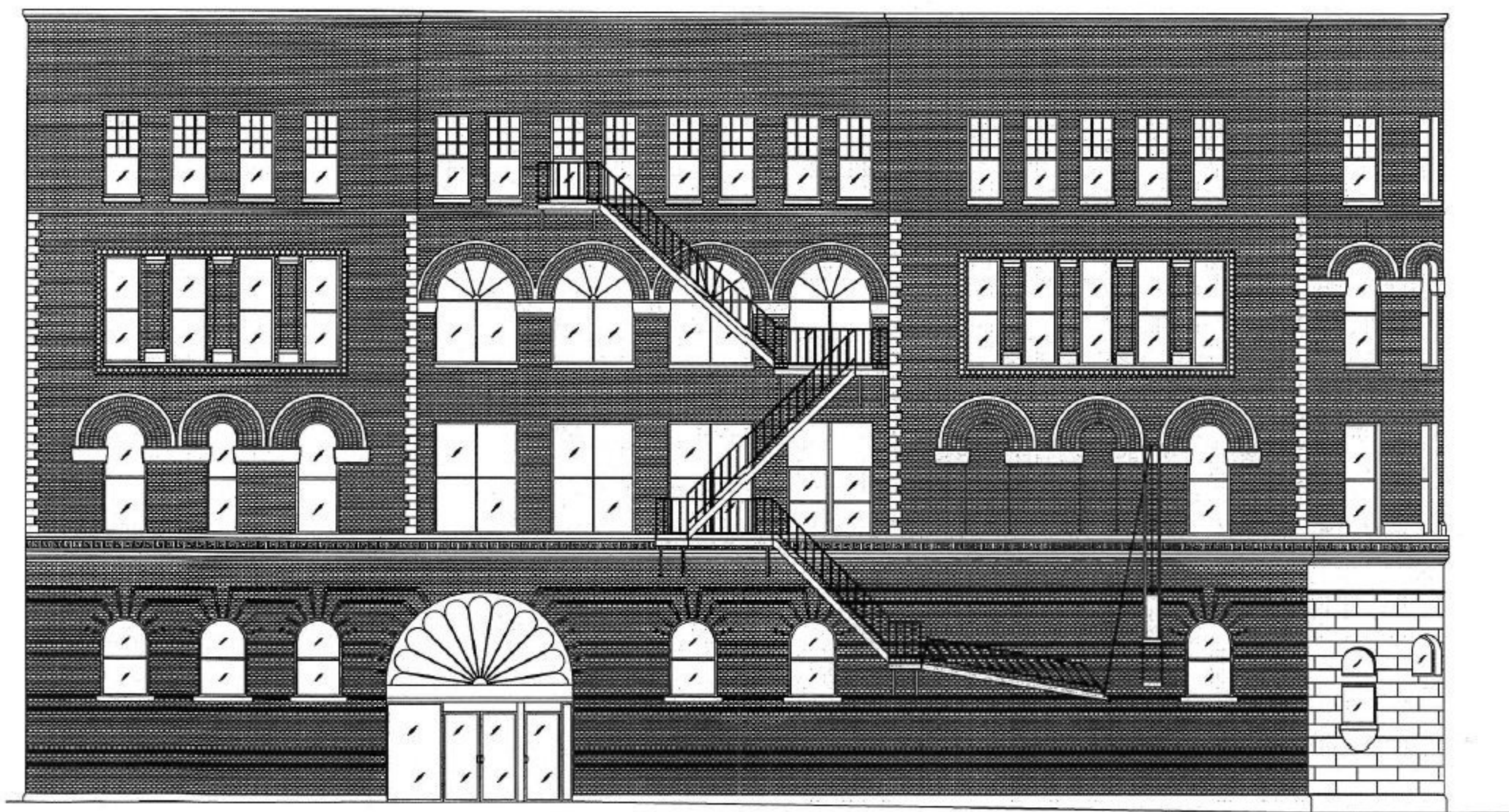


Riverside Iron Works Office Building - East Elevation
Ohio County, West Virginia

WTS Consulting, 2014



Riverside Iron Works Office Building - north elevation
Ohio County, West Virginia



Riverside Iron Works Office Building - South Elevation
Ohio County, West Virginia



Photo 1: Southern elevation and rounded corner, facing N



Photo 2: Corner view, facing NW

Photo 3: Eastern elevation, facing W



Photo 4: Southern elevation, facing E



Photo 5: First floor foyer, ceiling molding and chandelier



Photo 6: Second floor mezzanine level detailing fanlight window from interior



Photo 7: Second floor mezzanine level, showing exposed brick interior



Photo 8: Second floor mezzanine level, showing office partitions and fanlight in background



Photo 9: Second floor mezzanine level,
vault



Photo 10: Third floor ceiling





Photo 11: Third floor, showing interior paneling and wainscoting as well as rounded building corner from interior



Photo 12: Third floor, gas fireplace and wainscoting detailing



Photo 13: Fourth floor interior showing rounded building corner



Photo 14: Fourth floor, interior room partition



Photo 14: Fifth floor interior (c.1907 addition)



Photo 15: Fifth floor interior (c.1907 addition)